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The Church Bells of Essex

THEIR FOUNDERS, INSCRIPTIONS, TRADITIONS, AND USES

By

THE REV. CECIL DEEDES, M.A.,

(Prebendary of Chichester, and some time Rector of Wickham St. Paul's, Essex)

AND

H. B. WALTERS, M.A., F.S.A.,

[Based on the Collections of Messrs. Tyssen, North, Stahlschmidt, and Wells]

WITH 36 PLATES, AND FACSIMILE BLOCKS IN TEXT

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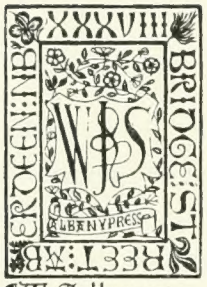
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TO THE REVERED MEMORY
OF
JOHN CHARLES LETT STAHLSCHMIDT
THOSE WHO HAVE ENTERED
INTO HIS LABOURS
DEDICATE THESE PAGES

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W. Jolly & sons.

PREFACE

If the length of a preface should bear an inverse ratio to the time taken in the compilation of the book, a brief foreword would suffice here, for "The Church Bells of Essex" has been so long upon the stocks that the present Editors are now far removed from those who began collecting the materials. We will conclude that our readers prefer to know something about the *genesis* of the work, and will briefly touch on the chief points.

When the Tractarian movement begot in those who came under its influence a new reverence for, and interest in the fabrics of our cathedrals and churches, and a careful study of sacred architecture and art, among the objects which awakened interest were such monumental brasses as had survived the spoliation and carelessness of the preceding centuries. These being on the floors of churches naturally attracted attention much sooner than the bells which hung aloft out of sight. In turning over the pages of the Archaeological Journals, we can trace but few instances of bell inscriptions being reported earlier than the Rev. Wm. C. Lukis' 'Account of Church Bells' which appeared in 1857, the first comprehensive attempt at dealing with the rudiments of the present abstruse science of *campanology*. This word does not appear to have been used in its present sense, according to Dr. Murray's Dictionary, before the time of Lukis, for Craik in 1847 defines campanology as 'the art of ringing bells.' Sir J. H. H. Murray defines it 'the subject of bells; detailed examination of the principles of bell founding, bell ringing, etc.'

Lukis' book soon set others to work, and the systematic examination of belfries in other districts or counties besides Wiltshire became common. Among early enthusiasts we may notice the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, a Devonshire worthy who extended his researches into the neighbouring counties of Gloucester and Somerset; Mr. Daniel Tyssen, who became responsible for Sussex; Mr. L'Estrange, who investigated the whole of Norfolk; and Dr. Raven, who published Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. Mr. Thomas North of Leicester, beginning with that county, followed on with

Northants, Rutland, Lincoln, and Bedford, leaving at his death material for Herts and other counties including Essex. It should be said that Mr. Daniel Tyssen, senior, had been for some years employing agents to visit towers where mediaeval bells were reported to hang, obtaining in this way a large collection of valuable rubbings. These he most kindly placed at the disposal of the various county investigators with a view to the material being used in their respective books. Hence the collection, which at Mr. North's lamented death in 1884, passed into the hands of his recent colleague and assistant, Mr. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt. 'The Church Bells of Hertfordshire' was edited by the latter in 1886, largely from the material left by the former. The pupil, alas, was destined not long to survive the master. Only five years later, into which years had been crowded an immense amount of campanological work, Mr. Stahlschmidt was taken to his rest on June 26, 1889. An 'In Memoriam' notice of him will be found in the *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, N.S. iv. 40-44. He had brought out *Surrey bells and London bell founders* in 1884, then in rapid succession, the *Herts* book mentioned above in 1886, and *Kent* in 1887. He had already made large collections for Essex which would have come next, and the senior of the present editors, at that time a North Essex rector, had collaborated with him in personal visits to many towers between Halstead and the Suffolk border, but during the last two years of his life his health had been failing. Severe attacks of gout suggested hydropathic treatment, but consequent on this lung trouble developed, the last winter spent in the Canary Islands did him no good, and the end came in the following early summer. His grave, under a marble cross, may be seen in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Tooting Graveney.

By his expressed wish his collections for the Essex Bells were handed to his intimate friend, the late Mr. E. J. Wells, at that time secretary of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. Mr. Wells was a keen and earnest archaeologist with a *penchant* for church bells, but unfortunately he was closely tied by business, and had little opportunity for such original research as was still required to perfect the lists. However he got the material ready to his hand into good order, and a prospectus was put out in his own name, and that of the present senior editor, whom Mr. Stahlschmidt had named as his joint literary executor. The proposal did not receive sufficient support at that time to justify our undertaking the risks of printing, and all that was done down to the inception of our present book was to insert in the *Essex Review*, notes of the church bells in the archdeaconry of Colchester, being little more than a list of the inscriptions in each church tower. After the

death of Mr. Wells the present editors resolved to undertake this long-delayed issue. Mrs. Wells most kindly placed the whole of the material unreservedly in their hands, pains were taken to supply deficiencies and to bring the record of each belfry up to date, and, after some negotiations with other firms, Messrs. Jolly and Sons of Aberdeen undertook the formidable task of printing. It has been a matter of regret to us that there has been so long a delay in the completion of the book, but when our subscribers examine it and see how much fresh type of an elaborate sort has been cast, they may agree that it was better to make the book as perfect as we could than to scamp the work or to fall out with the workmen. We may at least claim that no pains have been spared to make the 'Church Bells of Essex' a thoroughly good specimen of its class. We should be the last to assert that it is faultless or absolutely complete. No year passes without the subtraction of some bells from the total of the previous year by reason of fracture or otherwise, and the addition of others. The very delay which we regret, and of which some have with good reason complained, has been in the interests of greater accuracy.

Where errors are found we can but crave the indulgence generally accorded to those who have tried to do their best, and leave our readers, we hope, to enjoy the fruits of our labours, greatly lightened as they have been by the co-operation of many helpers. Among these Mr. C. H. Hawkins has in particular earned our gratitude for the readiness and energy with which he has come to the aid of the editors in exploring distant parts of the county which they were prevented from visiting personally. He is a very painstaking and accurate worker, and it was largely by his help that the work of revising and bringing up to date was accomplished within the space of two years after the death of Mr. Wells. The Rev. H. T. W. Eyre and Mr. Miller Christy have also rendered yeoman service, both to the former and the present editors of the work. The clergy and laymen of the various parishes who kindly sent information about customs and extracts from parochial documents have been too numerous to thank individually, but we trust that justice has been rendered them in the course of the work. Nor must we omit to mention the various firms of bell founders, who with ready courtesy have responded to our numerous requests for information, in particular Mr. Hughes of the Whitechapel foundry. Lastly, we must accord a word of thanks to our printers for the patience and care with which they have attacked a really troublesome task, which, after the initial difficulties were with unavoidable delay surmounted, they have spared no pains to bring to perfection.

It only remains to note that the Introduction is entirely the work of Mr. Walters, a statement necessitated by the use of the singular personal pronoun throughout.

CECIL DEEDES.

Nov. 1909. H. B. WALTERS.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Our object in this short bibliography is twofold, first to present sufficiently full titles of the county books on bells, which are constantly referred to in the following pages as 'Bucks,' 'Kent,' etc., with further useful information; secondly, to give a list of the books and MSS. relating to Essex, to which we have had occasion to refer.

It would be desirable to have a general bibliography of bells compiled in continuation of the very considerable attempts made by the late Rev. H. T. Ellacombe in his "Bells of the Church" (Exeter, 1872), and Mr. Sidney Madge in his monograph on Moulton Church (London, 1895), but this is not the time nor the place for such an effort. If any campanologist with sufficient leisure and enthusiasm should care to set about a general bibliography, the present editors would be glad to communicate with him, and to place at his disposal some material which is in their own hands.

PART I.—GENERAL WORKS ON BELLS (*topographically arranged*).

BEDFORDSHIRE. T. North, *The Church Bells of Bedfordshire.* London: E. Stock, 1883. 4°.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. A. H. Cocks, *The Church Bells of Buckinghamshire.* London and Norwich: Jarrold and Sons, 1897.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. J. J. Raven, *The Church Bells of Cambridgeshire.* 2nd edition, 1881, with supplement (1883). Camb. Antiq. Soc. Deighton and Bell, Cambridge. *King's College, Cambridge.* Paper on the old bells by J. W. Clark, in *Camb. Antiq. Communications*, iv. p. 223 ff.

CORNWALL. E. H. W. Dunkin, *The Church Bells of Cornwall.* Bemrose, 1878. [Reprinted from the *Reliquary*, vol. xiv., etc.]

CUMBERLAND. *Cumbd. and Westmd. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, vols. vi.-xiv. (1889-1897). Articles by Rev. E. Whitehead (Carlisle and Leath Wards, Brampton Deanery, etc.; interrupted by author's death).

DERBYSHIRE. *The Reliquary*, old series, vols. xiii.-xix. and xxi. Articles by Ll. Jewitt, covering the greater part of the county.

J. C. Cox, *The Churches of Derbyshire*, 4 vols. (1875-1879) gives inscriptions on nearly all the bells.

[A published monograph on the bells of this county is much to be desired.]

DEVONSHIRE. H. T. Ellacombe, *The Church Bells of Devon.* Exeter, 1867 (Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc. Trans. N.S. vol. i.). With supplement, 'Bells of the Church.'

DORSET. J. J. Raven, *The Church Bells of Dorset.* Reprinted from Transactions of Dorset Field Club, vols. xxiii.-xxvi. (1903-1906).

Essex. The present publication.

Colchester Archdeaconry. Essex Review, 1892-1898. Notes by C. Deedes and E. J. Wells, giving inscriptions by deaneries.

Ancient Church Bells of Halstead and neighbourhood, by C. Deedes (*Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.*, N.S. iii. p. 64 ff.).

Brief account of some bells in the northern parishes of the county, by J. Clarke, F.S.A., (*ibid.* p. 102 ff.).

The Bells of Essex, by J. A. Sparvel-Bayly, F.S.A., *op. cit.* iv. p. 26 ff. (somewhat untrustworthy).

[See also Part II. below.]

Gloucestershire. H. T. Ellacombe, *The Church Bells of Gloucestershire*, with supplement. Exeter, 1877. (Transactions of Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc., N.S. vol. iv.).

Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. Trans. xviii. p. 218 ff., xx. p. 22 ff. (Supplementary papers by H. B. Walters).

Hertfordshire. T. North and J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, *The Church Bells of Hertfordshire.* London: E. Stock, 1886.

Huntingdonshire. T. M. N. Owen, *The Church Bells of Huntingdonshire.* Jarrold, Norwich, 1899.

Kent. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, *The Church Bells of Kent.* London: E. Stock, 1887.

Kincardineshire. F. C. Eeles, *The Church and other Bells of Kincardineshire.* W. Jolly and Sons, Aberdeen. [1897.] 4°.

Leicestershire. T. North, *The Church Bells of Leicestershire.* Leicester, 1876.

Lincolnshire. T. North, *The Church Bells of Lincolnshire.* Leicester, 1882.

Middlesex and London. *Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, vi. (1907), p. 101 ff. Paper on London Bells and Bellfounders, by H. B. Walters.

Norfolk. J. L'Estrange, *The Church Bells of Norfolk.* Norwich, 1874.

Northamptonshire. T. North, *The Church Bells of Northamptonshire.* Leicester, 1878.

Nottinghamshire. *The Reliquary*, Old Ser. vols. xiii., xix., xx. Notes by W. P. W. Phillimore (chiefly the south of the county).

[The county is now being fully investigated by Mr. Phillimore.]

Rutland. T. North, *The Church Bells of Rutland.* Leicester, 1880.

Shropshire. *Transactions of the Shropshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 3rd Ser. vols. ii., iv.-ix. (1902, etc.). The Church Bells of Shropshire, by H. B. Walters. In progress (to be completed in 1910).

Somerset. H. T. Ellacombe, *The Church Bells of Somerset*, with supplement. Exeter, 1875. From the Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc. Trans. N.S. vol. ii. (1873).

[Much in need of revision.]

Staffordshire. C. Lynam, *The Church Bells of Staffordshire.* 1887.

Suffolk. J. J. Raven, *The Church Bells of Suffolk.* Jarrold, Norwich, 1890.

Surrey. J. C. L. Stahlschmidt, *Surrey Bells and London Bellfounders.* London: E. Stock, 1885.

Sussex. A. D. Tyssen, *The Church Bells of Sussex.* Lewes, 1864. [Reprinted from the Sussex Arch. Collections, vol. xvi.]

[Much in need of revision. Mr. Tyssen's rubbings are in the Brighton Public Library.]

Warwickshire. *Transactions of the Birmingham and Midland Institute*, ix. (1878), p. 10 ff., xviii. (1892), p. 14 ff. Papers by Rev. H. T. Tilley.

H. T. Tilley and H. B. Walters, *The Church Bells of Warwickshire*. In the press, 1909.

WILTSHIRE. W. C. Lukis, *An Account of Church Bells*, 1857. [Includes about half the county, chiefly the south and central parts.]

WORCESTERSHIRE. *Assoc. Archit. Socs. Reports*, xxvi. (1901), p. 549 ff. Paper on the Church Bells of Worcestershire, by H. B. Walters.

Archaeol. Journal, lxiii. p. 187. Some notes on Worcestershire Bellfounders, by the same.

YORKSHIRE. *East Riding*. Yorks. Arch. and Topogr. Soc. Trans., vol. ii. pp. 82, 216, vol. iii. pp. 26, 403 (inscriptions given by W. C. Boulter; incomplete).

West Riding. *Op. cit.* vol. xvi. p. 46, xvii. pp. 1, 192, 434, xviii. p. 88. (Inscriptions and notes by J. E. Poppleton.)

Holderness. G. R. Park. Church Bells of Holderness, 1898.

York City. G. Benson. The bells of the ancient churches of York. York, 1885.

It may be well to mention here the most important work which has probably yet appeared on the comparative campanology of a single country. It is written by F. Uldall, a Danish architect, with the title—

Danmarks Middelalderlige Kirkeklokker. 4°. Copenhagen, 1906.

This is a monumental work. The author spent nearly twenty years in collecting his material, and has produced a book which notices every medieval bell in the country, and gives facsimiles and illustrations of all that is noteworthy. It is in the Danish language, but the preface is also given in German.

PART II.—LOCAL LITERATURE AND OTHER RECORDS. (1) INVENTORIES.

The Inventories of church goods made in the sixth year of King Edward VI.,[1] in October, 1552, give among other information the number of bells then or recently existing in the various parish churches of Essex.[2] Mr. H. W. King, who published the majority of those now existing in the fourth and following volumes of the Essex Archaeological Transactions, points out that the list is sadly incomplete. No less than seven Hundreds (Barstable, Colchester, Harlow, Hinkford, Waltham, Winstree, and Witham), comprising 136 parishes, are entirely wanting; eight others (Chelmsford, Dengie, Dunmow, Lexden, Ongar, Rochford, Tendring, and Thurstable) are more or less imperfect, about 100 parishes being omitted.[3]

The Inventories for the hundreds of Freshwell, Uttlesford, and Clavering, have hitherto existed only in unpublished form (except Saffron Walden). At the time when Mr. King compiled his papers, their whereabouts were unknown.[4] Having been at some time abstracted from the Record Office, they passed into the Duke of Buckingham's library at Stowe, and thence into Lord Ashburnham's. At the death of the latter in 1883, they were acquired with the other Stowe MSS. by the British Museum, and now form No. 827 in that collection. The entries relating to the bells have now been carefully transcribed from the originals, and are here given for the first time.[5] The number of parishes is complete (40 in all, excluding

[1] In Part II. of this work they are referred to under each parish as T.R.E.
[2] For fuller details see *Essex Arch. Trans.*, iv. p. 197 ff.
[3] See *Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. iii. p. 63.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 37.
[5] A few have been concurrently transcribed by Mr. W. C. Waller, who has begun the editing of the complete Inventories in the *Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. vol. xi. p. 90 ff.

Saffron Walden), but in two cases (Elsenham and Radwinter) the number of bells is not given.

The Inventories of some eighteen Essex parishes in the Hundred of Lexden appear to have been kept with those of Suffolk, and when the latter were transcribed and published in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, N.S. vols. i.-iii., these Essex parishes were included without note or comment.

The following list will give the parishes for which the Inventories still exist, and the reference for their publication. An asterisk * denotes that no mention is made of the bells, or that the document is imperfect.

Essex Arch. Trans., iv. pp. 215-234, v. pp. 116-134 (Rochford Hundred): Ashingdon, Barling, Canewdon, Eastwood, S. Fambridge, Foulness, Hadleigh, Hawkwell, Hockley, Leigh, Paglesham, Prittlewell, Rawreth, Rayleigh, Rochford, Shopland, Southchurch, Gt. and Little Stambridge, N. and S. Shoebury, Sutton, Gt. and Little Wakering.

Ibid., v. pp. 219-242 (Dengie Hundred): Maldon All Saints,* St. Peter, St. Mary, Mundon, Latchingdon, Lawling, Mayland, Steeple, St. Lawrence Newland, Bradwell-by-Sea, Tillingham, Dengie, Asheldham, Southminster, Burnham, Cricksea, Althorne, N. Fambridge, Cold Norton, Purleigh, Hazeleigh, Woodham Mortimer, Woodham Walter.

Ibid., v. pp. 273-280 (Thurstable Hundred): Goldhanger, Heybridge, Langford, Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Arcy, Tolleshunt Knights, Tolleshunt Major, Gt. and Little Totham.

Ibid., N.S. i. pp. 6-32, iii. p. 57 (Tendring Hundred): Ardleigh,* Beaumont, Little Bentley, Bradfield, Gt. Bromley, Brightlingsea, Gt. Clacton, Frating,* Gt. and Little Holland, Moze, Gt. and Little Oakley, Tendring, Thorington, Thorpe, Wrabness, Wix, Weeley, St. Osyth, Dovercourt, Mistley.

Ibid., N.S. ii. pp. 167-188 (Chafford Hundred): Aveley, Childerditch, Cranham, Rainham, Stifford, West Thurrock, Grays Thurrock, Upminster, Gt. and Little Warley, South Weald, Brentwood, Wennington, N. and S. Ockendon.

Ibid., N.S. ii. pp. 227-237 (Ongar Hundred): Stanford Rivers, High Laver, Magdalen Laver, Moreton, Bobbingworth, Abbess Roothing, Kelvedon Hatch, Little Laver, Shelley, Chigwell, Lambourne, Theydon Bois, Greenstead.

Ibid., pp. 237-239 (Dunmow Hundred): Lindsell, Chickney.

Ibid., pp. 239-250 (Becontree Hundred): Leyton, Little Ilford, E. Ham, Wanstead, Walthamstow, Woodford, West Ham,* Dagenham, Barking.*

Ibid., N.S. iii. pp. 38-44 (Havering Liberty): Romford, Hornchurch, Havering.

Ibid., pp. 44-57, *East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S. i. p. 81 ff., ii. p. 3 ff., iii. pp. 28, 78 (Lexden Hundred): Aldham, Gt. and Little Horkesley, Messing, Feering, Dedham, Colne Engaine, Pontisbright (Chappel), Pattiswick, Gt. Bentley,* Wivenhoe,* Gt. Tey, W. Bergholt, Birch, Boxted, Mount Bures, Earl's Colne, White Colne, Copford, E. Donyland, Easthorpe, Fordham, Inworth, Markshall, Mark's Tey, Wormingford.

Essex Arch. Trans., N.S. iii. p. 59 (Chelmsford Hundred): Sandon.

Ibid., N.S. iii. p. 60, xi. p. 90 ff. (Uttlesford Hundred): Saffron Walden, Newport, Gt. and Little Chesterford, Wenden Parva, Stanstead, Elsenham,* Wimbish.

Transcribed for the present work from Stowe MS. 827 (Uttlesford, Freshwell, and Clavering Hundreds): Arkesden, Ashdon, Gt. and Little Bardfield, Berden, Birchanger, Helions Bumpstead, Steeple Bumpstead, Gt. and Little Chishall, Chrishall, Clavering, Debden, Elmdon, Farnham, Hadstock, Hempstead, Henham, Heydon, Langley,

Littlebury, Manuden, Quendon, Rickling, Little Saling, Gt. and Little Sampford, Strethall, Takeley, Ugley, Wenden Magna, Wendon Lofts, Wicken Bonant, Widdington.

Inventories of Essex Monasteries (1536). See *Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. ix. p. 274. The only instance where 'Great' bells are mentioned is Leighs; but most of the monasteries had one or more 'sacring' bells of trifling value.

(2) MSS. and Printed Works.

Beaumont (G. F.). A History of Coggeshall in Essex. London and Coggeshall, 1890. 8°.

Benton (Philip). The History of Rochford Hundred (together with the parishes comprised within the Union). Published by A. Harrington, Rochford. Issued in parts. Vol. i. pp. 1-401, 1867, etc., vol. ii. pp. 402-942, 1873-88. 8°.

Bloom (J. H.). Heraldry and monumental inscriptions in the churches, etc., of Harwich, Dovercourt, and Ramsey, in the Hundred of Tendring and county of Essex. Hemsworth, 1893. 4°.

Buckler (Geo.). Twenty-two of the Churches of Essex architecturally described and illustrated. London, 1856. The churches are—Little Burstead, Mucking, Shenfield, Brentwood, South Ockendon, South Weald, Blackmore, Broomfield, Fryerning, Ingatestone, Margaretting, Mountnessing, Writtle, Willingale Doe and Spain, Stebbing, Colchester, St. Martin, St. Runwald, and All Saints, Stanway, Hadleigh, Little Braxted.

[Considering the early date of Buckler's book he deserves high praise for the careful and accurate descriptions which he gives of the ancient bells in these churches. In a few cases he gives engravings of letters as, *e.g.*, a crowned capital on the second at Margaretting, and an imitation Lombardic letter at Willingale Doe.]

Cole (Rev. Wm.). MS. topographical collections in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 5802-5849. These collections were made in the eighteenth century for a history of Cambridgeshire, but the descriptions of some 25 Essex parishes, mostly in the north of the county, are included, and in most cases mention is made of the bells. The list is: Ashdon, Bumpstead Helions and Steeple, Chesterford Great and Little, Chrishall, Clavering, Colne Earls, Debden, Elmdon, Epping, Hadstock, Halstead, Harlow, Hedingham Castle, Hempstead, Heydon, Littlebury, Manuden, Newport, Black Notley, Radwinter, Saffron Walden, Strethall, Wendon Lofts (see Add. MSS. 5804, 5806, 5811, 5830, 5831, 5832, 5836, 5847).

Cunnington (A.). Catalogue of books relating to Essex. Privately printed, 1902.

Dale (B.). Annals of Coggeshall. Coggeshall, 1863. 8°.

Dale (Sam.). History and antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, with copper-plate illustrations, pp. xxiv., 464. 4°. London, 1730 (2nd edition, 1732).

Evans (W. J.). Old and New Halstead. 8°. Halstead, 1886. 'The bells' supplied by C. D.

Fry (Katherine). History of the parishes of East and West Ham. London, 1888. 4°.

Hale (W. H.), Archdeacon of London. The Domesday of St. Paul's for the year 1222. Camden Society, 1858. 4°.

Hay (Rev. E. F.). Notes on the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, Kelvedon Easterford. Colchester, 1903.

Hammock (W. G.). Leytonstone and its history. London, 1904. 8°.

Kelly's Directory of Essex. Issued every two or three years (last issue 1908). Frequent mention of bells, but often inaccurate.

Kennedy (John). A history of the parish of Leyton, Essex. With maps and illustrations. Leyton, Phelps Bros., 1894. 8°.

King (H. W.). Ecclesiae Essexienses. MS. notes, now in the Colchester Museum, relating chiefly to churches in South Essex, with descriptions of bells in most cases, made about the middle of the 19th cent.

Lukis (Rev. W C.). An account of Church Bells (see p. xv). On pp. 72, 73, are given some Essex inscriptions.

Lysons (Daniel). The environs of London. Being an historical account of the towns, villages, and hamlets within twelve miles of that capital. Vol. iv. relates to Essex. London, 1796. 4°.

Morant (Philip). The history and the antiquities of the most ancient town and borough of Colchester, in the county of Essex. Adorned and illustrated with sculptures. London, Bowyer, 1748. Fol. 2nd edition, London, T. Osborne, etc., 1768. The second edition is more than double the size of the first.

Morant (Philip), M.A. The history and antiquities of the county of Essex. 2 vols. London, 1768. Fol. Reprinted, Chelmsford, 1816.

[Muilman (Peter).] A new and complete history of Essex from a late survey. By a gentleman. 6 vols. Chelmsford, 1770-72. 8°.

[Both Morant, Rector of St. Mary's, Colchester, and Muilman of Castle Hedingham, drew the materials of their respective histories largely from the collections of William Holman, a Congregational minister at Halstead. They state (generally correctly) the number of bells in each church, but very rarely give an inscription. (See for an unfortunate attempt under Stambourne.) Though both give the number reputed to exist in the middle of the 18th century, it must be remembered that they were copying from the above-mentioned collections, and there is very little to suggest that investigations were based as a rule on more than aural testimony or the information of the sexton. Stambourne is a typical instance of how far they could both go astray. See generally on these writers, *Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.*, ii. p. 152.]

Palin (Wm.). Stifford and its neighbourhood, past and present. 4°. Privately printed, 1871.

——— More about Stifford and its neighbourhood. Privately printed, 1872.

[The notes on bells are mostly from H. W. King.]

Patchett (Alfred). Notes on the parish of Gestingthorpe. London, 1905. 8°.

Reeve (Rev. E. H. L.). History of Stondon Massey. Colchester, 1901.

Salmon (N.). The history and antiquities of Essex, from the collections of T. Jekyll, Mr. Ouseley, and Mr. Holman. London, 1740. Fol. (Incomplete).

[A very few notes on bells.]

Scott (W. T.). Antiquities of an Essex parish, or pages from the history of Great Dunmow. London, 1873.

Shawcross (Rev. J. P.). A History of Dagenham in the county of Essex. London, 1904. 8°. Second edition, 1908.

Simpson (Rev. W. S.). Visitation of churches belonging to St. Paul's, Camden Soc., 1895.

Tasker (G. E.). Ilford past and present. Ilford [1901]. 8°.

Terry (G.). Memories of old Romford. London and Romford, 1880.

TINDAL (N.). The history of Essex, compiled from materials collected by W. Holman. Nos. i. and ii. London [1732]. 4°.

[A few notes on bells.]

TUCK (E.). A sketch of ancient Barking and Ilford. [1900]. 8°.

WATSON (J. Y.)., F.G.S., J.P. Tendring Hundred in the olden times. Colchester, 1877. 8°.

WINSTONE (B.). The ancient chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the town of Epping. Privately printed, 1885.

Essex Archaeological Society, Transactions of. 1858 etc., in progress. Besides the papers already mentioned, many others dealing with or referring to bells.

Essex Review. 1892, etc. Published quarterly. See p. xiv. Many other papers and notes dealing with or referring to bells.

Gentleman's Magazine. Occasional references to bells in the earlier numbers (*e.g.*, Quendon in 1806), some of which have been included in E. Stock's reprint (*Gent. Mag. Topography*, vol. iv.).

Home Counties Magazine, ix. (July, 1907), p. 210, etc.

A series of notes on the churches of South Essex have been supplied to this and succeeding numbers by Mr. C. W. Forbes. He seldom mentions the bells, and where he does, his information is inaccurate in at least one case.

Numerous references in the *Essex County Chronicle* and other local papers are not worth particularising and are often inaccurate. *Church Bells* (1871, etc., now defunct) and *Bell News* (1881, etc., published at Walthamstow) contain frequent references to ringing records and erection of new rings or single bells and other alterations.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

Page 2, line 7. 'Uninscribed ancient bells.' The number of these is 12 (see list on p. 63). In last line of table for 37 read 35.

„ „ 25. To list of 'pairs,' add Willingale Spain.

„ 6, „ 24. *Dele* Dorchester, which is by R. Norton of Exeter, and insert a bell formerly at Exhall, Warwickshire.

„ 9, „ 13. Add to list of Revel's bells, Bixley, Norfolk.

„ 10, at top. Add to list of P. W. bells one formerly at Preston by Yeovil, Somerset.

„ 12, line 5. The site of the Ruffords' foundry has now been shewn by Mr. Cocks to be at Toddington, Beds. See *Victoria County Hist. of Bucks*, ii. p. 118.

„ 12 at bottom. Add to Stephen Norton's bells, Rotherwick, Hants.

„ 13. William Burford is mentioned in Letter Book H of the City of London, as of Portsoken Ward (pp. 251, 270, 281, *ed.* Sharpe).

The Layer Marney cross is *Bucks*, pl. xi. fig. 3. There was formerly a similar bell at Milden, Suffolk.

„ 16. Colchester St. Nicholas 3rd. The initial mark is wrongly reproduced (see p. 220).

„ 18. Little Totham 2nd. The cross is the same as the second on Maldon All Saints Sanctus (see p. 17).

„ 19. Little Totham treble. Cross as at Sturmer (see p. 17).

„ 20. William Powdrell cast a bell for the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds in 1434 (Abbot Curtey's Register, Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 14848, fol. 168).

„ 21. After Kelvedon Hatch insert Upminster 1st, (facsimile on p. 17).

„ 24. William Wodewarde is mentioned in City of London Letter Book H as of Portsoken Ward (pp. 251, 270, 281).

„ 41, foot note. Add reference to *Wilts Arch. Mag.* xxxv. p. 351 ff. for J. Barber's will.

„ 44. To list of Lawrence's bells add Walton, Suffolk.

„ 47. To list of Lynn bells add Gayton Thorpe and Babingley (?), Norfolk; the latter is now at West Newton.

„ 49, line 36. The Redenhall bell has the Gestingthorpe capitals (Pl. XIX.).

„ 53, „ 2 from bottom. There was formerly a Bury bell with this inscription at Helion's Bumpstead (see p. 197).

„ 94, line 17. Add Layer-de-la-Haye 5th.

„ 104. To list of Holdfeld's bells add Boxworth and Little Gransden (?), Cambs.

„ 105. The Terrington lettering is an enlarged version of Bowler's Gothic capitals.

„ 108, lines 17-18. Little Canfield. For 1st and 2nd, read 2nd and 4th.

„ 109, at bottom. Dedham 7th. It should be noted that the lettering here is John Hodson's (see p. 234).

„ 113. Add to the list of bells cast by Hodson and Whitmore the old treble at Horningsea, Cambs., dated 1654.

„ 129. Matthew Bagley cast a bell for Tooting, Surrey, in 1705. Mention should also have been made of Julia Bagley, who is said to have cast a bell for Audley End (see p. 381).

151. Add to list of rings of eight bells Earl's Colne.

Dele Aveley from list of heavy rings of five.

Page 172.	Belchamp Walter 5th. The lettering is of large size, like Pleasant's.
,, 173, line 15.	Add *Bell News*, 4th Nov., 1882, p. 242.
,, 197.	Helion's Bumpstead 6th. The date is in low relief, having been scratched in the mould.
,, 223.	Earl's Colne. Two new trebles added 1908.
,, 247.	Epping Town. A tower has recently been added to the church, but we have not heard whether any new bells have been placed therein.
,, 257, line 15.	Add *Bell News*, 8 Jan., 1887.
,, 328.	Littlebury. The inscription on the 2nd line of the 4th ('Exalted here,' etc.) also occurs at Hanwell, Oxon. (1789), proving that VICO here=VICARIO. The inscription on the old 2nd is also found at Hanwell.
,, 366.	Rawreth. Add: 'T.R.E. 1 Oct., 1552. It'm iij bells in the stepell waying by estimacion xxi hundreth.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 116).
,, 374, line 17.	A Giles Aylett occurs at Sutton (1638).
,, 394, ,, 8.	See *Bell News*, 2 Aug., 1884, p. 208.
,, 400, ,, 12.	Mr. Miller Christy calls our attention to a statement in Tindal's *Hist. of Essex*, p. 103, who, writing about 1732, says there is 'a bell here inscribed *In multis annis resonet campana Johannis*, the rest having been lately cast.' The latter were probably by Thomas Gardiner.
,, 464.	Little Yeldham. The diameters of the bells are 22½ in. and 25 in.

Mr. Miller Christy mentions the matrix of a brass at Barking, of a civilian and three wives, with the Holy Trinity above and a large bell below, the date being about 1460. It is possible that one of the London founders from Aldgate was buried here, but there is no further clue to his identity. See *Essex Arch. Trans.*, ix. p. 103.

The Church Bells of Essex.

Part I. Introduction.

HISTORY OF THE BELLS AND THEIR FOUNDERS.

The County of Essex contains 404 ancient parish churches (*i.e.* of Pre-Reformation origin), five founded during the period 1550-1800, and about 90 of modern origin (chapels-of-ease not being included). In these 499 churches there are roughly about 1730 bells, which may be classified as follows :[1]

Rings of ten bells	4	40
Rings of eight	35 =	280
Rings of six	56 =	336
Rings of five	76 =	380
Rings of four	23 =	92
Rings of three	68 =	204
Rings of two	53 =	106
Single bells	179 =	179
Chimes of small, tubular, or hemispherical bells[2]		55
Sanctus bells, clock bells, etc.		56
Total		1728

To these we may add several bells of interest in secular buildings or in private possession : at the Hyde, Ingatestone, at Guisnes Hall, Tollesbury, at Meadowside, Chelmsford, and at Colchester Town Hall. At Highwood and Moulsham are modern churches in which older bells have been placed. The churches of Little Birch, Little Henny, Little Holland, West Horndon, Lawling, Moze, Snoreham, Stangate, Thunderley, and Bradwell St. Peter, have fallen into ruins or been destroyed. In many cases, as at Brentwood, Chingford, and Loughton, the old church has been replaced by a new one on another site which contains

[1] Modern churches are credited with one bell where no information of a larger number has been received.

[2] These are at Lexden (12), Great Warley St. Mary (9), Bulphan (5 tubular), Brightlingsea (10 tubular), High Beech (13 hemispherical) and Christ Church, Wanstead (6 do.).

the old bells or their successors; but at Laindon Hills and Latchingdon the old bells remain in the old churches.

It is possible to classify these 1728 bells in another manner, according to age, as follows:—

Fourteenth century or earlier	32	
Fifteenth century and Pre-Reformation	123	165
Uninscribed ancient bells	10	
'Transitional' period (1550-1600)[1]		49
Seventeenth century		382
Eighteenth century		386
Nineteenth century and later		709
Bells of uncertain date or uninscribed		37
Total		1728

The total of Pre-Reformation bells is therefore 165, a remarkably high one compared with most counties, and in point of total numbers Essex stands sixth among the counties of England. The percentage of ancient bells is just under 10 per cent., or including those cast before 1600, 12 per cent. To these we may add, in order to emphasise the richness of Essex in this respect, 25 ancient bells recast within recent years. Compared with Kent, a county of about the same size and population, and equally affected by its proximity to London, where the percentage is about 7 per cent., the figures are remarkable.

Of the 165 Pre-Reformation bells 32 are inscribed in Gothic capitals throughout; 115 have 'Mixed Gothic' or 'black-letter' inscriptions; 18 have no inscriptions or only stamps. There is a complete ring of four mediaevals at Margaretting; rings of three at Ashen, Cranham, and Aythorpe Roothing; and ten 'pairs': Aldham, N. Benfleet, Bowers Gifford, Mount Bures, Chickney, Great Holland, Rawreth, Strethall, Weeley, Wickford.

In another respect Essex bells are not only of special interest, but of great importance for the study of this subject, namely for the light they throw on the London founders, who are represented far more strongly and exhaustively in this than in any other county. This is true both of the ancient and the more modern founders, and in several cases Essex has yielded the only extant specimens of particular founders' work. The medieval bells are nearly all traceable to London craftsmen, but there are interesting specimens from the Bury, Lynn, Norwich, and Wokingham foundries, and one sixteenth-century group appears to have been actually cast in the county itself; but the reputation of Essex as a bell-founding county is confined to the seventeenth century and the town of Colchester.

Having regard to its geographical position and the importance of the foundries in London and Colchester, it is remarkable that so many different foundries are actually represented in the county; the names of over seventy post-Reformation and modern founders, of whom nearly forty are Londoners, will be found in the succeeding pages.

In most counties of England there are to be found bells of a remarkable elongated form, with more or less straight sides and spreading sound-bow, known as 'long-waisted' bells.

[1] The usual line of demarcation, but in my opinion an arbitrary one. Some bells cast before this date have much more in common with seventeenth-century bells than with those of the Pre-Reformation period.

These have always been considered to be of very early date, and that this is the case is attested by the discovery of a few such with inscriptions, such as the unique bell at Caversfield, Bucks, of which Mr. Cocks has given an interesting account.[1] But as a rule these bells are totally devoid of inscription or stamps. They are commoner in the Northern and Western counties, more particularly in Shropshire, but there are two very good examples in Essex, at Little Braxted, described under that heading. Others of 'long-waisted' form have been noted at Chignal Smealey and Layer Breton. It is difficult to give an early limit of date to these bells, though some may possibly go back to the twelfth century, but on the evidence of the Caversfield bell, which can be placed about 1210, it is safer to suppose that the majority belong to the thirteenth century. The earliest Gothic inscriptions appear on bells at Chaldon, Surrey, and Scawton, Yorks, but even these are partly in Roman letters, and this tendency lingers on into the fourteenth century, more especially in the case of M, N, and T, as will be noted hereafter. With the general introduction of Gothic capitals begin the records of the earliest foundries with which existing bells can be associated, and of these we must give the precedence to London.

London Founders of the Fourteenth Century.

The earliest records of London bellfounders go back to about 1290, and thanks to Stahlschmidt's researches, we can now trace the line onwards to the time of the Reformation, though there remain many who are still mere names, and not a few bells whose authorship cannot yet be traced. It is however noteworthy how many fourteenth-century founders placed their names on bells, as compared with those of later date. From records existing at the Guildhall, Stahlschmidt compiled a long list of possible or undoubted founders, and he also unearthed many of their wills, and identified existing bells. His researches must form the basis of any subsequent discussion, but it is possible to add something thereto now that the county has been more completely investigated. Much of what he collected I do not propose to repeat here, but it will be necessary to give an outline in order to preserve continuity and illustrate as fully as possible the history of some of the earlier Essex bells. And first we will deal with a founder who stands more or less by himself, though he is barely the earliest represented in Essex.

GEOFFREY OF EDMONTON (1303 ?).

I have spoken of this founder as represented in Essex, but in strict truth this is alas! no longer the case. Until the year 1890 the tower of **Billericay** Church possessed as its sole occupant a bell inscribed ✠ GALFRIDUS : DE : HEDEMTUN : ME : FECIT (see page 5) which in that year was sold for old metal and a new one supplied, on which the inscription was reproduced, but neither accurately nor in facsimile.[2] The cross and lettering are fully illustrated by Stahlschmidt in his *Surrey Bells* (Plate v). The name of the founder was explained by the same writer (p. 10) as 'Geoffrey of Edmonton,' which may be quite reasonably accepted. In the list of London founders he also found one 'Geoffrey le Porter' (*i.e.* Potter), who was working in 1303, and though the chain of argument entails three assumptions, that 'Porter' = 'Potter,'

[1] *Bucks*, p. 3. He was wrong in supposing that the long inscription was on the recast bell; it is on the existing one.

[2] "Is it too much to hope that some day it may be possible to schedule as an 'Ancient Monument' at least one example of, say, each fourteenth century bell-founder, as a specimen of Palaeography, if on no other ground?" [E. J. W.]

that 'Hedemtun' = 'Edmonton,' and that the two Geoffreys are one and the same, all three appear to be perfectly justifiable; at all events there is nothing against them. The Roman form of the M and N certainly points to an early date.

There is however a bell still existing at **Southchurch,** inscribed simply ✠ IOHANNES (see page 5) which from a careful study and comparison of rubbings I am inclined to attribute to this Geoffrey. The cross and lettering (Plate I., Figs. 11-19), are a miniature edition of that at Billericay, and the N is unmistakable; but the I is not the same.[1]

THE WYMBISHES (1290-1320).

Stahlschmidt found in the City Records the names of several founders whose surname was de Wymbis or Wymbish, and who were therefore Essex men in origin, hailing from the village of that name near Saffron Walden. There are four in all, the earliest being Richard, described as a 'potter, of Aldgate,' and whose name appears between 1303 and 1315. The others, *Michael, Ralph, and Walter*, may be briefly dismissed as unrepresented in Essex. Five of the former's bells are known, all curiously enough being in Bucks;[2] Ralph is mentioned in Riley's *Memorials* (p. 64) as a potter, c. 1308; and Walter cast the treble at *Kingston-by-Lewes*, Sussex still existing.

RICHARD DE WYMBISH.

Richard de Wymbish, whose name appears on six bells (one recast), appears to have been the most flourishing founder of the four, from the variety of alphabets he used, and also from the fact that we can probably trace other bells to his hand, which do not bear his name. The bell which has disappeared is unfortunately an Essex example, formerly existing at **Berechurch,** which was inscribed ✠ RICARDUS : DE : WIMBIS : ME : FECIT (see page 5). The other five are respectively the 4th at *Goring*, Oxon; the 2nd at *Burham*, Kent, the 1st at *Great Bradley*, Suffolk, the sanctus at *Slapton*, Northants, and one at *Catesby* in the same county. We find on these no less than four distinct sets of lettering; three sets, with their corresponding crosses, being illustrated by Stahlschmidt on Plates, II, III, and VII, of his *Surrey Bells*; the fourth set, that used at Berechurch, is given on our Plate III., Figs. 1-7.

Dismissing briefly the Great Bradley lettering (*Surrey*, pl. III), which is not found elsewhere, we may take the others successively, and see to what extent they can be traced on other bells.

The *Surrey*, Plate II. lettering is found at Goring, and is used on two occasions by later founders (pp. 6, 9), but otherwise I cannot discover any further instance of its use. The Goring bell, it may be noted in passing, proves that Richard Wymbish was founding earlier than the records shew, as it bears a prayer for Peter Quivil, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1291. As the prayer is not for his *soul*, it may reasonably be inferred that the bell was cast during his life-time.

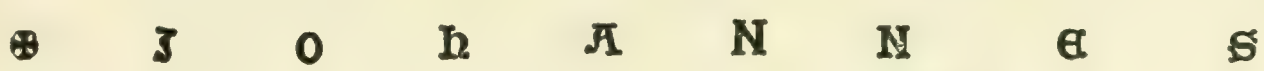
The third set of lettering (*Surrey*, Plate VII) is not so rare. It is used by three later founders (pp. 6, 8), and we find it on the 2nd at *Chalk*, Kent; but there the accompanying cross (Plate VII., Fig. 6) is one used by later London founders of the fifteenth century, the inscription is more characteristic of the second half of the fourteenth (cf. Layer Marney, p. 13, and Cranford, Middlesex), and the letters of each word are set closely together without stops. It is

[1] The lettering of the 3rd bell at Cropwell Bishop, Notts., recast by Taylor in 1905, was similar in character to that at Southchurch.

[2] *Burham*, p. 6.



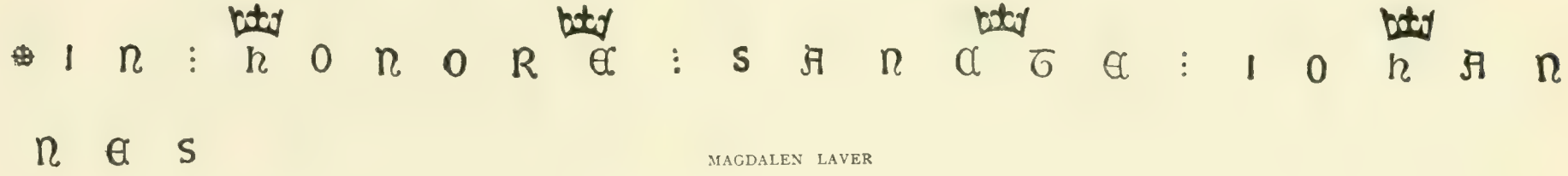
BILLERICAY



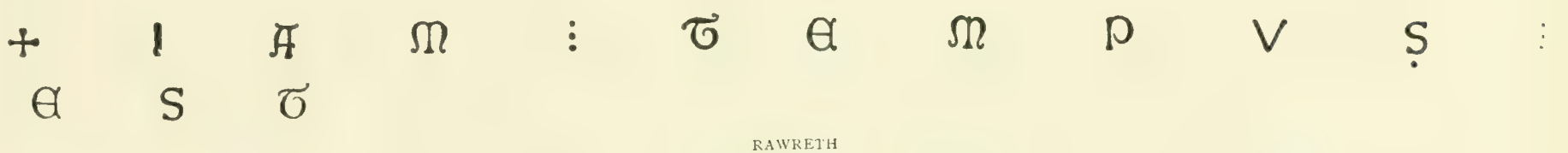
SOUTHCHURCH



BERECHURCH



MAGDALEN LAVER



RAWRETH



RIDGEWELL

therefore certainly not a Wymbish bell. Stahlschmidt suggested *Thomas de Weston* (1369) as the founder, but this was a mere guess.

We may however mention here a group of four bells on which we find a lettering which although presenting close affinities with those of Richard Wymbish (*Surrey*, Plates II and VII) is yet clearly different. There is first, the 2nd bell at **Magdalen Laver**, which is inscribed IN : HONORE : SANCTE : IOHANNES (see page 5) the cross being the same as at Goring, while the crown which appears four times on the shoulder was used by two later London founders (pp. 12, 21); see Plate I., Figs. 1-10. The form of the inscription appears to be an early one (cf. the bell at Caversfield, Oxon), and the bell may be placed early in the fourteenth century. Of similar character (as regards cross and lettering) is the 3rd at *Iwerne Minster*, Dorset. But I do not think we should be justified in assigning these to Richard Wymbish, although the A is certainly his, if none of the other letters.

In the same alphabet, and in other respects similar to this, is the treble at *Westminster Abbey*, inscribed

✠ XPC : HUDI : NOS

and here again the brevity and simplicity of the inscription, the use of the Wymbish cross, and the style of the lettering, lead us to place the bell early in the century, and in close connection with the Wymbishes. Lastly, there is a bell at *Bisley*, Surrey, with a remarkable inscription on the crown, the lettering on which is illustrated by Stahlschmidt (*Surrey*, Plate XI), and seems to have affinities with that at Magdalen Laver and Westminster.

Other bells which must, I think, be considered in connection with the Wymbish group are (1) the 2nd at *Kingston-by-Lewes*, where the cross is *Surrey*, Plate II, and the lettering bears a strong resemblance to *Surrey*, Plate VII, but is somewhat larger. (2) The 7th at *Dorchester*, Oxon, where the cross is *Surrey*, Plate II, and the lettering, though of the same character as those already discussed, apparently unique. (3) a bell at *Sawtry*, Hunts, and another formerly at *Thurning* in the same county, both of which may be by Walter Wymbish. (4) the 5th at *Peter's Marland*, Devon, inscribed in the lettering, *Surrey*, Plate II.

JOHN DE HADHAM (?).

There remains the Berechurch lettering (Plate III., Figs. 1-7), which has a curious history. It occurs again on two Essex bells, which must follow on here, though in one case we certainly anticipate chronology. Firstly, it is found on the smaller bell at **Rawreth**, with a plain cross (*Herts*, fig. 3): IAM : TEMPVS : EST (see page 5) and here again the character of the inscription and the shape of the bell both point to an early date. The larger bell in the same tower is not inscribed, but from its shape and mouldings is clearly by the same founder.

We should not hesitate to assign these two Rawreth bells to Richard Wymbish, were it not that we have to reckon with a very similar bell, the 1st at *Clothall*, Herts, with the same cross and the curious inscription (in the same lettering)

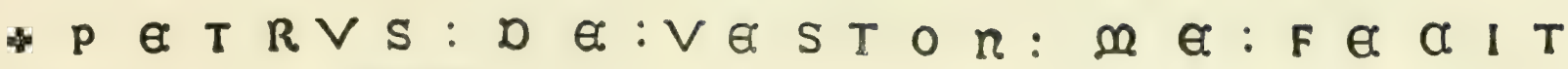
✠ CALIT : MC : IOHANNES

The CALIT has hitherto baffled interpretation, and Stahlschmidt's suggestion that it might be for *calefecit*, *i.e.* "cast," can hardly pass. But in any case it would seem that in IOHANNES we must look for the founder's name.

Who then was this founder John? In Stahlschmidt's list there are no less than six with this Christian name between 1330 and 1350; but one, *Johannes de Aleyn*, is otherwise known from a bell at *Southease*, Sussex, and I think a more likely candidate is *John de Hadham*, a Hertfordshire man, who was working in London between 1330 and 1339. To him then we may assign the Rawreth and Clothall bells.



HIGH LAVER

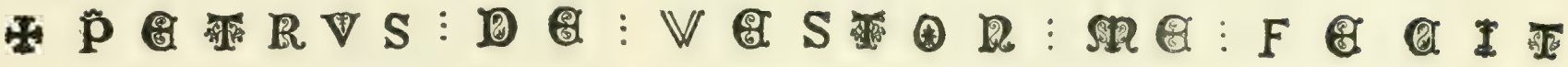


INGATESTONE

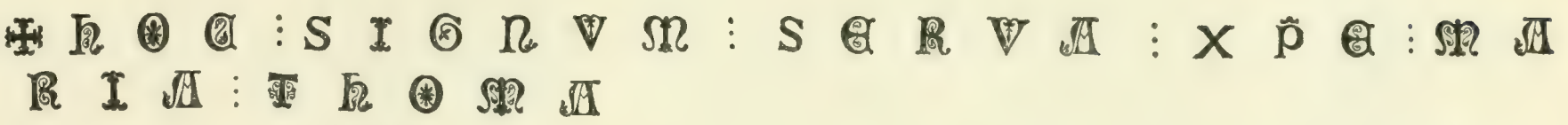
ON CROWN:–



ON SHOULDER:



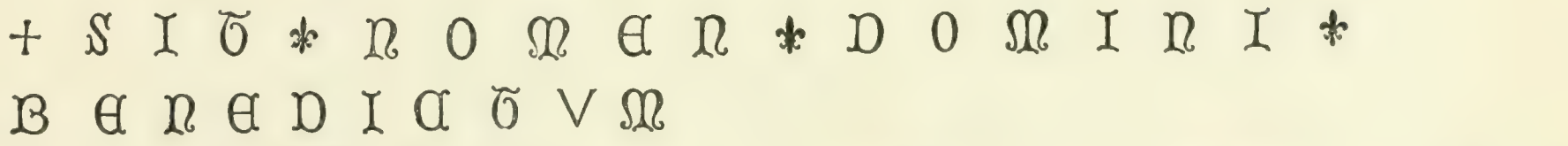
FAIRSTEAD



GT. WALTHAM



STRETHALL



BOWERS GIFFORD



ARDLEIGH

It is worth noting that on these three bells there is a peculiar broad flat moulding above the inscription-band, which seems to be characteristic of London-made bells of this period. It occurs on the uninscribed treble at **Little Hallingbury,** on the first and second at *Kingston by Lewes*, and on a bell by William Revel (p. 9) at *St. Lawrence, Norwich;* it is not therefore peculiar to one founder, though it may be permissible to assign the Little Hallingbury bell by means of it to our last-named artificer.

ROBERT RIDER.

Finally we have the Berechurch lettering on another Essex bell, the third at **Ridgewell,** which bears (with the same cross) the simple name of its founder ROBERTUS RIDERE (see page 5). Robert Rider, 'potter and brazier' occurs in the records between 1357 and 1386, and his name is also found on bells at *Ford*, Sussex, and *Hartley*, Kent.[1] The Ford bell is apparently in the same lettering as Ridgewell, but at Hartley a smaller set appears (*Surrey*, pl. IX).

There is a group of bells in West Sussex, at *Birdham*, *Bramber*, *Clapham* and *Madehurst*, of which the second is inscribed: ℕICOLAS ME FECIT. This group is interesting from the similarity of the lettering to that at Rawreth, etc., but we cannot be certain that 'Nicholas' was a Londoner; they are all too near to Chichester for us to venture to place the founder away from that city. He may however have cast them on a temporary migration; and there is a *Nicholas le Rous*, living in 1315, who would suit admirably for the one in question.

Before passing to another important group of London founders we must mention here the sanctus at **High Laver,** a bell so diminutive that it is surprising to find an inscription upon it. It bears the following: XPE : AVDI : NOS (see page 7). The lettering seems to have some affinity with that used by Rider at Hartley, but the cross so far as can be seen is more like that on a former bell at *Caversfield*,[2] repeated on another pretty little sanctus bell, hanging in its original cote at *Idbury*, Oxon., and on the old sanctus of *Dunstable* Priory, Beds., now at the Town Hall there. The lettering however is so small that it is difficult to dogmatise about it. Proximity to London argues in favour of its origin in the Metropolis, and that is all we can say.

PETER DE WESTON (1336-1347).

The earliest mention of this founder in the city records is in 1336, and his will is in existence, dated 1347[3]; he is described therein as "Peter de Weston ollar'." He appears to have possessed three sets of lettering, all of which appear later (c. 1356) in the hands of another founder, William Revel. Two bells in Essex bear his name, each in a different set of lettering. In his smallest set (Plate II., Figs. 1-8.—*Bucks*, pl. VIII) is a bell in possession of Mr. E. N. Disney at the **Hyde, Ingatestone,** inscribed PETRVS : DE : VESTON : ME : FECIT (see page 7). The sanctus bells at *Tattenhoe*, Bucks, and *Ambrosden*, Oxon, are similar.

A larger version of this, with a corresponding plain cross (Plate II., Fig. 16), is found at *Kingsbury*, Middlesex; this is virtually identical with Richard Wymbish's third set (*Surrey* VII), and is used by Weston's successor, *William Schep*, (1347-49) on a bell formerly at *Garboldisham*, Norfolk.[4]

[1] Dr. Raven in 1898 found a bell at Hayling Island, Hants, which he claims as Rider's work. The letters are very small, as at Hartley.

[2] *Bucks*, pl. I.

[3] *Surrey Bells*, p. 17.

[4] The 'ring' with inscription was in possession of the late Dr. Raven.

The third and largest set, of a very ornate character, with double-lined letters, accompanied by a cross with floriated arms (Plate II., 17-20), is found on the third at **Fairstead:** VOCOR : IOHANES : PETRVS : DE : WESTON : ME : FECIT (see page 7).

The 3rd at *Norwich, St. Lawrence* (by Revel) is very similar to this. The same lettering also occurs on the sixth at **Great Waltham,** inscribed HOC : SIGNVM : SERVA : XPE MARIA : THOMA (see page 7) but as this set was also used by Revel we have no means of knowing which of the two actually cast it.

WILLIAM REVEL (c. 1350-1360).

Passing over the intervening founder, William Schep, who does not concern us in Essex, we come to William Revel, who succeeded to Peter de Weston's plant, though perhaps not directly to his business. We have five bells still bearing his name, together with record of a sixth recast; and as we have seen, he uses the same three sets of lettering as his predecessor.

The smallest set is found at *Longfield*, Kent, and *Rowdham*, Norfolk (1st bell); the medium set at *Hassingham*, Norfolk; the largest only at *Norwich, St. Lawrence* (3rd), which bell, as we have noted, closely resembles Peter de Weston's at Fairstead. But on the smaller bell at **Strethall,** inscribed WILELMVS : REVEL : ME : FECIT (see page 7) we find a reversion to the Wymbish lettering (Plate II., Figs. 9-15 = *Surrey*, pl. II), which occurs at Goring. The cross is a plain one of a double-lined type, like the letters; the inscription, as so often on early fourteenth century bells, is set high on the crown, and is consequently not easy to 'rub' satisfactorily. The recast bell was at *Stanford* in Kent.

There is also a list of some half-dozen bells which are inscribed in the largest of these three sets of lettering, but bear no founder's name; they are presumably either by Weston or Revel, but there is nothing whatever to allow us to give either the preference. These bells are *Heckfield*, Hants, 3rd; *Bethersden* 4th, and *Sutton-at-Hone* late 3rd, Kent; *Batheaston*, Somerset, 4th; *Assington* late 3rd, and *Monks Elegh* 5th, Suffolk. To this list must be added the 6th at Great Waltham, which has been provisionally attributed to Peter de Weston (*supra*) but the only ground for the preference in this case is that he is found in the neighbouring tower of Fairstead. The inscriptions at Great Waltham and Assington are exactly alike.

We now come to a very puzzling group, which in some ways would be less so if it were not represented in Essex. There are fifteen bells, of which seven are found in West Sussex, two in the Isle of Wight, two in Dorset, two in Wilts, and one in Essex, all inscribed in the same lettering, with a plain cross, an enlarged version of that used by Peter de Weston with his smaller set.[1] They fall into two groups, distinguished by different initials placed below the cross, and it may be as well to give the list in full:

(1) *Founder's initials, P. W.*
Ridgewell, Essex, 5th, inscribed

✠ SANCTE IOHANNES ORA PRO NOBIS

PW

[1] Cf. *Surrey Bells*, p. 20.

	Whitwell, Isle of Wight . . .	3rd.
	Appledram, Sussex	1st and 2nd.
	Broadchalke, Wilts	6th.
(2)	*Founder's Initial R.*	
	Osmington, Dorset	1st.
	Milton Abbas, Dorset . . .	1st.
	Chale, Isle of Wight	1st.
	Beeding, Sussex	1st and 2nd.
	Washington, Sussex	1st and 2nd.
	Yapton, Sussex	4th
	Downton, Wilts	3rd.

The lettering (Plate III., Figs. 8, 9, 12), is of a new type altogether, thin but graceful, and characterised by the curious ꝑ, which is only paralleled in the alphabet of the earlier Bury founders (see below). The inscriptions are also of a new type; for instance the formula *ora pro nobis* appears for the first time at Appledram and Ridgewell.

Now the initials P. W at first sight naturally point to Peter de Weston; but in other respects there is nothing to suggest that the bells are his. In the first place it is hardly likely that he would have possessed more than three sets of lettering (the three already mentioned are all of the same character, though differing in size); secondly, the geographical distribution of the bells is—or rather would be, but for the Essex example—decidedly against their being of London origin. Southampton is a much more likely centre; and it is possible that more may yet turn up in Hants. The Ridgewell bell is certainly difficult to account for, but it is just possible that it is second-hand, and was cast like the others in Wessex.

All this is merely conjecture, and it is possible that these bells are really Londoners; but they have nothing in common with other undoubted London bells, such as the Chichester group has, of which we have spoken above (p. 6). Stahlschmidt suggested that the corresponding initial R might stand for William Revel, or *Raughton*, another contemporary founder; but at that time of day a single letter is much more likely to represent a Christian name than a surname, and if we are to select any London founder from his list, a much more likely candidate is *Roger de Kyrkeby* (1347-56).

We have already dealt out of his turn with Robert Rider, and thus have reached the end of the list of what may be termed the early group of London founders; our next subject is not certainly a Londoner, though for convenience he may be included here, and in any case he introduces an entirely new set of marks and lettering, which have no connection with other Londoners. He must therefore form the subject of another section.

ROYAL HEAD BELLS; WILLIAM RUFFORD.

The use of certain stamps, known as "Royal Heads" from the fact that they represent (in two varieties) heads of Edward III. and his queen Philippa, is characteristic of two groups of bells found chiefly in the south-eastern Midlands, and traditionally, though on somewhat slight grounds, associated with London. These stamps are not found in Essex, except in one case of 'survival,' to be noted later, but as they accompany a set of lettering which appears on one bell in our county, that must form an excuse for introducing a brief outline of the subject.

Of the two groups here dealt with, the earlier consists of twenty-three bells, found in Beds, (3); Bucks (3); Cambridge (4); Hants (2); Herts (2); Huntingdon, Leicester, Lincoln, Northants (4); Rutland, and Suffolk; more may yet turn up in Berks or Oxfordshire. As all but one of these counties have been published, the group is a familiar one[1]; but its founder has not yet been identified. Inasmuch as some of them bear the royal heads, and a certain *John de Rughford* or Rufford was appointed Royal bellfounder in 1367, Messrs. Cocks and Stahlschmidt agree in attributing the group to him, assuming that this privilege extended to a permission to place royal effigies on his bells.

The second group, associated by means of cross (Plate III., Fig. 13) and lettering, as well as by a more general use of the royal heads,[2] consists of ten bells: two in Beds and Herts, three in Northants, and one each in Bucks, Hunts, and Essex. The last-named is at **Little Sampford,** where the only bell is inscribed

✠ SCA : MARIA : ORA : PRO : NOBIS

Now of this group the key, so to speak, is the 4th at *Westmill*, Herts, inscribed

✠ WILLELMVS : ROFFORDE : ME : FECIT

and we may have little hesitation in attributing our Essex example to the same founder. Whether all of them are Rufford's work is open to question; but the coincidence of his name with that of the last founder mentioned, and the use in both groups of the royal heads seem to point to a succession of father and son in the two groups, of which that represented by William is certainly the later.

It should also be mentioned here that the royal heads appear, with a set of letters very like William Rufford's, and the same cross, on a group of East Anglian bells, one of which bears the name of DERBY as its founder. Stahlschmidt bethought him of *Henry Derby* of London, described as an 'ironmonger,' c. 1362; but the group is too circumscribed to have come from anywhere but East Anglia, and everything points to Lynn Regis[3] as its centre. Four are in West Norfolk, two in Cambridgeshire, and one in West Suffolk. Probably this Derby's stamps came into the hands of William Rufford.

Assuming then, as we may fairly do, that these two groups were the work of John and William Rufford respectively, their dates being about 1367 and 1380-90, what evidence have we of their place of abode? That they were Londoners is not impossible, but seems to me a matter for very grave doubt. The great argument against it is the very sound one of geographical distribution; and it may be noted that every London founder whose works exist in any number is equally well represented all round London; Essex, Kent, and Sussex being the most favourable hunting-grounds in every case. But here we are met with the remarkable fact that not a single bell in the groups under discussion is to be found within twenty-five miles of St. Paul's; the nearest are at Ardeley and Westmill in Herts. There are none in

[1] See *Cambs.* p. 13, and *Bucks*, pl. iv. p. 10.

[2] These vary slightly from John Rufford's; but probably represent the same king and queen (see Plate III., Figs. 10, 11; *Bucks*, p. 11; and *Cambs.* p. 16). See for the lettering *Surrey*, pl. x.; *Bucks*, pl. iv.

[3] For the early Lynn foundry see below.

Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or Middlesex, or so far as I know in Berks, and only one in North Essex. This seems to me almost fatal to the idea that they were cast in London.

With the exception of the two in Hants, and the one in Lincoln, which is a second-hand bell, they are all contained within a circle of forty miles radius, of which almost the exact centre is the town of Bedford. We do not, it is true, know of any evidence for a mediaeval foundry here, but it is quite possible that such may yet turn up. Meanwhile Mr. Cocks has called my attention to one Johannes de Offorde living at Newport Pagnell in 1327, who may possibly be the father of John Rufford.

To return to the Royal Head stamps, their later history is so curious that it demands a few words. In the fifteenth century we find them used on a large group of bells centring round Worcester, ten of which are in that county; one at *Bitterley*, Salop, can be dated about 1415, by the name of its donor, Alice Sturey.[1] They are here accompanied by the same cross and by an almost identical set of lettering. Two other Worcester founders use them occasionally; and then in the sixteenth century we find them in the possession of the Nottingham foundry, which had previously (before 1480) acquired the variant set occurring on John Rufford's bells. With the Nottingham men they found favour right down to the end of the seventeenth century, and even a hundred years later we find them used (in 1788) by Hedderley of Bawtry on bells in Derbyshire and Lincolnshire. But this is not their final appearance; for on the 2nd at **Waltham Abbey,** cast in 1806, we find John Briant of Hertford using the stamp of Edward III's head (Plate III., Fig. 10) which John Rufford had been using 450 years previously at Cherry Hinton and elsewhere.

We have now to take up the history of a long line of London founders, extending from 1380 to 1530, who for a time almost hold the entire field in the Home Counties, though in Essex they had rivals at Bury St. Edmunds, as on the western side at Wokingham. The elucidation and classification of their bells presents great difficulties, as in no single case do their names appear on them (contrary to the practice of the fourteenth century), while the marks and lettering which they use are constantly interchanged and handed down from one to another. A strict chronological treatment is impossible, nor can we draw a hard and fast line between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, or between the use of Gothic capitals and black letter, or mixed Gothic; but there is distinct evidence of two main lines of succession, one extending down to about 1480, the other to about 1510.

We will begin by considering the shorter and less important of the two, which may be said to begin about 1370.

The series of stamps and lettering which are found on the bells of the first line of succession, can be traced back in the first instance to a founder who was probably not a Londoner. This is *Stephen Norton*, who styles himself 'of Kent,' and cast a bell for Dover Castle in 1380-81. There are four bells by him still in existence, two in Kent, one in Somerset, and another from *Worcester Cathedral* at Didlington, Norfolk (in the possession of Lord Amherst of Hackney). His inscriptions are in handsome highly ornamented crowned capitals (Plate V., Plate VI., Figs. 1-4), accompanied by a cross of four fleurs-de-lys in a square also crowned. He does not immediately concern us, but must be mentioned here in order to account for the appearance of his stamps subsequently, in conjunction with those originated by the first founder of this line, whom we must now turn to discuss.

[1] See *Assoc. Arch. Soc. Report*, xxiv. (1901), pp. 555, 564; *Salop Arch. Soc. Trans.* 3rd. ser. iv. pp. 22, xiii; *Archaeol. Journal*, 1906, p. 188.

WILLIAM BURFORD.

The name of this founder was with much ingenuity and practical certainty connected by Stahlschmidt with a large group of bells in the Home Counties, evidently dating from the latter part of the fourteenth century. His theory rests on the following grounds:

The crosses and capitals found on this group (Plate IV., Figs. 11-15) are also found on another group, the founder of which used black letter smalls; consequently this founder was later, and was working about 1400-1420, the earlier one from 1370 to 1400. Now in the Guildhall Records, Stahlschmidt found the names of two bell-founders, William and Robert Burford, father and son, whose respective dates are 1373-92 and 1392-1418. As there is no similar pair, there is no reason to doubt that his theory is correct.

William Burford is only represented by four bells in Essex, the 2nd at **Bowers Gifford** SIT ✣ NOMEN ✣ DOMINI ✣ BENEDICTVM (see page 7), the 2nd at **Dovercourt**

✣ IN ✣ MVLTIS ✣ ANNIS ✣ RESONET ✣ CAMPANA ✣ IOHANNIS

and the 2nd and 3rd at **Eastwood**

✣ SANCTA ✣ KATERINA ✣ ORA ✣ PRO ✣ NOBIS

✣ SANCTA ✣ GREGORI ✣ ORA ✣ PRO ✣ NOBIS

all of which bear the cross, Pl. IV., Fig. 13,[1] the first three having a fleur-de-lys as stop. His lettering is plain, but not difficult to identify. Occasionally (as at Fairlight, Sussex) he uses the crown which we have already met with at Magdalen Laver (p. 6). Some sixteen of his bells exist in other counties, five in Sussex, four in Kent, three in Somerset (Charlynch, Chiselborough), and the rest in Cambridgeshire (Croxton), Herts, Middlesex (Cranford), and Surrey. There is also one at Didlington from Worcester Cathedral, dedicted to St. Wulstan. The Bower's Gifford bell gives his favourite form of inscription; and the invocations to saints at Eastwood are noteworthy as almost the first instances on London bells of the *Ora Pro Nobis* formula.

We must turn aside here to mention two Essex bells which are not easy to identify, but seem to belong to this period. These are the late 2nd at **Layer Marney**, inscribed

✣ XPE ✪ PIE ✪ FILIOS ✪ MARIE

(a formula used by William Burford at Cranford), and the tenor at **Little Baddow**:

SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS

The latter is a very bad casting, and the inscription is not easy to make out; but the A seems to resemble that on the treble at Little Totham (see below, p. 19). The alphabet at Layer Marney (Plate IV., Figs. 1-10) is small but neat and effective; it also occurs on the late 3rd at *Ringwould*, Kent, where it is described as a smaller edition of Burford's[2]. Mr. E. J. Wells thought he recognized it at Southchurch (cf. p. 4), but the bell there must be of earlier date, and in my opinion the lettering is not the same. It however occurs on the crown of a fifteenth century London bell, the 4th at *Piddlehinton*, Dorset (together with the Layer Marney cross

[1] There are two varieties of this cross, one having smaller points than the other. See *Kent*, p. 21.

[2] See *Kent*, p. 20. It is a matter for great regret that both the Layer Marney and Ringwould bells have been recast.

and stop)[1], and seems to be the same as that adopted by the later founders of this line as their 'smaller set' (*Bucks*, xi. *b*; see p. 19). The founder of these bells *may* have been William Burford, but at any rate must have had some connection with him and the Sturdys.

ROBERT BURFORD.

Robert Burford is well represented in Essex, and his bells are in fact almost confined to this county and Kent. He uses, in addition to his father's cross, one which we have already seen on a London bell (Plate VII., Fig. 6), and another somewhat similar, which was used by several subsequent founders (Plate VII., Fig. 5). His bells are somewhat dull and featureless, and there is not much variety in his inscriptions. In Essex for instance, on thirteen bells we only find three varieties :—

Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum

Occurs on Little Bromley 4th with crosses Pl. IV. 13 and Pl. VII. 6
,, Margaretting 3rd ,, Pl. IV. 13 ,, Pl. VII. 5
,, Mount Bures 2nd ,, Pl. IV. 13 ,, *Kent* 5*a*
,, Rayleigh 5th ,, Pl. IV. 13 ,, Pl. VII. 5

In Multis Annis Refouet Campana Iohannis

,, Dedham 6th ,, Pl. VII. 6
,, Lindsell late 3rd ,, Pl. IV. 13 ,, Pl. VII. 5

Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis

,, North Benfleet 1st and 2nd Pl. IV. 13 ,, Pl. VII. 6
,, Bowers Gifford 1st ,, Pl. IV. 13 ,, *Kent* 5*a*
,, Little Bromley 3rd ,, Pl. IV. 13
,, Faulkbourne 2nd ,, Pl. IV. 13
,, Great Henny 1st ,, Pl. IV. 13
,, Weeley 1st ,, *Kent* 5*a*

It will be noted that he adheres to his father's preference for the first formula; his exclusive devotion to St. Katharine is interesting, because in his will he makes provision for the erection of an aisle and chapel in the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, dedicated to that saint, who was always a favourite with bell-founders, and must have been his especial patron. He died in 1418, leaving behind him property in the parishes of East and West Tilbury in this county.[2] Of his other bells, six are in Kent, three in Lincolnshire, one each in Gloucester, Herts, Suffolk, Surrey, and formerly Bucks.

We may trace a connection (in the use of cross and lettering) between the Burfords and the next founder in point of date, Richard Hille, who was founding between 1420 and 1440. But there is a group of bells which seems to be intermediate between the two, and which

[1] See *Trans. Devon. Field Club*, xxiv. p. 133.

[2] See below, p. 19; *Surrey Bells* p. 42; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 238. This will gives the earliest instance of the use of *campanarius* for a bell-founder.

includes two Essex specimens, the **Ardleigh** and **Romford** tenors. These bells are actually attributed to Robert Burford by Mr. Cocks, though somewhat tentatively; I have however little doubt that he is right. The group is not a large one, being limited to seven, with three recast. The most notable feature about them is that they are all of large size. On none of them do we find any of the marks used by the Burfords, or indeed by later founders, but it seems quite possible that Robert had two sets of stamps, one of which he reserved for his large bells. None of those already attributed to him are of exceptional size. We shall see later that other London founders adopted this principle, which after all is a fairly obvious one. We have certainly no known name of a founder to whom we can attribute these bells. Stahlschmidt thought, from the style of the 'smalls,' which are in some cases of a rough and debased character, that these bells belonged to the sixteenth century; but on the whole the evidence points the other way.

Three varieties of initial crosses are used, and the lettering is in the form of large, bold black letter with large ornamented capitals (*Bucks*, pl. IX; see Plate VI., Fig. 6). The inscriptions are limited to three, distributed as follows:—

In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis

Bristol St. Werburgh 5th

Missi De Celis Habeo Nomen Gabrielis

Shenley, Bucks 5th (The capitals here are slightly smaller; see *Bucks*, pl. X).
Gloucester Cathedral old 7th
St. Alban's Clock Tower 2nd
Warminster, Wilts old 5th

Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata

Ardleigh, Essex 8th with crosses  and  [1] (see p. 7).

Romford, Essex 8th with cross  only (Plate VI., Fig. 5).

Gloucester Cathedral 6th
Sudbury All Saints, Suffolk 6th
Limpsfield, Surrey old 6th

Two interesting instances of 'survival' in the case of this lettering and cross are noted below under Robert Oldfield of Hertford.

[1] For the crosses cf. *Gloucestershire*, Figs. 26, 58. They are practically enlarged versions of the two crosses Plate VII., Figs. 1, 5.

RICHARD HILLE.

We have already made some allusion to Burford's successor, Richard Hille, a founder ingeniously unearthed by Stahlschmidt. He first appears in the Guildhall Records in 1423, and his death took place in 1440. Twenty-five bells by him remain, extending from Rutland to Cornwall; we also know of five more which have been recast. Of these Essex possesses three, all differently inscribed:—

Colchester St. Nicholas 3rd:—

⁘ Sancte Iacobe Ora Pro Nobis 

Castle Hedingham 5th:—

+ + In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis (see p. 17).

East Mersea Bell:—

 Sum Rofa Pulfata Mundi Maria Vocata ✣ 

Hille's distinctive trade-mark, known as the 'cross-and-ring' shield (Plate VI., Fig. 8) appears on all of these, on the two latter in conjunction with the Burfords' cross and a new one introduced and only used by him (*Surrey* 168 = *Kent*, 20). At *Impington*, Cambs., and elsewhere he introduces another new cross, which became the regular mark of his successors, the Sturdys (Plate VII., Fig. 1). The lettering at Colchester is a small set which goes with the small cross (Plate VI., Fig. 7); on the East Mersea and Castle Hedingham bells he uses Stephen Norton's capitals (p. 12) but without the crowns.

In all he uses no less than six crosses and five sets of capitals: Stephen Norton's with or without crowns; the Burford set; the large set used by Robert Burford; and the small set as at Colchester (*Bucks*, xi, *b*), which we have seen (p. 13) to be identical with a smaller set used in the fourteenth century at Layer Marney. With the large Burford set he uses the corresponding cross (at *Thornton*, Bucks); elsewhere he uses Plate VII., Fig. 5 or 6 (introduced by Robert Burford), or the new cross of four fleurs-de-lys in an octagon (Plate VII., Fig. 1).

JOANNA HILLE.

Our interest in Hille is however quite eclipsed by the remarkable history of his wife Joanna. A lady bell-founder is not, I believe, unique, though we only hear of one or two others; but Joanna was not only the wife of two bell-founders and the mother-in-law of a third (see below), but she also continued founding on her own account after the loss of each husband!

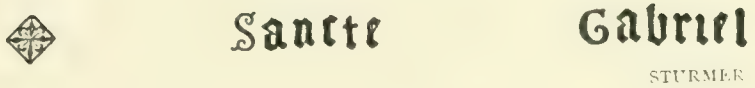
Among the many ingenious discoveries which we owe to Stahlschmidt, none is more so than his unearthing of Joanna Hille's chequered history, and his elucidation of the bells to be attributed to her and her husbands. The clue was given by the records of the town of Faversham in Kent, which contain two contracts for bells, one with 'Johanne Hille of Londone, widewe,' the other with 'Johane Sturdy of Londone, widewe'. The connecting link between the two widows was furnished by the discovery of a founder John Sturdy who used



CASTLE HEDINGHAM



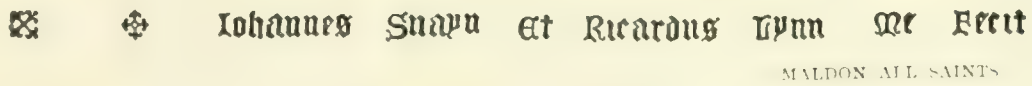
GOOD EASTER



STURMER



WORMINGFORD



MALDON ALL SAINTS



UPMINSTER

the crosses and lettering formerly belonging to the owner of the 'cross-and-ring' shield. It was observed that on a certain group of bells the initials I.S. appeared with a coin between; on others the same marks, but with a lozenge (the heraldic mark of womanhood) above the coin; and when other bells came to light with the lozenge above the 'cross-and-ring' shield, the chain was complete.

To sum up briefly, we have

(1) Bells with cross-and-ring shield, by	Richard Hille.
(2) Bells with do. and lozenge, by	Joanna Hille.
(3) Bells with initials I.S. and coin by	John Sturdy.
(4) Bells with do. do. and lozenge, by	Johanna Sturdy.

The same marks and lettering being repeated on all these bells, there is no longer any doubt as the correctness of our predecessor's brilliant suggestions.

Joanna Hille was apparently not allowed to bear that name long. We do not know in what year she married John Sturdy, but the fact that only six bells can be traced to the period of her widowhood seems to imply that it was a brief one. These six bells are found at *Castlethorpe*, Bucks; *Manaton*, Devon (2); *Norton*, Herts; *East Preston*, Sussex; and at **Colchester St. Nicholas,** where the tenor is inscribed almost exactly like the tenor at Castle Hedingham with the addition of the lozenge; the capitals are not crowned, and appear to be Burford's.

JOHN STURDY.

It may be presumed that during John Sturdy's lifetime his wife sank her individuality, and that certain marks now appearing for the first time (*Bucks*, xi, 3-6) were the former's original property. About twenty bells in all can be attributed to him, besides four or five now recast. They are pretty evenly distributed over the east and south of England, Essex claiming half-a-dozen, of which three have recently passed into the melting-pot.

Of these the late 2nd at **Lindsell** was inscribed:—



with the crowned capitals (reproduced on the new bell), and the typical Sturdy cross (Plate VII., 1). Of the others

Good Easter old 3rd has:— + + Sancte Thoma Ora Pro Nobis I S (see p. 17).

Great Totham old 1st:—  Sancte Andrea Ora Pro Nobis I S

Little Totham 2nd:—  Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis ✥ I S

and **Sturmer** 1st has simply

Sancte Gabriel (see p. 17).

The first and last are in the small alphabet, with crosses *Bucks* xi, 5 (at Good Easter only) and Plate VI., 7; Little Totham has the large crowned capitals with *Bucks* xi. 5 (small version of Plate VII. 5), and Plate VII., 1, but the small set of minuscules (Plate VII., Fig. 8-10);

Great Totham is in the large set, with the cross Pl. VII. Fig. 1 and a coin. The sanctus at **Maldon All Saints** bears the names of its donors (neither of whom is otherwise known):

+ + Iohannes Suayn et Ricardus Lynn We Fecit (see p. 17).

and has for crosses, Pl. VI., 7, Pl. VII., 6, the lettering being the small set.[1]

About the remaining bell, the treble at **Little Totham**, I am somewhat doubtful. It is inscribed in the small set (*Bucks* xi, *b*) with the small cross (Plate VI., 7,) which is used by a founder named William Powdrell, at *Stowting*, Kent.[2] The inscription is:—

Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis A

and Mr. Wells thought the letter A might stand for the name of Agnes, the latter's widow.[3] The treble at Sturmer, attributed above to John Sturdy, might on the same grounds be assigned to *William or Agnes Powdrell* (by preference the former). The cross certainly came from Powdrell to Sturdy, but we have no evidence that this lady followed the example of her contemporary and solaced her widowhood with the profits of the founder's art. On the other hand there are not a few bells which bear the various crosses used by Sturdy, without his initials, and the fact that the 2nd in that tower is certainly his, argues for his claims to the treble. Another doubtful quantity is the old tenor at **Runwell**, inscribed:—

Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis

the crosses being Plate VII., Fig. 5, 6, with the large crowned capitals. Mr. Wells attributed this to Kebyll, Joanna's final successor, but here again the distinctive trade-mark of that founder is wanting. These two crosses are not found in combination except on Robert Burford's bells, but as he did not use Norton's capitals, the bell cannot be his. It is a nice puzzle.

Mention should also be made here of a bell of Sturdy's at *Piddlehinton*, Dorset, on the crown of which appears the inscription:—

MAYSTER THOMAS HARLOW

The capitals used, as noted above (p. 13) are the same as at Layer Marney, apparently the set *Bucks* xi, *b*.

JOANNA STURDY.

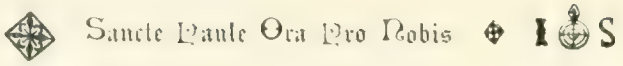
John Sturdy died in 1458, and his widow survived him for three years, during which time she seems to have been fairly energetic; ten of her bells still exist besides three recast. Of these three are (or were) in Essex;—

[1] I think it is open to some question whether this bell does belong to the Sturdy group. The capitals do not appear to resemble exactly those of the smaller Sturdy alphabet; yet there is no doubt about the crosses. The names are more likely to be those of donors than founders in spite of the *fecit* (but see Part III., *s.v.*) Compare the Sanctus bell at Fladbury, Worcs. (*Assoc. Arch. Socs. Report*, xxiv., p. 571).

[2] *Kent*, p. 42.

[3] This A is from the small set *Bucks*, xi, *b*.

Langford old 3rd.



Layer de la Haye 4th.



Wormingford 3rd.

+ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum + I S (see p. 17).

The Langford bell had two crosses (Plate VI., 7, and *Bucks* xi, 5) and the small lettering, the other two have the cross Plate VII., 1, and the crowned capitals, with the initials betokening their authorship; the Wormingford bell has also Plate VII., 5. Throughout, her bells possess the same characteristics as those of her husband, and are in fact only to be distinguished by the lozenge.

(WILLIAM POWDRELL).

There are no bells in Essex which we can trace to this founder, but he is worth considering in view of the fact that he seems to be a connecting link between the two parallel lines of founders at this time. At his death, in 1439, his stamps seem to have been separated, the initial cross which he used (Plate VI., 7) coming into the possession of the Sturdys, while his capital letters are eventually found in the hands of Henry Jordan of the other line, to whom they must have come through Powdrell's legatee Robert Crowch (see below).

Only one of his bells now exists, the 2nd at *Stowting*, Kent, and that only has the cross and a fleur-de-lys, and his initials. But there was formerly also one at *Shipbourne*, in the same county, with a full inscription, for which the flat capitals were employed. I have already noted the suggestion that the bells at Sturmer and Little Totham might be, if not his work, that of his widow Agnes; and the same would apply to another bell with the same marks (cross Plate VI., 7, lettering *Bucks* xi, *b*), the 4th at *Saxmundham*, Suffolk. But before this attribution can be held to have any weight, we must have some grounds for supposing that the set of capitals *Bucks* xi, *b*, belonged to him, and in view of the fact that they were previously used by Hille, I do not think this can be the case.

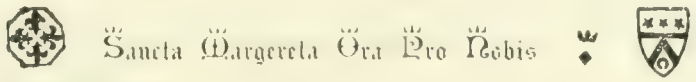
JOHN KEBYLL.

After the year 1461 we find the Sturdy's marks and lettering in the hands of an unknown founder whose distinguishing trade-mark was a shield with three mullets in chief, and a crescent within a chevron in the base (Plate VI., 9). As this shield is identical with the arms of the Keble or Kebyll family, it is generally supposed that that was the founder's name. We also find that in 1480 payments were made by the churchwardens of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London, to one John Kebyll, Wheelwright, for bell-hanging. This does not prove that he was also a founder, but the date suits well; our founder, over thirty of whose bells remain, must have been more than a mere wheelwright. However, the name may be accepted provisionally till more evidence supervenes. It may be noted in passing that the late Dr. Raven's acute eye detected in the shield a rebus on the name, the bar and chevron forming a K, and the crescent an E; but the absence of any 'bell' or 'bill' spoils the rebus.

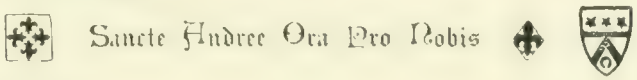
Essex contains a large proportion of these bells, namely eight, with one recast, all bearing the shield, with various crosses and other marks, new and old. With one exception, all have Stephen Norton's crowned capitals.

Four are dedicated to Saints, with the usual formula :—

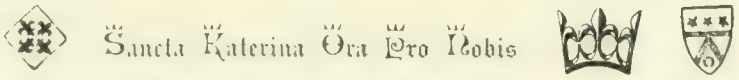
Fyfield old 3rd :—



Kelvedon Hatch Bell : -



Wickford 1st :



Two, **Frating** 3rd and **Wickford** 2nd, have the formula :—



with the addition of the fleur-de-lys below the crown at Frating. At **Colchester St. Leonard** we find on the 3rd



and of the two bells at **Chickney** the larger is inscribed :—



the smaller has only the shield, and a medallion which I have only elsewhere found at Margaretting (see Plate XIV., Fig. 6 and below, under Thomas Lawrence). The Kelvedon Hatch bell is in Sturdy's smaller set of lettering.

Of crosses we find Plate VII., 6 on Chickney 2nd, and Plate VII., 5 at Upminster ; the latter bell has also Stephen Norton's cross of four fleurs-de-lys in a square crowned (Plate VII., 3). The same cross of four fleurs-de-lys occurs without the crown at Colchester, Fyfield, and Kelvedon Hatch, and in a lozenge at Frating and Wickford (see Plate VII., 4). It has already been noted that the Runwell old tenor may also be the work of this founder. He revives two marks which we have already encountered, William Burford's fleur-de-lys at Kelvedon Hatch, and the same founder's crown at Wickford and Frating (cf. p. 13).

WILLIAM DAWE AND HIS ASSOCIATES (1385-1420).

It is now necessary to retrace our steps for about a century, in order to take up what Mr. Cocks rightly regards as 'the main line of English bell-founders, working in Aldgate and Portsoken Wards, London.' And in so doing we must go back into the fourteenth century, and—as regards Essex—deal with some half-dozen bells still inscribed wholly in Gothic capitals. The succession starts almost contemporaneously with the other, about 1370, but lasts apparently some thirty years longer, (down to 1510) though there is a temporary gap

towards the end of the fifteenth century. The marks and lettering are throughout almost entirely distinct from those which are used by the other group of founders.

The first known name in this second and more important group is that of

WILLIAM DAWE

also known as William Founder, whose date is approximately 1385-1418. He marks the period of transition from inscriptions in capitals to those in black-letter smalls with initial capitals, or 'Mixed Gothic,' one of his inscriptions being in the former style; and there is also a small group of bells, if not two, with inscriptions in capitals throughout, which immediately precede those which can be definitely assigned to this founder. They will be seen to be connected with him, both by marks and lettering.

Before dealing with Dawe himself we must therefore consider these preceding bells. I propose to take these and the later 'Mixed Gothic' bells, group by group, showing how they may be respectively distinguished or connected by the marks or lettering, especially the crosses; it will then be seen to what extent a chronological sequence can be traced, and the bells allotted to their respective founders. The total number with which we have to deal is about 140, and as almost every group is represented in Essex, we can take the bells in that county in detail as we proceed with the investigation. There are 33 examples altogether in this county, of which four have been recast. It will further save trouble if we note that there are three and only three varieties of capital letters found on these bells,[1] and that these three are all of the same type, but of varying size. We will name the smallest (A) as it is the one earliest in use; the medium set, which appears next, (B), and the largest set, (C).

JOHN LANGHORNE

I. *(a). Bells bearing the cross Herts fig. 7, with inscriptions in capitals.* (See Plate VIII., Fig. 1-4).

The bells which bear this cross (a small one of four fleur-de-lys with dots between the arms), and the set (A) of the capitals are also distinguished by the use of a small stop in the form of a wheel[2] (Plate VIII. Fig. 5). There are three in Essex, besides one recast in 1876 and one in 1880, and others at *Brent Tor*, Devon, *Shapwick*, Dorset (3rd), *Little Hormead*, Herts, and *Finchley St. Paul*, Middlesex (from Hatford, Berks). The former comprise

Little Chesterford bell recast:

ORA ✠ MENTE ✠ DIA ✠ PRO ✠ NOBIS ✠ VIRGO ✠ MARIA

Great Holland, 1st.

OMNES ✠ SANCTI ✠ ORATE ✠ PRO ✠ NOBIS ✠ AMEN

Thorpe-le-Soken, old 5th.

SUM ✠ ROSA ✠ PULSATA ✠ MUNDI ✠ KATERINA ✠ VOCATA

Tolleshunt Major, 2nd.



VOX ✠ EDUARDI ✠ SONET ✠ IN ✠ AURE ✠ DEI

[1] With the exception of a small group in Sussex on which we find Stephen Norton's capitals (see p. 12).

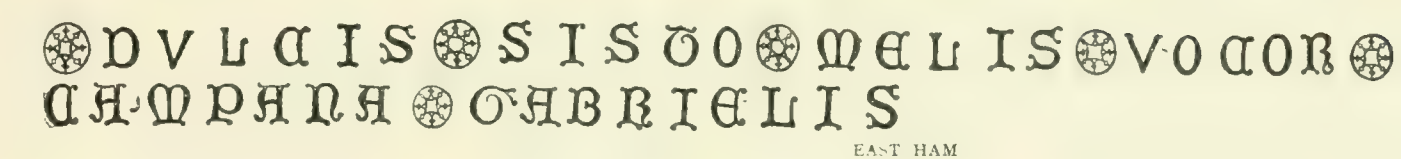
[2] A similar stop accompanies lettering which, strange to say, closely resembles our set (B) on a group of bells cast at Bristol about the same time. Examples are Pitchcombe, Glouc.; Loxton 3rd, Somerset; Buscot, Berks; Whissett, Suffolk.



WILLINGALE SPAIN



COLCHESTER CASTLE



EAST HAM



LITTLE HALLINGBURY



ALDHAM



NETTESWELL

Willingale Spain, 2nd.

IOHANNES CRISTI CARE DINGNARE PRO NOBIS ORARE (see p. 23).

The bells at Brent Tor and Tolleshunt are further distinguished by bearing on the crown a shield with a chevron between three laver-pots (Plate X., Fig. 6), with which, in two sizes, we shall meet again throughout the series; it is rare at first but almost invariable in the latest group. It should be noted that at Willingale Spain the wheel-stop is replaced by repetitions of the initial cross.

None of these bells can be assigned to Dawe, and we do not know of any earlier founder with whom he was connected; but Stahlschmidt's list is available, and it is perhaps permissible to select the most likely candidate therefrom. This would seem to be John Langhorne, brazier (1379-1406),[1] who indeed overlaps for some years with Dawe, but this difficulty is not insuperable; it is probably to be explained by the existence of five Mixed Gothic bells with similar stamps, which will form our next sub-division. John Langhorne apparently died in 1406, his will being dated in January of that year.[2] In it he desires to be buried at St. Michael's, Cornhill, and leaves his property to his wife Alice.

I. *(b). Bells with cross Herts 7 and (A) capitals; Mixed Gothic.*

In this group, which I take to be John Langhorne's work during the years 1395-1405, there are two Essex bells:

Colchester Town Hall bell:

\+ Thomas Marie Sonat In Ethere Clare (see p. 23).

Steeple, disused bell:



The others are the 2nd and recast treble at *St. Bartholomew the Less, Smithfield*, London, and the bell at *Folkington*, Sussex. The wheel-stop has disappeared, but all have the 'laver' shield. A duplicate of the 2nd at St. Bartholomew's is to be found in the bell at **Mundon,** inscribed:—



but with one important exception, that we have here an entirely new and apparently unique cross, a plain Maltese in a lozenge. Apart from the cross, the similarity of this bell to the others seems to justify us in including it with this group. It has the three laver shields above the inscription.

WILLIAM WOODWARDE.

II. *(a). Bells with cross* Plate X., 4; *inscription in capitals.*

The only bell answering to this description is the former treble at Cuxton, Kent, which bears in addition the laver-shield; we pass on to the corresponding bells in Mixed Gothic.

(b). Bells with cross Plate X., 4; *inscriptions in Mixed Gothic.*

The bells in this group, which includes eight examples, are inscribed in all three sets of lettering (as regards the capitals, to which the 'smalls' do not always correspond, being

[1] He was executor to William Burford in 1393.

[2] Sharpe's *Calendar of London Wills*, ii. p. 393.

sometimes larger in proportion), and most of them bear the 'laver' shield. Of the three Essex representatives, the 3rd at **Little Hallingbury**, and the former 2nd at **Great Braxted** are virtually duplicates, both inscribed :—

\+ Eternis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis (see p. 23).

the capitals being set (A). The bell at **Little Warley** has (with three shields above)



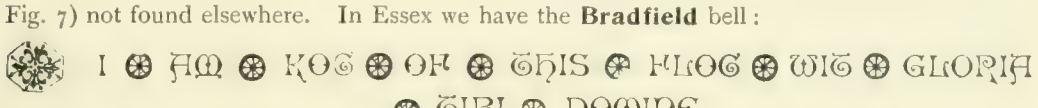
with (B) capitals and large effective minuscules ; it is a duplicate of one at *St. Paul's Cray*, Kent. The introduction in this group (at *Melbury Sampford*, Dorset) of the set (C) seems to betoken a new founder in connection with this cross, and this was Stahlschmidt's conviction. He assigned the group to William Wodewarde, an associate of Dawe ; and in this I am quite inclined to agree with him. I would go a step further and allot to Wodewarde three fine bells, the 5th at *South Lopham*, Norfolk, the 6th at *Alfriston*, Sussex, and the 7th at *Clare*, Suffolk,[1] which have the set (C) of capitals and sundry other marks, which are not found in Essex. All these being large bells, I suspect that they represent Wodewarde's *pièces-de-resistance*, just as Robert Burford rose to the occasion when it befell him to cast large bells. But in regard to the cross Plate X., 4 we must not ignore the fact that it appears twice on bells which for other reasons we must assign to Dawe himself (see below).

WILLIAM DAWE.

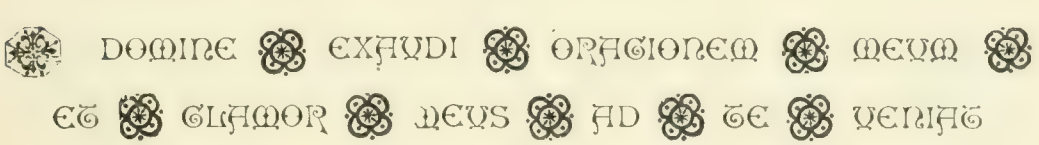
Before we treat of the bells which are undoubtedly this founder's own work we must consider a group with inscriptions in capitals connected with him by the initial cross, but probably preceding him in point of time ; it is doubtful if they can be his work, but on the other hand we are not justified in assigning them to Langhorne or Wodewarde.

III. (*a*). *Bells with cross Plate X., Fig. 2 ;*[2] *capitals set B, (Plate IX., Figs. 1-9) used throughout.*

This group includes six bells, two of which are in Essex. The laver shield occurs on none of them, but three have the wheel stop, and two others a quatrefoil stop (Plate VIII., Fig. 7) not found elsewhere. In Essex we have the **Bradfield** bell :



and **Leyton** tenor :



[1] The first two are in capitals throughout, the third is in *Mixed Gothic*.

[2] The cross figured by Stahlschmidt (*Kent*, fig. 9 = Plate IX., Fig. 12) appears to be in some cases an inaccurate version of this, in others the same cross but in a lozenge instead of an octagon.

The others are the treble at *Herriard*, Hants (stop *Hunts*, Fig. 10), the 5th at *Deopham*, Norfolk (wheel stop) and the 4th at *Shapwick*, Dorset (wheel stop). To these we must add, although it has a new medallion (Plate VIII., Fig. 7) in place of the cross and stop, the larger bell at **East Ham**:

DVLCIS SISTO MELIS CAMPANA VOCOR GABRIELIS (see page 23)

It will be noted that all these bells have interesting inscriptions; those in English at Bradfield and Shapwick are exceptionally quaint (see below, p. 28), and all are remarkable for their length. They are clearly a homogeneous group, and it is just possible that they represent Dawe's earliest efforts.[1]

III. (*b*) We pass on to the consideration of William Dawe's own bells,[2] which are marked by the following characteristics:

Cross Plate IX., *Fig.* 12 *or* X. *Fig.* 2; *capitals set B*; *laver shield*; *and the founder's own medallion or trade-mark* (*Plate* IX. *Fig.* 10), *used as a stop.*

The list is a long one, comprising 24 bells, of which Essex claims six:

Aldham 2nd and **Netteswell** 2nd, inscribed:

Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata (see page 23)

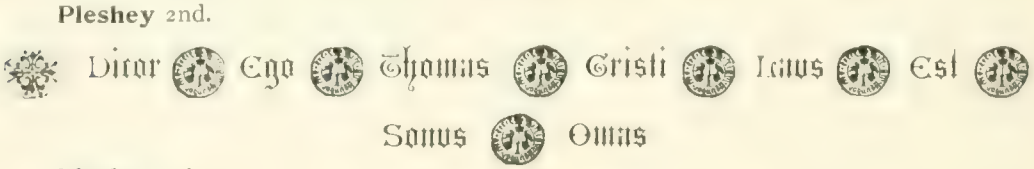
Brightlingsea bell:



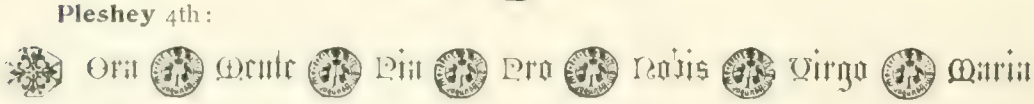
Netteswell 3rd.

(Inscription reversed and inverted; it is *Gallus Vocor Ego Solus Super Omnia Sono*; see Plate VIII., Figs. 6, 9, 10 and facsimile on page 23).

Pleshey 2nd.



Pleshey 4th:



The lavers are only found at Aldham, where we have the large variety; and here also the "smalls" are large and fine in character, as on Bird's bells (see below). The Netteswell 3rd is distinguished by having the inscription set backwards and upside down, and sunk in the bell, it having been set in relief the right way in the mould. The inscription finds parallels at Norwich All Saints, and on the Bradfield bell. A general peculiarity is that the black letter S is always reversed, so that on Netteswell 3rd it is placed the right way. The founder's medallion, which proclaims all these bells as indubitably his, has the device of two birds on a plant, round which are the words **william foundor me fecit** (Plate IX., Fig. 10.)

[1] Stahlschmidt, writing to Raven, about 1888, was of the same opinion.

[2] Dr. Stahlschmidt's ingenious identification of William Dawe, see *Kent*, p. 25.

The medallion which is found on all these bells has been generally regarded as marking Dawe's work exclusively; whether this is so is doubtful; but only so far that we are not justified in claiming bells as his on which it is not found. On the other hand, we have to note that it occurs on the 2nd at *Downe*, Kent, and at *Ufford*, Suffolk, in conjunction with Wodewarde's cross; as however the 1st at Downe has the cross Plate X. 2 with the medallion, the 2nd appears to be a mere aberration, or else we must assume a joint founding with Wodewarde. Further, we have in the 2nd at *Abbotsham*, Devon, a bell with Dawe's medallion, but the inscription is in capitals throughout, as in group III (*a*); this is obviously Dawe's earliest production, but we cannot on that account assign all the III (*a*) bells to him.

These considerations affect a large group of bells which have:

III. *(c) Cross Plate* X., *Fig.* 2; *capitals set B; laver shield; but no medallion.*

The question whether they are Dawe's work or not, as we had seen, is not easy to answer. They are more likely to be his than Wodewarde's, and there is no reason why they should not be his; but we cannot tell why he should have omitted the medallion in such cases. The group comprises eighteen, of which only one is in Essex, the treble at **Frating**, inscribed:



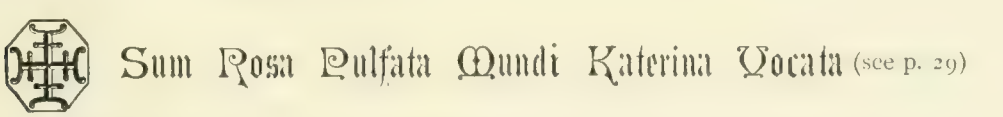
Here we have in addition to the laver-shield one with three trefoils, which is of much rarer occurrence, and is never found, as Dr. Raven has pointed out, in conjunction with Dawe's trade-mark, an additional reason for attributing the Frating bell to Wodewarde. The trefoils have been recognised as the arms of the Underhill family, but we do not know why the shield was adopted by this foundry.

JOHN BIRD.

In this next group we are on much firmer ground; it is so homogeneous that all the bells must be by the same founder, and that this founder was not William Dawe is clear from the total absence of his medallion. It may also be reasonably inferred that the whole group is later than Dawe's bells; Stahlschmidt assigned it to Wodewarde, but in any case we must distinguish the founder of this group from that of group II, and as Wodewarde has been satisfactorily accounted for, I think we find a very suitable founder in the person of John Bird, who seems to have succeeded to William Dawe's stamps, and was a founder of some importance. It will be seen that he introduces an entirely new cross (in two varieties) and that he uses exclusively the set (C) of capitals, which afterwards passed into Walgrave's hands. A larger version of the laver shield is also not uncommon.

IV. *Bells with cross Plate* X., *Fig.* 3; *laver shield thrice on crown almost invariable; (C) set of capitals* (*Plate* X., *Figs.* 5, 7, 8) *with fine 'smalls.'*

We have then a group of nearly fifty bells, of which no less than ten are to be found in Essex. Of these four are similarly inscribed; **Little Bardfield** 2nd; **Great Braxted** old 3rd; **Copford** 2nd; **Laindon Clays** 4th:



(see p. 29)

Pebmarsh tenor has in place of the lavers a medallion of six fleurs-de-lys in an octagon

(Plate VIII., Fig. 10), and Maria instead of Katerina; at Little Bardfield there is only one laver shield, at the end of the inscription.

The others are **Belchamp Walter** old 7th.


Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis


High Easter 4th.


Hac In Conclaue Gabriel Nunc Pange Suaue


Little Horkesley 5th (also with the Pebmarsh medallion):



Eternis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis

Halstead 6th.


Dulcis Sifto Melis Campana Vocor Gabrielis

and **Laindon Clays** 3rd, and **Stondon Massey** 2nd.

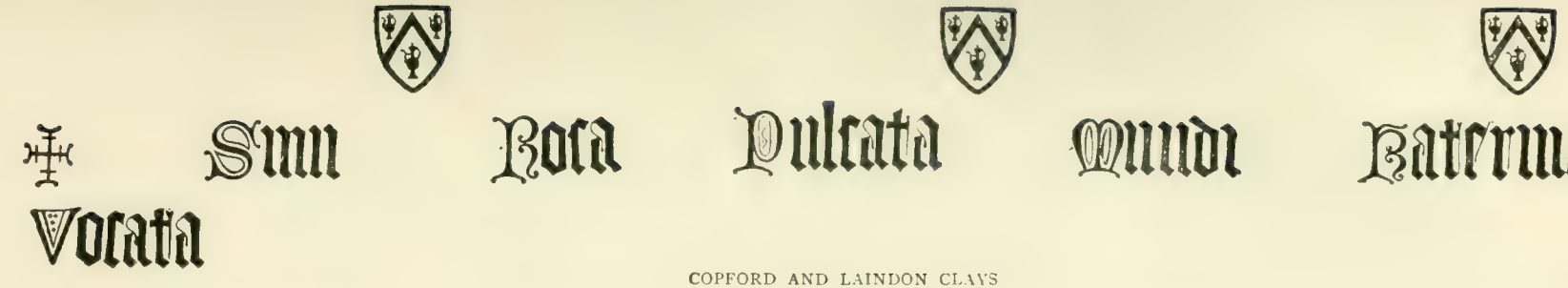

Iohannes Cristi Care Dignare Pro Nobis Orare

All these it will be seen are very uniform in character; almost the only variation is in the use of the medallion with six fleurs-de-lys at Pebmarsh and Little Horkesley in place of the laver shields, which at Halstead, Laindon, and Stondon Massey appear three times on the shoulder of the bell. The large variety of this shield occurs at Halstead and Stondon Massey.

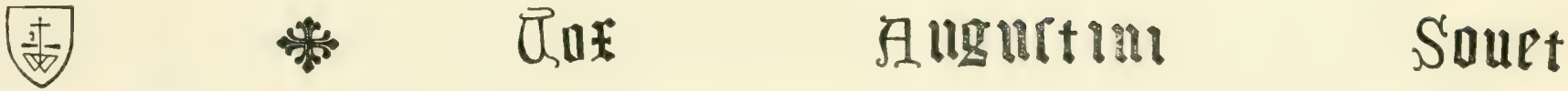
The single bell at **Twinstead** probably belongs to this group; it has no marks except the three laver shields, here on the inscription band. I have notes of some fourteen other bells which have only the laver shield, and may probably also be attributed to John Bird.

We must not pass from this group without alluding to some of the magnificent bells which it includes, notably the 8th and 9th at *Christchurch, Oxford*, which are supposed to have come from Oseney Abbey, and the old tenor at *Brailes*, Warwickshire, one of the largest medieval bells in existence before it went to the melting-pot. It was recast by Blews of Birmingham in 1877, the inscription, a beautiful fragment of an old Ascension hymn, being admirably reproduced. A description of it is given by Ellacombe in his Supplement to *Somerset*, p. 135.

A noteworthy feature of this whole group of bells, from Langhorne to Bird, is the character and variety of the inscriptions which are found throughout. Many are peculiar to this group, and many again are unique. Special attention should be called to the inscriptions



COPFORD AND LAINDON CLAYS



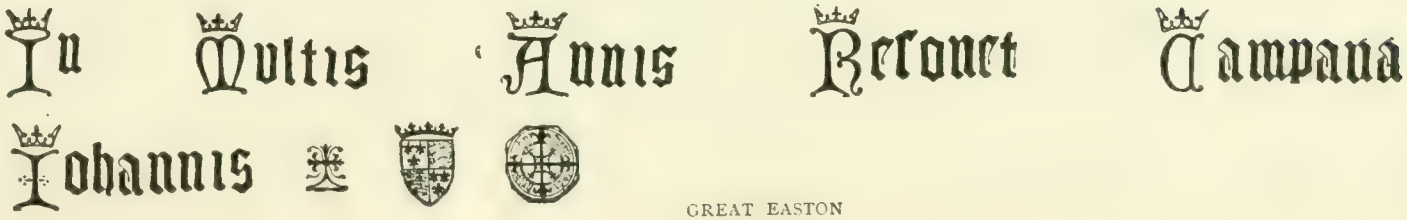
GREAT BURSTEAD



KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE (OLD TENOR)



CRANHAM



GREAT EASTON

at Bradfield, Leyton, and Shapwick, Dorset,[1] two of which are in English, the other two remarkable for their length. Nearly all the rest are examples of leonine hexameters, of varying merit. The most popular is that found at Thorpe-le-Soken, Aldham, and five other places in Essex, where we must note the substitution of St. Katharine for the name of St. Mary, which occurs in the similar formula affected by Robert Burford and Richard Hille (see p. 15). This is curious, because St. Katharine seems to have been Burford's especial patron saint.

The inscriptions at Pleshey (2nd) and Willingale Spain appear to be peculiar to this foundry. Unusual invocations to saints are at Tolleshunt Major (St. Edward), Steeple (St. Juliana) and Mundon (St. Vincent). Other peculiarities of inscription have already been noted in passing. I may conclude with one other unique example which is worth recording as having been preserved by an eighteenth century enthusiast:[2]

O Preful Pie Nicolae Nobis Miferere

This was on one of the old bells at St. James, Clerkenwell, recast in 1788, and is reproduced in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for that year (pt. ii. p. 853, pl. 2), together with a drawing of the medallion which clearly proclaims its founder.

JOHN WALGRAVE.

Parting from William Dawe and his associates, we begin to find ourselves on firmer ground. We have in the fifteenth century a long list of bells, all of which bear the same types of lettering, both capitals and smalls, but which fall into five main groups by the evidence of other marks found on them, in particular the foundry-shields. Besides the lettering there is one cross (Plate XII., Fig. 5) which is common to all the group; not invariably used, it is true, except by two of these founders; but serving to connect them, just as the shields serve to differentiate them.

Now two of these groups have been ascertained by external evidence to belong to the middle of the century or later, while a third belongs to the beginning of the sixteenth. There remains therefore a blank between 1420 and 1450 or thereabouts; and it is reasonable to suppose that the other two groups fill up this gap. They are distinguished by the use of two different foundry shields (Plate XII., Figs. 1, 3), though in both the cross Plate XII., 5 occurs invariably; one shield has the initials R.C., which give a clue to the founder's name; the other is of the "merchant's mark" type,[3] with the letter S in black-letter. This doubtless indicates the initial of the founder's Christian name; it will be noted that there is a W at the bottom of the shield, which probably, though not necessarily,[4] refers to his surname.

There is however a known founder of the period whose initials were J. W., and he is practically the only candidate; for there only remains John Bird, whom we have already accounted for. This founder is John Walgrave, who is described in the will of John Plot (dated 1408) as 'servant of William Founder,' *i.e.* probably his foreman. Thus we get the

[1] See for these, with full illustrations, *Trans. Dorset Field Club*, xxv. p. 127, and xxvi. p. 204 (Dr. Raven's *Bells of Dorset*).

[2] The same inscription is found on one of Brasyer's bells at Burlingham St. Peter, Norfolk.

[3] On merchants' marks see *Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xlix., p. 45; *Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. Trans.* xvii. p. 271.

[4] The shield which Mr. Cocks (*Bucks*, p. 53) traced to Roger Landen of Wokingham, is a case in point; it has the same W in the base without any apparent significance.

connection with William Dawe. Stahlschmidt ingeniously suggested that Dawe left his stamps to Wodewarde (or rather I should suggest, to Bird), and his business to Walgrave. This would explain the fact that there is no trace of any of the Dawe stamps on the bells with the Walgrave shield, or on any later bells with one or two (non-London) exceptions. On the other hand the fine capitals (Plate X., 5, 7, 8), which we find on the bells by John Bird, were sometimes used both by Walgrave and by his successors.

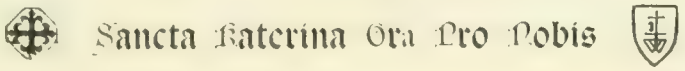
There are about forty of John Walgrave's bells still remaining in England, besides a few recently recast. Essex possesses seven, Kent nine, Bucks four, and Herts, Hunts, and Lancashire each three. There are none in Surrey or the three East Anglian counties. It is strange to find three in Lancashire; they are all in the same tower (*Downham* near Clitheroe), and may possibly be second-hand bells. They were first noticed by the Rev. T. M. N. Owen.[1]

The Essex bells present two or three peculiarities which will be duly noted; the list is as follows :—

South Benfleet 3rd.



Burnham 3rd.



Great Burstead 4th.

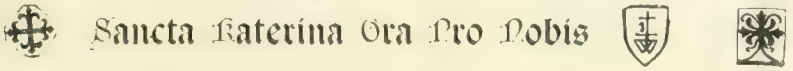


(see page 29)

Margaretting 4th.



Navestock 3rd.



Great Waltham 4th.



Abbess Roothing 1st.



In all these cases except Margaretting and Abbess Roothing he uses the very excellent set of capitals which were first fully illustrated by Mr. Cocks (*Bucks*, pl. xii.=Plate XI., Figs. 1-7), and with them two or three different sets of 'smalls,' one of a rather inferior type. At Mar-

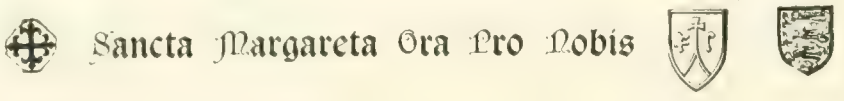
[1] *Hunts*, p. 12.

garetting we find the fine set of Wodewarde-Bird capitals (*Bucks*, pl. xiii), which he also used on the late 4th at *Harpenden*, Herts;[1] at Abbess Roothing there is only Ihs. The cross Plate XII., 9 occurs on all; at Great Waltham (and at *Twywell*, Northants) we have William Burford's fleur-de-lys (p. 13), and at Navestock and *Downham*, Lancs. (2nd bell) another cross of a florid and French type (Plate XII., Fig. 8), which, as we shall see, was adopted and almost invariably used by one of his successors.

ROBERT CROWCH.

We have just mentioned that one founder of this period used a trade-mark bearing his initials, namely R. C., and for the ownership of these there are two candidates: *Richard Cresswell* and Robert Crowch. Stahlschmidt declined to draw invidious distinctions between them, but Mr. Cocks is bolder, and definitely declares for Crowch, who is mentioned as the legatee of another founder, William Powdrell, who died in 1439 (see p. 18).

Crowch does not seem to have been in a very large way of business, or else his bell-founding life was a short one. Only thirteen of his bells now remain, and we have records of three others. This being the case it is singular that only four are to be found in the Home Counties (besides one recast), whereas Cornwall possesses two, and others are found as far afield as Worcestershire, Salop, and Cheshire. The remaining examples are in Bedfordshire, Bucks, Hants, and Northants. In Essex he occurs at **Little Clacton,** where the 2nd is inscribed.



His bells are singularly uniform in character, all bearing the cross Plate XII., 5 and his shield (Plate XII., 3); all but two have in addition a shield with the three leopards of England (Plate XII., Fig. 2), and in two cases these stamps alone occur without any inscription. The lettering is invariably Bucks pl. xii.

Crowch's bells being so rare, and several of them little known, it may not be amiss to give a complete list. They are as follows:

Bedfordshire	Cople, 4th.
Buckinghamshire	Hardmead, 1st.
Cheshire	Pott Shrigley, one bell.
Cornwall	Landewednack, 2nd.
	St. Clement, 2nd.
Essex	Little Clacton, 2nd.
Hampshire	Hartley Wespall, 1st.
Kent	Denton, 2nd and 3rd.
London	St. Bartholomew-Less,E.C.
Northants	Twywell, 2nd.
Shropshire	Oldbury, Bell.
Worcestershire	Birtsmorton, 3rd.

To which may be added:

Bedfordshire	Willington, old 5th.
Kent	Ryarsh, old 3rd.
Wiltshire	Swallowcliffe, old 3rd.

[1] *Ex ex* Stahlschmidt. I found the bell recast when I visited the tower in 1899.

JOHN DANYELL.

We have now to deal with two very important founders, who seem to have been contemporaneous, and about whom a good deal of information can be gathered. Seeing that over a hundred bells by each of them still remain, it may perhaps be a matter of doubt how far they were contemporaneous, but they certainly overlapped. Their names are [John] Danyell[1] and Henry Jurden or Jordan. Jordan is dated 1442-1468 by Stahlschmidt from the evidence of City Records, but nothing can be gained from that source concerning Danyell. We only know that he was founding in 1460. For several reasons it will be convenient to discuss him first.

In 1460 'Danyell Founder' appears as the maker of a new ring of five at *King's College, Cambridge*,[2] replacing the one originally put up in 1443; it was not a success, however, and in 1463 his colleague Henry Jordan was called in to recast the lot. In the Muniment Room of King's College a very careful drawing of the inscriptions and marks on the five bells, made before their removal in 1756, has been preserved, and this is reproduced by Mr. Clark and Dr. Raven. As this drawing is so important for the light it throws (in conjunction with the documentary evidence) on Danyell and Jordan, it must form the text here for a brief disquisition on the two founders.

The treble bell was inscribed



the cross being presumably Plate XII., 9, which we already know. The same collocation of this cross with the Royal Arms and the initials I. D. is to be found on the 2nd at Cranham, and also on the 1st at *Torksey*, Lincolnshire. The cross and initials alone are found on the treble at Great Maplestead, and in three other instances. On two others we find the cross Plate XII., 9 replaced by an elaborate medallion with the words **thu mercy ladi help** between the arms of a cross (Plate XII., Fig. 5).

All these bells are clearly by a founder whose initials are I.D., and the same founder is connected with Jordan by the fact that the latter constantly uses the **thu mercy** medallion. It is therefore a reasonable inference that the initials represent [John] Danyell and that the treble consequently remained from his original ring at King's College. We pass on to the tenor.

Here we find a remarkable initial cross and a large medallion with a representation of the Crucifixion, together with the same Royal arms, the inscription being

Trenetate Sacra Fiat Hec Campana Beata (see page 29)

The Crucifixion medallion is found on a bell certainly by Jordan at *Tarring Neville*, Sussex, and on the strength of this and the evidence of his recasting in 1465, Dr. Raven and Stahlschmidt assign the King's tenor to that founder. But the double difficulty remains that except the unique stamp of the Crucifixion none of the marks occur on any of Jordan's bells, and conversely none of the four stamps, which as we shall see he invariably used, appear on the

[1] The name John is purely conjectural, but we can gather that his initial was J. from evidence discussed below.

[2] See Mr. J. W. Clark's valuable paper in *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*, iv. p. 223.

King's bell. On the other hand, the Royal arms occur on most bells of the Danyell group, while the initial cross so far is only known in three other instances,[1] where again the other marks are in each case characteristic of Danyell.

It will be seen therefore that neither the treble nor the tenor appear on the evidence of the drawing to be Jordan's bells. We should rather assume that both are by Danyell. If that is so, how is the recasting in 1465 to be accounted for? It seems to me that it can only mean that Jordan recast the inner three, though it is curious that these three all required recasting again shortly afterwards. The entry in the College Mundum books does not decide the point, for it merely says 'Item sol' Henrico Jurden . . . in partem solucionis de xl. li. . . pro campanis.' We do not know what proportion of the whole sum this represents, or whether it is sufficiently large to imply a ring of five rather than three. It was at all events a heavy ring, the tenor weighing over two tons.

The bells which bear the various stamps characteristic of Danyell fall into several distinct groups or rather sub-divisions, which may or may not represent a chronological succession. Those three sub-divisions which are marked by the initials I.D. have already been discussed, but may be recapitulated here for the sake of clearness and completeness, in dealing with the Essex examples (eleven in number).

The sub-divisions then are as follows:—

1. *Initials I.D. with cross* Plate XII., 9.

   Great Maplestead 1st.

   Sancta Margareta Ora P.o Nob.s I. ✠ D

2. *Initials I.D. with cross* Plate XII., 9 *and Royal Arms.*

   Cranham 2nd.

   ✠ Iohannes Es. Nomen Eius I.  D

3. *Initials I.D. with Royal Arms and 'IHU mercy' medallion.*

   [None in Essex]

4. *Royal Arms with 'IHU mercy' medallion and cross* Plate XII., 8.

   Great Easton 5th.

   In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis (see page 29)

   Theydon Bois 2nd.

   Sancta Margare a Ora Pro Nobis   

[1] Wherwell, Hants, dated tenor; West Monckton, Somerset, 6th; old bell from Worcester Cathedral at Didlington, Norfolk.

Great Wigborough 1st.

Nomen Magdalene Campana Ger.t Melodie 

Wix 2nd.

Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum 

5. *Royal Arms with crosses* Plate XII., 8, 9.

Cranham 1st.

Iohannis Est Nomen Eius (see page 20)

Heybridge 1st.

Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei 

Sible Hedingham 2nd.

Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis 

Woodham Mortimer 2nd.

Iohannes Est Nomen Eius 

6. *Cross* Plate XII., 9 *with Royal Arms.*

Great Holland 2nd.

Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei 

Another group not represented in Essex has the large initial cross already mentioned (*Bucks*, p. 35).

The pedigree of the cross Plate XII., 8 is interesting; we have first seen it used by Walgrave, and it also turns up on a group of bells in the succeeding century (p. 38); in the seventeenth century it appears to have found its way to Salisbury, and occurs together with the crowned Royal Arms at *Boyton*, Wilts, on a bell of 1616 by Roger Purdue. It may be noted that it is not found in conjunction with the initials I.D. The sub-division adopted above will amply elucidate the distribution of the various marks on the Danyell bells in Essex; and it only remains to note that the lettering in all cases is Plate XI., 1-7, with the exception of the tenor at Great Easton, where the fine set of Wodewarde-Bird capitals (*Bucks*, pl. xiii) is employed. The use of the Royal Arms by a bell-founder is almost peculiar to Danyell. Stahlschmidt suggests that he adopted them on the strength of having cast the ring for the

royal foundation at Cambridge after the manner of the modern tradesman. It should be noted that this stamp occurs in all but the first group ; it may be regarded as Danyell's typical mark. The list of his bells amounts to some 90 in all; they are very widely distributed all over England from Durham and Lincoln to Cornwall.

HENRY JORDAN.

More is known from contemporary records about Henry Jordan or Jurden (there appears to be authority for both spellings of the name). One interesting point is that he is connected with the other line of London bell founders by his marriage with Joanna, daughter of Richard and Joanna Hille. This lady brought him a dowry of 200 marks, but apparently he had no business connection with her family, as none of their stamps or lettering occur on his bells.

Stahlschmidt collected much interesting and curious information relating to his parentage and posterity, which there is no occasion to repeat here. His life does not appear to have been a long one, though the number of his beautiful bells still remaining, and the extent of their geographical distribution shews that he must have attained to considerable fame and position in his business. His will is dated 1468, and was proved in 1470, and he probably only survived Danyell by a few years.

One of his two foundry-shields (Plate XII., Fig. 4), as Stahlschmidt has pointed out, clearly establishes Jordan's claim to its ownership. The cross-keys and dolphin *naiant* are the arms of the Fishmongers' Company to which he belonged, and which he made his sole legatee; the garb or wheatsheaf was the cognisance of the family of Harleton, from which he was descended on his mother's side; while the bell and laver-pot are obvious references to his trade. From a strictly heraldic point of view the whole forms a somewhat incongruous combination. The other shield (Plate XII., Fig. 6) is of the 'merchant's mark' type, and is usually known as the 'banner' shield. Mr. A. D. Tyssen[1] has suggested that it represents 'Yordan,' *i.e.* 'Yard-n;' but this does not account for the T. However, as noted under Walgrave, much dependence cannot be placed on the letters occurring in these merchant's marks.

We have over 100 bells by Jurden still remaining in England, extending from Yorkshire to Cornwall; in Essex there are sixteen, besides one recast. They are of a very uniform character, the normal type having the two shields already spoken of, with Danyell's **ihu mercy** medallion between them, at the end of the inscription, which is in about half the whole number in the ordinary medium set of capitals (Plate XI. 1-7). Occasionally he uses the large set (*Bucks* pl. xiii), and the remainder have a set of flat capitals (Plate XI., Figs. 8-12) originally in the possession of *William Powdrell*, and used by him on a bell formerly at *Shipbourne*, Kent. Some bells have only the three stamps without any inscription; in other cases (about a dozen) the cross Plate XII., 9 is substituted for the medallion. His bells are mostly excellent castings and of good tone; the inscriptions are varied but exhibit no originality.

The Essex examples may be grouped as follows:—

1. *With two shields and medallion;* (*a*) *Capitals* as Plate XI., Figs. 1-7.

Colchester St. Leonard, 2nd.

Benedictum Sit Nomen Domini   

[1] *Archaeol. Journal*, xlviii. (1891), p. 86.

Wakes Colne 2nd.

Wor Auguftine Sonet In Aure Dei 

Lindsell 2nd.

Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis 

(*b*) '*Powdrell*' *capitals* (Plate XI., 8-12).

Ashen 3rd, **Newport** 3rd, and **Thorington** 5th.

Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum 

Little Baddow 2nd.

Sancte Toma Ora Pro Nobis 

Basildon 3rd.

Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis 

West Bergholt Recast bell.

Wor Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei (see page 39)

Mount Bures 1st.

Sancte Necolae Ora Pro Nobis 

Great Easton 4th.

Nomen Magdalene Campana Geret Melodie 

Pitsea 3rd.

Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis 

1. (*c*) *Without inscription.*

Buttsbury Bell. 

Copford 1st.   

Woodham Walter 2nd (*no 'Cross-keys' shield*).

2. *Two shields with cross*, Plate XII. 9.

Cranham 3rd.

Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis   

Tillingham 2nd.

Iohannes Est Nomen Eius   

After Jordan's death it would seem that the Aldgate foundry fell into temporary disrepute. At any rate it is a curious fact that very few bells can be assigned to the period between 1470 and 1510, while of the only two founders whose names belong to this time one has no apparent connection with the Aldgate foundry; the other so far has had no bells traced to him. The former will be shortly discussed; the latter's name was *William Chamberlayne;* he was a witness to Jurden's will, and presumably his successor. In 1497-98 he appears as a member of the Founders' Company, but up to the present it has not been possible to attribute any bells to him.

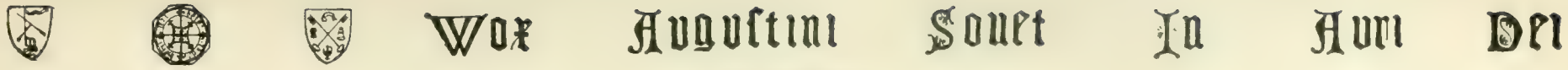
THOMAS BULLISDON

With our next founder, Thomas Bullisdon, we bring to an end the consideration of the Aldgate foundry, the fortunes of which he apparently restored after an interval. The stamps which he uses shew clearly that he was connected with the Walgrave-Danyell line, though he also introduces some new ones, including his own special trade-mark in two varieties (Plate XII., Figs. 7, 10). The identification of his bells admits of little doubt, as the initials T.B. appear on this shield, and the name of Bullisdon occurs in the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Mary at Hill, London, for 1508-11.[1] Here he cast bells in conjunction with two other founders, *William Smyth*, of whom nothing more is known, and William Culverden, of whom we shall presently treat. It is true that no Christian name is given, but the Thomas seems a fair assumption. His surname appears to have caused some perplexity to the local scribe, as it appears in the forms *bollisdo*, *billisdo*, and *bylisdone*. For casting the great bell he received the sum of 29s. 4d.

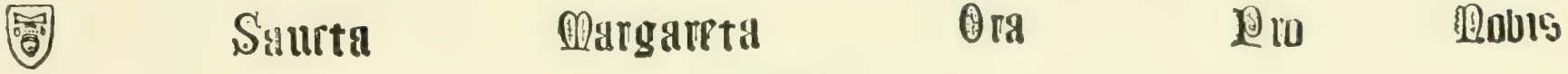
Between thirty and forty bells have been identified as Bullisdon's by means of the shield bearing a bell with the initials T. B. It is usually of the normal form, but a more rectangular variety is found at Mountnessing, at *Castle Ashby*, Northants, and *Northill*, Beds. Additional evidence of his date is furnished by the 2nd at **Weeley** in this county, which bears a prayer for two donors whose date is about 1510; and this of course is an additional argument for associating these bells with Bullisdon. The Weeley bell is inscribed :—

Sancte Edwarde Ora Pro Nobis 

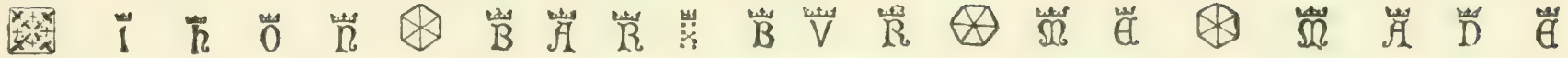
[1] *Early Eng. Text Soc.*, No. 125 (1904), pp. 270, 275.



WEST BERGHOLT



ALDHAM



CHITTERN, WILTS



AVELEY



MARGARETTING TREBLE



Pray For Vyllam Brooke Hnd Hgnes His Wyff

The other Essex examples, five in number, are as follows :

Aldham 1st.

Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis (see page 39)

Rayleigh 5th, similarly inscribed, with the characters Ihus on the shoulder,[1] and Nos for Nobis.

Dengie 2nd.



Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis



Sur Thomas Morys Uekery

where Uekery is presumably for 'Vicar'[2]

Grays old 2nd.

Sancta Anna Ora Pro Nobis



Mountnessing bell

Sancte Iacobe Ora Pro Nobis



At Dengie and Weeley we find respectively the two crosses, Plate XII., 9 and 8, (the latter also at *Rampton*, Cambs.), but none of the others have any cross; at Grays, Mountnessing and Weeley (upper line) he uses the large crowned set (*Bucks* XIII); in all other cases the regulation medium set (Plate XI. 1-7). At *Northill*, Beds, we find him using the Powdrell-Jordan flat capitals.

It will be seen that they form a very interesting group, particularly in respect of the internal evidence they afford for dating. The rest of his bells are widely distributed, from Suffolk and Warwickshire to Cornwall. They include the complete ring of five at *St. Bartholomew-the-Great* in London, whither they were brought from the neighbouring priory in 1539, the first five of an original ring of eleven; and a very remarkable bell at *St. Mary, Bedford*, which has no inscription but bears four shields: the trade-mark, the Edwardian *rose-en-soleil*, the Plantagenet three leopards used by Crowch, and a Merchant's mark with a large monogram, which we shall meet with again later. Another remarkable specimen is the tenor at *Wroxhall*, Warwickshire, inscribed in the *Bucks* XIII set which all these founders seem to have made use

[1] I am not clear whether this is meant for Ihesus or for Arabic numerals 1508.

[2] There is here unfortunately no evidence of date, as no Sir Thomas Morris appears to have held a cure here or elsewhere in Essex at that time.

of on their larger bells; it came from the ring in the old Abbey there, and is inscribed like the 2nd at Takeley (below, p. 43).

With Bullisdon the history of the Aldgate foundry appears to be finally closed; but there yet remain three London founders of the Pre-Reformation Period whose work is represented in Essex.

THOMAS HARRYS.

We hear of Thomas Harrys as being called in to recast the second bell at King's College, Cambridge, in 1478, and he is described in the College accounts as 'de London belfounder.' But we know nothing more about him except that he received ten pounds odd for his labours, and consumed five pennyworth of wine on the occasion. In 1598 this bell was exchanged for another.

There is however a small group of nine bells which bear the initials T. H., and accord very well with this date: *Nettleden*, Bucks, 3rd; *Blatherwyke* bell and *Potterspury* 2nd, Northants; *Limpsfield*, Surrey, 3rd; *Hove*, Sussex, bell; *Lillington*, Warwick, 1st; *Hampton Court*, clock bell; and the 2nd at **Althorne** and 4th at **Henham** in this county. On all, except at Nettleden and Limpsfield, we find a coin and a large Maltese cross (Plate XIV., Fig. 1); the Nettleden bell can be identified by the likeness of the lettering (*Bucks*, pl. XIV) to that at Hampton Court; and other distinctive marks are a rose (Henham, Limpsfield, Hampton Court) and a fleur-de-lys (Nettleden, Hampton Court). As to the lettering of the Limpsfield bell I have no information; that at Hove has initials only, in the Nettleden alphabet. But at Althorne and Henham and on the Warwick and Northants bells we find an entirely new set of crowned capitals (Plate XIV., Figs. 2-4), which have no connection with London but have migrated from the west of England, probably from Salisbury.

The inscriptions are as follows:

Althorne:

✠ Vox Auguſtine Sonet In Aure Dei ⊕ T H

Henham:

✠ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum ⊕ T H

Now these capitals are found on a group of bells in Wilts and neighbouring counties, in company with a cross well known in that part of England which is figured in Ellacombe's *Gloucester* (No. 99). One of these bells, at *Chittern*, Wilts, is inscribed

IHON BAR BVR ME MADE (see p. 39)

and we can locate this John Barbur at Salisbury by means of his will, which Mr. A. D. Tyssen is publishing.[1] He died in 1403, and was buried in St. Edmund's church in that city. He also had some connection with the mediaeval foundries at Bristol and Worcester, which has not as yet been fully worked out. But the fact remains that his stamps—at least the alphabet which he used—found their way into Harrys' possession.

[1] See Raven, *Bells of England*, p. 150.

We see then that Harrys was not connected by stamps or lettering with any other known London founder, though he undoubtedly worked in that city. It may be worth noting that the Hampton Court bell must have been a second-hand one, as the Palace was only built by Wolsey in 1536.

WILLIAM CULVERDEN.

Bullisdon's contemporary, William Culverden, also appears, as we have seen, in the Accounts of St. Mary-at-Hill for 1508. He certainly does not belong to the Aldgate line of founders, with whom his stamps have nothing in common, although he was actually founding in the same parish of St. Botolph (*i.e.* in Houndsditch); but his ordinary cross is one used by Robert Burford and the Sturdys (Plate VII., Fig. 5), and this seems to imply that he succeeded —*longo intervallo*—to their business. About thirty of his bells remain, which were ingeniously identified from his foundry-shield by Mr. A. D. Tyssen and Dr. Raven. This shield, one of the most remarkable and elaborate which has come down to us, bears *inter alia* a rebus on his name, a 'culver' or pigeon preceded by his initial W, and followed by the letters *de*' (Plate XIII. Fig. 1). The word 'culver' for a pigeon is a good old English one, on which Dr. Raven expends much erudition, and though the species of the bird on the shield is not accurately defined, the identification is as certain as any which has as yet been made.

Culverden's bells, though comparatively few, have a very wide distribution, occurring not only in Staffordshire and Northumberland (at *Newburn*) but in the far-away little village of *Tough* in Aberdeenshire, where Mr. F. C. Eeles unearthed one a few years ago. There are four in Middlesex county, but Essex possesses the largest number, six (besides two recast in 1875 and 1889). All bear the same marks, the cross Plate VII. 5 (which occurs in a larger version at Elsenham), one or two coins and the foundry-shield. Occasionally we also find a curious device something like a badly-shaped black-letter **p**. Several of these bells have no inscription beyond these stamps, but the majority bear invocations to saints, in particular to St. Anne, to whom he shews especial devotion; the *ora pro nobis* is in some cases, as at Wicken Bonant, omitted. He uses an entirely new type of lettering, with exceptionally large capitals, broad and flat, but by no means ineffective (Plate XIII. Figs. 4-7); they also occur in a smaller variety, and at Elsenham we find a type which does not occur elsewhere in Essex (Plate XIII. Fig. 3). The Essex list is as follows:

Aveley 4th:—

Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis (see page. 39)

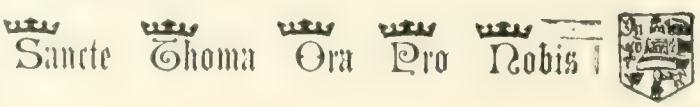
Margaretting 2nd:—



Matching old 2nd:—



Matching old 3rd:—



Tillingham 2nd and **Wicken Bonant** 2nd, both alike:[1]

Sancte ⊕ Luca ⊕ 

Takeley 2nd.

Assit ✣ Principio ⊕ Sancta ⊕ Maria Meo 

and **Elsenham** 1st, which has merely



The cross at Elsenham is Plate XIII. Fig. 2, an enlarged version of Plate VII. 5, intermediate between that and the somewhat similar but larger cross, *Gloucs.* 58, which occurs on Robert Burford's bell at Ardleigh (see p. 15); this cross and a similar but smaller crowned S are found on two other bells by Culverden at King's Ripton, Hunts.

The inscription at Takeley which we have already seen used by Bullisdon, is taken by Dr. Raven to denote his first essay, and the historian of the Suffolk bells discourses learnedly and pleasantly on the use of this and similar phrases in mediæval and later times. He points out that the text *In d'no confido*[2] which appears on the foundry-shield was used in a like connection, and may have been suggested to the designer by the culver or pigeon which is represented as 'fleeing to a hill.' The monogram at the base of this shield has not so far been explained, but the letters round the bell are apparently the first four of 'fow'der' (*sc.* 'founder'), and the Rev. T. M. N. Owen has ingeniously suggested that the trefoil is emblematic of the Trinity, his business premises being held on lease from the neighbouring Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate. In his will he described himself as of St. Botolph's parish; but being contemporary with Bullisdon he must have been independent of the old established business there. One of Culverden's bells, the treble at *Kencote*, Oxfordshire, is of such exceptional interest that, as it is so far unknown to campanists, I make no apology for introducing it here. On the waist is a long inscription in minuscules:

these iii bells with the steple and porche
of this chirche of kencote been of the gifte
and coste of robert weston mercer of london
and margaret his wyfe.

It would be interesting to know something of Robert Weston and his connection with the place.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

In Culverden's will, which is dated 1522, and is printed in full in Dr. Raven's *Cambridgeshire*, we read that he appointed *John Tynny* and *Thomas Lawrence* as his

[1] The Tillingham bell also has the cross Plate VII., Fig. 5.
[2] *Ps.* XI. 1. See *Suffolk*, p. 38.

executors. We have another reference to the latter as a founder (noted by Mr. A. D. Tyssen), in the Receiver's Accounts of Cardinal College, Oxford, for 1525 . . . . 'and of 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 8*d.* likewise rec[d] of Thomas Laurence bell-founder for the price of bells sold him at Begham.'[1]

The appearance of a gridiron (Plate XIV. Fig. 8) on two bells, the 3rd at *Toft*, Cambridgeshire, and the treble at **Margaretting**, permits us to identify these as Thomas Lawrence's work. The Toft bell has besides the gridiron only two coins and Thomas Harrys' fleur-de-lys on an inverted shield. The Margaretting bell is of considerable interest and is inscribed:—

SANCTE IOHANNES O . . . . . NOBIS (see page 39)

The stamps on the crown are alternately a rosette within a dotted ring, which we have already met with at Chickney (Plate XIV. Fig. 6; see p. 21), and an oblong with a figure of St. John the Baptist (Plate XIV. Fig. 7); the capitals are those used by Powdrell and Jurden, which connect Lawrence with the Aldgate line. The figure of St. John further enables us to attribute to him two other bells on which it occurs, one at *West Cliffe* in Kent, the other the tenor at **Leaden Roothing** with an inscription in lettering of two sizes (see Plate XV.). Continuing the chain we find the Leaden Roothing lettering again on the treble at **Doddinghurst,** and the cross and a shield on the latter bell reappear on the larger of the two bells in the old church at **Laindon Hills.** Lastly, the old 2nd at **Great Totham** was inscribed in the smaller Leaden Roothing lettering with the Doddinghurst crosses, and at *Portslade* in Sussex we find the same crosses with the larger Leaden Roothing letters.

These are all the bells—different in type but connected by slender links—which can be attributed to Lawrence. He appears to be an eclectic founder, using up odds and ends of stamps which came in his way, and moreover he uses on two of the three last named bells a from of lettering which give them a decidedly 'archaistic' appearance.[2] At Leaden Roothing the inscription is in English, the bell being the earliest dated in Essex:

IOHN AYLET GAVE ME IN THE VORCHYPE OF THE TRINITE A° 1523 (see p. 45)

At Great Totham we have:—

✠ ✠ AVE PLENA GRACIA

at Doddinghurst:

SANCTE NICOLAI ORA PRO NOBIS (see page 45)

and at Laindon Hills the same two crosses and shield without any inscription. The shield (Plate XIV. Fig. 5) is one used by Bullisdon at St. Mary's, Bedford,[3] and bears a broad T crossed by an S, with a V in the base; it has no apparent meaning, but is of the 'merchant's mark' type. The first cross resembles that used by Richard de Wymbish and his successors, though this may be accidental; the other is quite plain in character. Lawrence's capitals sub-

[1] Perhaps Bayham Abbey in Sussex; the name was formerly so spelled.—C. D.
[2] See Stahlschmidt's remarks on the West Cliffe bell, *Kent*, p. 51.
[3] North's version is inaccurate.

IOHN ATLEO OAVE ME IN ÞE WORSHYP OF ÞE TRINITE
A° 1523



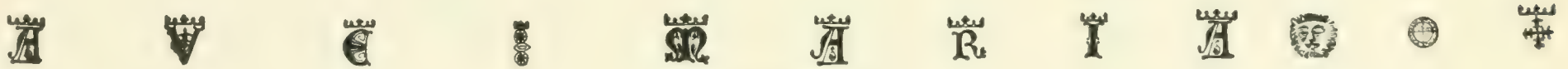
LEADEN ROOTHING

✠ SANCTE NICOLAI ORA PRO NOBIS ✠

DODDINGHURST

ALLELUIA
AVE MARIA:GRA:PLENA:ONS:TECUM
THOMAS
IHE:NAZARENUS:REX:IUDEORUM

ASHEN



SIBLE HEDINGHAM

✠ ✠ ✠ marc ✠ spo ✠ pbtd

GUISNES COURT, TOLLESBURY

sequently came into the hands of Joseph Carter of Reading, who uses them on a bell at *Hurley*, Berks, and elsewhere (see Cocks, *Bucks*, p. 86).

THE WOKINGHAM FOUNDRY.

It is somewhat surprising to find a bell from this foundry so far afield as East Anglia; the nearest known is at *Bushey*, Herts, though Cambridgeshire has a bell from Reading. But there is no doubt that the 3rd at **Sible Hedingham** must be an early example from this important foundry, dating about 1400; the only question is whether it may not be a second-hand bell.

It is inscribed in fine crowned Gothic capitals

AVE MARIA (see page 45)

with the Wokingham cross of four fleur-de-lys under a coronet moulding, and the typical stop, coin, and lion's head stamp; the former tenor at *Chilton*, Berks, appears to have been exactly similar. The cross must be carefully distinguished from that used by Kebyll, *e.g.* at Chickney, the fleurs de-lys of which it is composed pointing *inwards*, not outwards.

Mr. Cocks' exhaustive researches have told us all that is to be known about this foundry; but even he has failed to find any names of founders for the earlier bells with inscriptions in capitals.[1] We may in passing add to his list a bell at *Eastleach Martin*, Gloucestershire, which has no inscription, but only stamps. The well known R. L. shield associated with this foundry subsequently betokens one *Roger Landen*, who belongs to the middle of the fifteenth century.

THE LYNN FOUNDRY; THOMAS DE LENNE.

This foundry, which sprang into importance at an earlier date than most of which we know in medieval times—probably owing to its facilities for water-communication—has left but few examples of its work at the present day; but among them are two fine bells at **Ashen**, the first and second of a pre-Reformation ring of three. They are inscribed respectively:—

ALICIA

AVE : MARIA : GRA : PLENA : DNS : TECUM (see page 45)

THOMAS

and IHC . NAZARENU : REX : JUDEORUM (see page 45)

From a careful reproduction made by L'Estrange of a bell formerly at *Wood Rising*, Norfolk,[2] (recast in 1861,) there is no difficulty in assigning the two Ashen bells to the THOMAS DE LENNE whose name appears on the former. The cross and lettering are identical, and so is the latter part of the Wood Rising inscription with that on Ashen 2nd. The letters (Plate XVI) are of early character, especially the Roman M, and the U recalls an early 14th century group

[1] These number six in all; the others are at North Moreton, Berks; Sherborne St. John, Hants; Dorchester, Oxon; Chertsey, Surrey. See *Bucks*, p. 51 ff. for all further details. The capitals are illustrated there on Pls. XV, XVI.

[2] See his *Norfolk*, plate opposite p. 201.

in Sussex (see above, p. 8); several of them are reversed. The practice of placing an inscription on the crown also appears to be early; cf. the treble at *Cherry Hinton*, Cambs.

Besides the Lynn founders whose names occur on bells there are also several known from documentary evidence, among them a *Thomas Bellyetere*, about 1333, and another about 1440. I think we may safely identify the former with 'Thomas de Lenne.' The list of known Lynn founders appears to be as follows:

Documentary Names.	Names on Bells.
1299. Master John . .	Magister Johannes Riston (*Bexwell*, Norfolk).
c. 1310.	Johannes Godynge de Lenne (*Worlington*, Suffolk).
1333. Thomas Bellyetere	Thomas de Lenne (*Ashen*, *Trunch*, *Wood Rising*).
1340.	John de Lenne (*West Somerton*, Norfolk).
1353. Edmund Belyetere.	Edmund de Lenne (*Sall*, Norfolk).
1417. Edmund Belyeter	
1440. Thomas Belleyeter	

The bell at Worlington, Suffolk, by Johannes Godynge de Lenne is inscribed in the same alphabet as that at Bexwell; it is possible therefore, that this is by 'Master John' or an immediate successor of his. Another at West Somerton, Norfolk, with the name of John de Lenne more resembles the bells of Thomas and Edmund, and must be by a John intervening between the two, about 1343. L'Estrange refers bells at *Wendling* and *Hales* in the same county to the Lynn foundry, and the old tenor at *West Wratting*, Cambs., recast in 1860, was by Thomas de Lenne. The founder *Derby*, to whom allusion has been made above (p. 11), must be intermediate in point of time between the two Edmunds (1353-1417).

THE NORWICH FOUNDRY. I.

We first hear of bell-founders in Norwich in the 14th century, in the person of a *William de Norwyco* who was working about 1360, and has left several bells in his county, besides one in Cambridgeshire.[1] The next name which comes under our notice is that of

THOMAS POTTER

'Brasyer,' who was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1404. His name appears on the tenor at St. John Sepulchre, Norwich; the stop (a lion's face, Plate XVIII. Fig. 1) and the initial cross (Plate XVII. Fig. 1) allow other bells to be identified as his. Among them may be included the tenor at **Gosfield** in this county, inscribed

✠ Triplex Persona Trinitas Nunc Gaudia  Dona

The stop after **Gaudia** is the lion's face; the capitals are in the alphabet used by Potter at *Great Plumstead*, Norfolk, illustrated by L'Estrange (see Plate XVII. Figs. 2-5). There the inscription is in capitals throughout; the letters are of very elaborate character, being ornamented with grotesque faces and other devices. Dr. Raven has noted the similarity of our bell to one at *St. Giles, Norwich*, of which L'Estrange has given a full illustration, but the similarity really only extends to the form of inscription; the cross is different, and the letters at St. Giles', found with the same cross on the 6th at *Boxford*, Suffolk, are of a larger type.

[1] L'Estrange, *Norfolk*, p. 26.

Thomas Potter also uses a three-legged pot, a favourite device with those of his craft; his other bells in Norfolk are at Eaton, Illington, Framingham Earl, Norwich St. Swithin, Weston and Witton-by-Norwich. He is also found at Boxford and Market Weston, Suffolk; but the third at *Ampton* in that county which bears his cross and the words ꝺꝋOMꝺS ME FECIT is of earlier date and possibly by a Lynn founder (see above).

Continuing the history of the foundry, which was so laboriously and successfully traced out by L'Estrange, we come to *Richard Baxter* (1416-1424), who at St. Giles, Norwich, on the bell already referred to, used an initial cross which three hundred years later we shall find in the hands of the Sudbury founder Gardiner. His bells do not occur in this county; but it must not be ignored that he sometimes uses the smaller set of capitals belonging to Thomas Potter, as at *Ketteringham*, Norfolk, and it is not therefore impossible that the Gosfield bell is his work. Otherwise he uses a different and larger, though equally ornamented set (Plate XVIII. Figs. 6-9), which was regularly employed by his successors, and afterwards passed into the hands of a London founder in the latter part of the 16th century (Robert Mot). A yet larger variety of this alphabet, often found on Norwich bells, similarly passed into the possession of the Leicester foundry at that time.

THE BRASYERS (1424-1513).

Baxter was succeeded by a Richard Brasyer, who was admitted to the freedom in 1424, is described as a bell-founder in 1450, and died in 1482; his son, Richard Brasyer II, was admittedin 1478, and died in 1513, being buried in St. Stephen's church. The name of Richard Brasyer only appears on one bell, the 4th at *St. Peter-per-Mountergate, Norwich*, and here it is in company with a *sprigged* shield charged with three bells and a crown (Plate XVIII. Fig. 2), whereas about three quarters of these bells in Norfolk bear the same shield *ermine*. But it hardly seems possible to build any theory on the divergence. Dr. Raven regarded his own tenor at *Fressingfield* as forming a link between the Brasyers and their predecessors, whose cross it bears in conjunction with the ermine shield.

To one of these two we may assign the 3rd at **Wickham St. Paul's**, inscribed:



The shield is of the sprigged kind; the capitals are those mentioned as introduced by Richard Baxter (Plate XVIII., Figs. 6-9); and the lion's face stop here is Plate XVIII., Fig. 3, combined with an initial cross of peculiar type, with a grotesque face in the centre.

A surprisingly large number of these beautiful Brasyer bells, mostly with the same marks as at Wickham St. Paul's, are to be found in East Anglia. In Norfolk, out of over 300 ancients, at least 137 are by these two founders, and in Norwich alone there are 20 out of 35, including four in the Cathedral tower. Dr. Raven reckons about 100 in Suffolk, and there are two in Cambridgeshire, and one at *Ford Abbey*, Dorset. There was also another at **Chrishall** in this county, which was recast in 1869.[1]

[1] *Cambs.*, p. 30.

It is impossible to ascertain any chronological sequence in these bells; they are mostly very similar, and are distinguished by the variety and comparative merit of the leonine hexameters found upon them, in which the *caesura* is always marked by the lion's face stop.[1]

Subsequently we find two names, those of *William Barker* (1530-1538), whose will is in existence, and *Thomas Lawrence* (1541-1545), who has usually been identified with the London founder (see above, p. 44). Their names do not appear on Norfolk bells; but there is a group of seven in that county and four in Suffolk, which are of late and 'transitional' character, though all have the Brasyer shield and lettering. These I think may quite possibly be Barker's handiwork. Several of them have portions of the alphabet. The list is: Norfolk: South Burgh; Colton 3rd; Fritton 2nd and 3rd; Martham 6th; Norwich St. Lawrence 5th; and Great Plumstead 3rd; Suffolk: Barsham; Bradwell 3rd; Rushmere (Lowestoft) 1st; Southwold 6th.

THE BURY ST. EDMUNDS FOUNDRY

The existence of a group of over 100 black-letter bells, more or less of similar character, in the Eastern counties, coupled with the fact that nearly all of these bells bear a shield with (among other devices), the crown-and-arrows, leaves little room for doubt that we have here to deal with the product of a Bury foundry; and additional confirmation is given by their geographical distribution. More than half are in Suffolk, those in Norfolk are all in the south of the county, and those in Essex all in the north. The shield (Plate XVIII., Fig. 11) bears, in addition to the crown and arrows, a bell and crossed keys, a cannon with a ball issuing from the mouth, shewing that the founder was also a gun-maker, and the initials 𝔥 𝔰, presumably those of the founder to whom it originally belonged. That all the bells are not his work is proved by variations in the character of the inscriptions, as well as by the fact that we have records of at least three bell-founders at Bury between 1480 and 1535.

Hitherto researches among the Bury archives, which were said by Dr. Raven to be in a very chaotic state, have not yielded very much information. We are still in the dark as to who 𝔥 𝔰 was. The only man with those initials whose will has been discovered is one Henry Smyth, who died in 1476, and his will contains no indication that he was a worker in metal. There is a *hiatus valde deflendus* (to quote Dr. Raven), in the wills between 1482 and 1491, and it is possible that H. S. died in that period. The fact, however, that there is one Bury bell in existence inscribed in capitals throughout, implies that the foundry dates back as far as 1400 at least, and as this bell does not bear the foundry shield, we may assume that H. S., the inventor of the shield, had a predecessor. L'Estrange says that the King's Arms public house in Brentgovel Street is believed to stand on the site of the ancient foundry.

We have further evidence on the dates of the Bury bells from the 3rd at *Isleham*, Cambridgeshire, which bears a prayer for the soul of one Thomas Peyton, who died, as his brass in the church shews, in 1484. It is probably about 1490. Further, the tenor at *Redenhall*, Norfolk, is known to have been cast not earlier than 1514 (see below); Dr. Raven regards this bell, (which weighs 24 cwts.), as the finest product of the foundry; but it has a close rival in the 7th at *All Saints, Sudbury*, which weighs about a ton, and has the same remarkable capital letters as the old tenor at Gestingthorpe (see below).

But while these pages were passing through the press, an entirely new complexion has been put upon the enquiry by the opportune appearance, in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Arch. Soc.* (Vol. XII., part 3, p. 1 ff.), of a list of Bury wills, edited by Mr. V. B. Redstone.

[1] See *Suffolk*, p. 22 ff.

An application on the part of the present writers to that gentleman has resulted in the supply of more detailed information, for which our most cordial thanks are due to him. These *data* we will endeavour to summarise briefly, so far as they relate to bell-founders, certain or conjectural.

The first name with which we meet is that of

1355. *Adam le Brasyiere* (Book I. fol. 3).

He was buried in the cemetery of King Edmund, parish of St. James, and in his will he bequeathes two hand bells (*campanas manuales*) to his parish church, and two to that of St. Mary. The will is dated on St. Matthew's day 29 Edw. III. and was proved shortly afterwards. In the course of the next 120 years we find the following:

1390. *Thomas Rose*, potter (Book I. fol. 59).
1408. *William Rose*, braysier (Book I. fol. 122).
1425. *John Rothe* or *Roche*, brasyer (Book I. fol. 173).
1438. *Nicholas Cratfield*, lattoner.
1468. *John Brasyer* and *Mag. Stephen Brasier* (Book I*a*, fol. 115).
1471. *John Cheney*, brasier (Book I*a*, fol. 137).
1475. *John Owey*, brasyer, mentioned in will of John Rothe as his apprentice. (Book I*a*, fol. 212).

None of these men of course were undoubtedly bell-founders, and the three last must perhaps be discounted on the ground that they belong to the period when the original H. S. was at work. But with the next name we are on much firmer ground.

REIGNOLD CHIRCHE

or Reginald Church (the names are variously spelled)[1] appears as executor to the wills of John Cheney and John Owey already mentioned in 1471 and 1475.[2] He was a burgess of the town and died in 1498. Extracts from his will, which was executed by his son Thomas Churche (or Chirche) and John Smith, mercer, have already been given by Dr. Raven, but we may add the following from Mr. Redstone's transcripts:—

To his son Thomas a tenement in Southgate Street, also a capital tenement in the said street for life, after to his godson Reignold Church or his younger brother Thomas; "to my son Thomas all my moolds, toolys, and instruments y^{t} be p'teyning or longyng to my craft that I used." To Margaret wife of his son Thomas and their daughters Joan and Alis, other bequests, and "three tennentries in Reyngatestreete shall remain Almesis housis forever."

Though it is not directly implied in the will, we know that he was a bell-founder from the record of his having cast five bells for *Bishops' Stortford* church in 1489. Details from Glascock's transcription of the Churchwardens' Accounts are given by Stahlschmidt in *Herts* (p. 140 ff.), but, though interesting, are too lengthy to be repeated here. We may further assume that he was the founder of the Isleham bell mentioned above.

[1] A probable progenitor of the family is Johannes atte Churche, living about 1375. There are also in existence the wills of Reginald atte Cherche, cordwainer; Robertus atte Cherche, smyth; and the latter's widow, Alicia (Bk. I. foll. 72, 194, 213).

[2] May not this be regarded as evidence that these two were actually bell-founders?

THOMAS CHURCH (1498-1527).

As the text of Reginald's will indicates, he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who in 1500 recast the second bell at *King's College, Cambridge*, as we learn from the Mundum books; he also supplied the college, in his capacity of potter, with various culinary utensils. The entries in the books are as follows:—

Item xij° die Februarii Sol' thome chyrche de bury in partem Solutionis secunde campane de novo fuse x^{s}

Item xviij° die Aprilis Sol' thome chyrche de bury in partem solucionis secunde campane de novo fuse x^{s}

Item xij° die Septembris Sol' thome chyrche de bury in plenam solutionem secunde campane de novo fuse iiij^{li}

Item xv° die Septembris Sol' thome chyrche de bury pro vna olla pro coquina pond' iij quart' of C & v li cum cambio antiqui metalli pond' j quart' of C & vj li et pro ij ladylls xvj^{s}

It' iiij^{to} die novembris Sol' iiij^{or} carpentariis per iiij^{or} dies v^{s} iiij^{d} et pro le hangyng secunde campane ij^{s} vij^{s} iiij^{d}

This was exchanged for a blank bell in 1598, and may, for all we know, be hanging in some East Anglian tower still. In 1514 he was employed at St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, and the church accounts speak of 'an obligacyon for Tho. Church bellfounder of bery.'[1] The Redenhall tenor, as already noted, must be Thomas Church's work, for in 1514 Thomas Bayly of Harleston bequeathed 6s. 8d. 'to the church of Rednall to the yotyng of the gret belle.' It was therefore cast about the same time as the one he made for St. Mary's, Cambridge.

Mr. Redstone has also communicated the following extracts from the Rental of Abbey Property in Bury St. Edmund's in 1527:

Of Thomas Chirch thelder belle founder for a Ten't late Nicholas p'eyvall between the Ten't of the said Thomas on the north and the ten't of the said Thomas on the south ij

. . . . . .

Of Thomas Chirch thelder for ij ten'ts late Reginald Chirch between the ten't of Thomas Curteys on the south gate and the ten't of Edmund Lee, gent on the north gate viij^{d}

. . . . . .

Of Thomas Chirch thelder for a ten't late Reginald Chirch between the Ten't of the said Thomas on the south gate and the Ten't of John Lowton on the north gate vj^{d}

. . . . . .

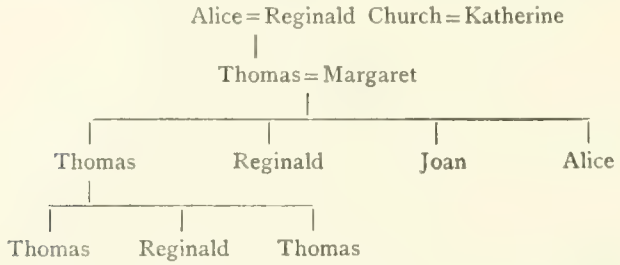
Of the same Thomas Chirch for an hed'mes' late Reginald Chirch lying between the ten'ts of the said Thomas on both p'ts ij^{s} ix^{d}

[1] See the recent publication by the Camb. Antiq. Soc., p. 16.

In reference to this he says: "It appears that the tenements held by the Chirche family were held by copy at an annual rent which was received by the Sacristan. If the rentals of Bury Abbey could be inspected it will probably seem that the bell founders held the same tenements from the earliest times. I have a copy of the Bury Rental for 1297 and find in that year the Sacristan held four tenements in 'Le Herbor rowe' and one 'pentyes' adjoining the 'schoppe' of Hugh Rosshbrok. Of the eight tenements held by the Hostelarius one was occupied by Roger Latonnere."

Thomas Church's will is dated 12th July, 1527, and is similar in its purport to that of his father; he describes himself therein as a bell-founder. It has been given in part by Dr. Raven,[1] but we may note in addition that he mentions a tenement in Southgate Street, late Katerine Chirche's, his mother-in-law. This gives us the additional fact that his father was thrice married. He also mentions his grandsons Reynold and Thomas Chirche.

Mr. Redstone has drawn up from these two wills the following tentative pedigree :—



In 1523 we have the will of *John Howton*, brasyer, in Southgate Street, witnessed by Thomas Chirche senior and junior (see also the extract given above).

ROGER REVE.

Finally we have Roger Reve, who in 1533 cast the 'meane' bell at **Debden** in this county—a bell no longer in existence—the bond or 'obligacyon' for which is quoted in full under that heading in Part II. He is there spoken of as a 'clothear' which L'Estrange thought to be intended for *clochear(ius)*, but the assumption is unnecessary. John Danyell was a vintner, and bell-founders often combined other trades with their own.

Dr. Raven notes that no old guns with the Bury stamp exist at Woolwich or elsewhere; also that in St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds, there was formerly a brass to a citizen and his wife on which bells were represented.

Of the works of these founders about one hundred and ten remain in addition to ten which have been recast. Of these no less than 69 are in Suffolk, 19 in Norfolk, 13 in Essex (three recast), 16 in Cambridgeshire, two in Northants, and one in Herts. To disentangle these various bells and arrange them in chronological groups, if not to assign them to the respective founders, should not be an impossible task, but is at present hardly feasible without exhaustive personal investigation. These bells have not in fact had proper justice done them up to date, L'Estrange for instance giving no indication of any marks used on Norfolk bells, except the ℔ ℨ foundry-shield, and in the other counties differences of types and marks cannot always be readily ascertained.

[1] *Cambs.*, p. 37, *Suffolk*, p. 72.

As we have seen, there are at least four founders among whom the bells may be distributed, but the only indications of chronological sequence visible at present are that (1) the tenor at *Coton*, Cambs., is inscribed in capitals throughout, and probably belongs to the end of the 14th century; having no shield, it is presumably earlier than H. S.; (2) the Redenhall tenor being attributable to Thomas Chirche, it follows that any similar bells may be dated as late as 1515; (3) there is an obviously later group of eighteen bells which have inscriptions in black letter smalls without capitals, or are marked by the use of a distinctive cross not of the usual Bury type. This group, which must be discussed in detail subsequently, may therefore be assigned to Roger Reve, the latest founder of the four.

In view of the fact that complete data are not at present to hand, I shall confine myself to the Essex representatives, and endeavour to see what evidence they yield by themselves.

Four of these are inscribed in an identical manner, with cross and stop Plate XVIII., Figs. 4, 9:

Alphamstone 3rd.
Fingringhoe 2nd.
Shalford old 5th.
Great Horkesley 4th.

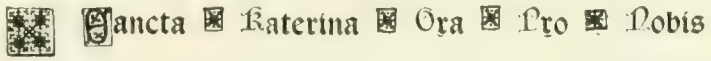


The old tenor at **Gestingthorpe** had the same inscription, cross, and stops, but the capitals were of a different character, being very bold and effective (Plate XIX., 4-7). They are also found on the 7th at All Saint's, Sudbury. The other capitals are given, Plate XVIII., 10, Plate XIX., 1-3.

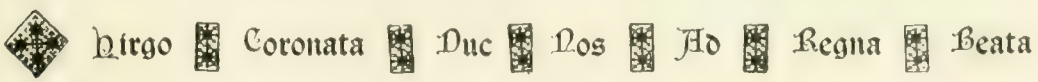
The same cross, stop, and lettering as on the first four, but with different dedications appear on **Alphamstone** 1st:



and **Liston** 1st (cross Plate XVIII., 5):



but at Liston the absence of the shields is to be noted. The 5th at **Ashdon** has the shields, but a more elaborate oblong stop Plate XVIII., 6 or 7 and an inscription



which is confined to the Bury founders, and appears on the tenor at Coton, Cambs. All these, it will be seen, are in 'Mixed Gothic,' and there is no indication of any chronological sequence

or differentiation of founders; but the remaining five all have inscriptions in 'smalls' throughout, and may be regarded as later in date. We have first **Tendring** old 3rd:



with the shields, cross, and the double stop as at Ashdon, this inscription again being a characteristic Bury formula. Next, the bell at **Guisnes Court, Tollesbury** (formerly the sanctus or clock bell at St. Peter, Colchester), which has the cross and single stop but no shields. The inscription

mare sco pbtd (see page 45)

affords a fine scope for the ingenuity of the antiquary, but the letters are too plain to admit of any variant reading.

Finally there is a group of three, connected by the use of a cross to which allusion has already been made, of a much plainer type than that in use on most of the Bury bells.

Great Chesterford clock bell:



Great Horkesley 6th (with three shields on shoulder).



Radwinter 6th (shields as last).



At Great Chesterford the cross is placed diagonally in a square (Plate XVIII., 8), in the other cases it is in an octagon (Plate XVIII., 12). The first-named has the single stop and only one shield. The double stop seems to be another indication of late date; its use on the Redenhall tenor is to be noted, and I suspect it to have been introduced by Thomas Chirche. From similarity in marks and lettering the Ashdon 5th, and also the Tendring bell, may be assigned to the same period and founder.

The group of bells with the plain cross[1] I would assign to *Roger Reve*, who may in fact be the author of all the bells with inscriptions in smalls; but this is only a guess.

Returning to the older group of bells, the Coton tenor stands quite by itself, and the rest may be regarded as forming a "mixed Gothic" group, covering the period 1400-1520, the work of H. S. and Reignold Church; the Ashdon and Tendring bells may be assigned definitely to Thomas; but further than this we cannot go at present.

[1] Examples in Suffolk are Badley 1st, Hinderclay 3rd, Saxmundham 3rd, Shelley 3rd, Tostock 2nd and 3rd, and Westhorpe 4th, as I learn from Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

We may note the remarkable fondness of the Bury men in general for certain inscriptions, notably the invocation to the Virgin as at Alphamstone, etc., which occurs in all about 50 times, as well as in the *Virgo Coronata* formula and the Salutation; next in popularity are St. Anne, St. Katharine, St. Thomas, and St. Peter. St Edmund is invoked with surprising rarity, being only found at Elmswell and Risby, Suffolk. St. Barbara's popularity has also been noted,[1] and in general the fondness of the Bury founders for female saints is remarkable. Another typical inscription is Celi Det Munus Qui Regnat Et Vnus the *Trinus* being invariably omitted. A smaller variety of the foundry-shield occurs in a few cases, usually on bells of small size.

JOHN TONNE.

It has been noted that one of the executors of Culverden's will (p. 43) was a John Tynny; Dr. Raven has with some probability identified this man with a certain John Tonne whose name appears on bells in Essex, Sussex, and other south eastern counties. We have no evidence that he was a Londoner, apart from this possible connection with Culverden; and in fact our evidence points the other way. That he was of foreign extraction was long ago pointed out by Mr. Tyssen on the following grounds: his habit of 'signing' and dating his bells, the decidedly foreign character of his ornamentation, shewn in the use of medallions and a large ornate cross on the waist of the bell, and lastly his name which seems to be a corruption of Antoine (cf. 'Tony'). Mr. Redstone has however discovered a John Tone, "barbour" of St. James' parish, Bury St. Edmunds, whose will is dated 1354 (proved July, 8), and he may possibly be an ancestor of our John.

He first appears in 1522, when he cast the treble at Sullington, Sussex (with the date upon it), and in succeeding years down to 1536 he cast the following Sussex bells in addition:—

Beddingham 3rd
Botolphs all three—dated 1536
Finden 3rd
Keymer 2nd
Lewes Market Tower
Rotherfield 3rd (recast)
Twineham 1st and 3rd

Also the sanctus at Arreton, Isle of Wight, and a bell, now disused, at Tangley, Hants, inscribed surge mane servire deo, and resembling one at Stoke near Clare in Suffolk. Where these were cast we cannot say; probably at Lewes or Chichester.

But his name or his marks also appear on a group of a dozen bells in Essex, with a few others in adjoining counties, and as one of these bells is dated 1540, and another can be dated by external evidence in 1542, it is clear that they are later than the Sussex group. The list is as follows:—

Essex	Belchamp Otten	2nd	
	Great Hallingbury	3rd	Cast in 1542
	Hempstead	3rd	
	Littlebury	clock	

[1] Cf. *Suffolk*, p. 67.

	Stanstead	old 4th	Dated 1540
	Bocking	clock	
	Little Easton	1st	
	Aythorpe Roothing	all three	
	Great Canfield	2nd	Doubtful
Cambs.	Balsham	4th	
Herts.	Sawbridgeworth	old 5th	
Suffolk	Stoke-by-Clare[1]	clock	
	Little Wratting	Bell	

All these bells, it will be noticed, fall within a fairly circumscribed area, a circle of some 24 miles' diameter, of which Thaxted is the exact centre. It is probable that Tonne was working either at that place or at Saffron Walden during the few years to which this group is limited. But there is indirect evidence that the Great Hallingbury bell may have been cast at Stanstead Mountfitchet, for there is an entry in the interesting churchwardens' accounts of the former parish, which runs as follows :—

1542. Itm remanynge to the cherches welth in the custody
& kepyng of old want (?) of Stansted in bell mettall cccxxviij^{li}
[*This entry was subsequently erased*]
Itm Receyued of tonney for bell mettalle iij^{li} vij^{s}

It may be assumed that as the metal of the old bell was sent to Stansted it was utilised there by the founder; but we cannot be absolutely certain, and it would not prove that all the other bells were cast there. At all events we may fairly claim Tonne as an Essex founder.

The limits of Tonne's sojourn in North West Essex are defined firstly by the date of the latest Sussex bells, 1536, secondly by the appearance of Stephen Tonne in 1544 (see below). The Essex bells appear to fall into two groups, of which Nos. 1-3 (see below) appear to be the earlier; at all events, the marks and lettering permit us to classify them roughly in the following order :—

I. (1) **Bocking** clock bell :

✠ nomen ✠ si ✠ bueris ✠ quius ✠ vocor ✠ ipse ✠ ricardus

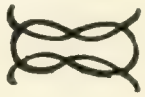


(*an oval medallion here*)

(2) **Little Easton** 1st :

✠ vox ⁊ clara ⁊ ecce ⁊ intonat ⁊ campana





(*Coin*)

Johannes tonne me fecit

[1] Possibly by Stephen Tonne (see p. 59).

(3) **Aythorpe Roothing**:

1st. ✠ de ✠ celis ✠ missi ✠ nomen ✠ habeo ✠ gabrielis



(Royal arms in heart-shaped frame

Johannes tonne me fecit

2nd. ✠ virginis ✠ atq ✠ matri resonet ✠ campana ✠ marie



(Royal arms in heart-shaped frame

Johannes tonne me fecit

3rd. ✠ hec ✠ fratris ✠ simonis ✠ andree ✠ nomen ✠ habeto



Royal arms in heart-shaped frame

Johannes tonne me fecit

II. (4) **Belchamp Otten** 1st and 2nd:





Johannes tonne me fecit

(Above the I., *medallion with figure of knight)*

(5) **Littlebury** clock bell:







Johannes·tonne·me·fecit

(6) **Hempstead** 3rd:

barbara ⁝ sirenum ⁝ melos ⁝ dulcedine ⁝ vinco



Johannes tonne me fecit

(On waist, two medallions with knight, as Belchamp Otten.

(7) **Stanstead** old 4th (dated 1540):


hec ✶ tua ✶ sit ✶ dicta  s'cte ✶ campana ✶ iohes ✠





Johannes tonne me fecit

(8) **Great Hallingbury** 3rd (1542):


hec ⚜ in ⚜ laude ⚜ tui ⚜ resonet ⚜ baptista ⚜ iohannes



(Royal arms in heart-shaped frame

Johannes tonne me fecit

(Below, medallion with kneeling figure)

(9) **Great Canfield** 2nd:

✠ Laudate dominum de celis Laudate eum in ex celsis

The first five bells are all inscribed in small type without capitals, and all, it should be noted, have unusual inscriptions, the same feature being characteristic of his Sussex bells. They have as initial cross a small Calvary cross, and the stops at Aythorpe Roothing are in the form of a knot, which re-appears on the waist of the Little Easton bell; on the latter the stop is ❡ (found in Sussex); at Bocking the stop is ❋. All except Bocking and Littlebury have on the waist the large cross (Plate XX. Fig., 1) at the foot of which is the inscription on a label Johannes tonne me fecit, in the French fashion; at Aythorpe Roothing and Great Hallingbury we also find a large representation of the Royal Arms, and at Bocking two medallions —a bust of Henry VIII (Plate XXI. Fig. 2) and a full-length figure of a knight—appear on the waist. These two medallions, with the large cross, are repeated at Belchamp Otten, where the two bells have no inscription except the founder's name; we also find the bust at Littlebury, the full-length figure at Hempstead, and a medallion with a kneeling figure at Great Hallingbury.

The next three bells are distinguished by the use of a new cross (Plate XX. Fig. 2), together

with new stops, and the inscriptions are in larger type except at Great Hallingbury, (where the stop are Plate XX. Figs. 3, 4). At Stanstead the stop is a star (Plate XXI., 7), and we also find a crown on the waist in addition to the large cross; at Hempstead the stop is simply three dots. The large cross also occurs here, and at Hallingbury, where we also find the Royal Arms on the waist.

The Great Canfield bell I have reserved for separate treatment, as I think it is exceedingly doubtful that it is Tonne's work at all. The cross, it is true, is the same as at Bocking; but not only is the inscription more of a post-Reformation type, but the initial capitals—which, by-the-bye, Tonne never uses elsewhere—are decidedly Elizabethan in character, much like those used by John Dier (see below), and I think the bell is equally likely to be the latter's work.

Of the bells in other counties, those at *Balsham* and *Little Wratting* resemble most closely the Great Hallingbury bell, and may be assigned to the same year; *Stoke-by Clare* on the other hand, is more of the Bocking type.

STEPHEN TONNE I.

The discovery (which we owe to Mr. C. H. Hawkins), of the remarkable clock-bel at **Felstead** helps to support the conjecture, made by Dr. Raven à propos of similar bells in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, that there may have been two founders of the name. The later bells by Stephen Tonne are all of different character from those we are about to discuss, and range in date from 1559 to 1587. Apart from the interval to be bridged over between 1546 and 1559, the earlier group so closely resembles John Tonne's bells, that we are almost compelled to assume that they are by a different founder from the later, and further, by one standing in close relation to John. The latter's bells, we have seen, give no evidence of a later date than 1542, (assuming that year for the Great Hallingbury bell), and we have three bells dated 1544, one at *Stanstead*, Suffolk, two at *Wood Ditton*, Cambs., all of similar type, but with the name of Stephen in place of John. They bear the latter's cross and stops (Plate XX. Figs. 2-4,), as well as the large cross on the waist and (at Wood Ditton), the Royal Arms. The inscriptions in each case are of pre-Reformation type.[1]

The Felstead bell is similar only so far as the large cross, founder's name, and Royal Arms; on the other hand, it reproduces other characteristics of John Tonne, as we shall see. The inscription and marks are as follows :—



[1] See *Suffolk*, p. 78, *Cambs.*, p. 63. In the former work Dr. Raven corrected his misreading of the Wood Ditton dates as 1588 and the theories based thereon.

immediately below which comes the date, in quasi-Arabic numerals as above, 1546. The inscription with its initial cross obviously recalls the bell at Stoke-by-Clare, which Dr. Raven assigned to John Tonne, but which *may*, on this evidence, be Stephen's work; the cross and stop we have seen at Little Easton.

On the waist is a remarkable *congeries* of marks, new and old. The latter include the crown as at Stanstead and the bust of Henry VIII as at Belchamp Otten. In addition, we have on the left of the large cross a rose and a pair of pincers, on the right a portcullis, a tun (obviously a rebus on the founder's name), and a flower on a stalk. The rose and portcullis are of course Tudor emblems. See Plate XXI., Figs. 4, 5, 6, 8.

Where this Stephen Tonne was founding, we cannot of course tell; that his successor was established at Bury St. Edmunds admits of no doubt, though he does not state the fact on his bells until 1564; but the probability is that the elder Stephen took up the business of John, whose younger brother he probably was, and carried it on for a few years at the same unknown place in North-West Essex. The later fortunes of the family at Bury will be told on a future page; and so with this account of our only medieval Essex foundry we close our record of the pre-Reformation bells, and pass on to a less interesting stage of the founder's art.

LIST OF PRE-REFORMATION BELLS IN ESSEX.

[Denotes a complete medieval ring.]

		FOUNDER.	DEDICATION.	STYLE OF LETTERING.
1. Aldham	1st	T. Bullisdon	St. Margaret	Mixed Gothic
2. Do.	2nd	W. Dawe	St. Katharine	Do.
3. Alphamstone	1st	(*Bury*)	St. George	Do.
4. Do.	3rd	Do.	St. Mary	Do.
5. Althorne	1st	T. Harrys	St. Augustine	Do.
6. Ardleigh	8th	R. Burford	St. Mary	Do.
7. Ashdon	5th	T. Church	St. Mary	Do.
8. Ashen *	1st	Thomas de Lenne	St. Mary	Gothic caps.
9. Do.	2nd	Do.	2nd Pers. Trin.	Gothic caps.
10. Do.	3rd	H. Jordan	1st Pers. Trin.	Mixed Gothic
11. Aveley	3rd	W. Culverden	St. Peter	Do.
12. Baddow, Lit.	2nd	H. Jordan	St. Thomas	Do.
13. Do.	4th	?	St. Mary	Gothic caps.
14. Bardfield, Lit.	2nd	J. Bird	St. Katharine	Mixed Gothic
15. Basildon	3rd	H. Jordan	St. Margaret	Do.
16. Belchamp Otten	1st	J. Tonne	—	No Inscription
17. Do.	2nd	Do.		Do.
18. Benfleet, N.	1st	R. Burford	St. Katharine	Mixed Gothic
19. Do.	2nd	Do.	St. Katharine	Do.
20. Benfleet, S.	3rd	J. Walgrave	St. Mary Magd.	Do.
21. Bocking	Clock	J. Tonne	St. Richard	Black letter
22. Bowers Gifford *	1st	R. Burford	St. Katharine	Mixed Gothic
23. Do.	2nd	W. Burford	1st Pers. Trin.	Gothic caps.
24. Bradfield	Bell	W. Dawe?	—	Do.
25. Brightlingsea	Bell	W. Dawe	St. Michael	Mixed Gothic
26. Bromley, Lit.	3rd	R. Burford	St. Katharine	Do.
27. Do.	4th	R. Burford	1st Pers. Trin.	Do.
28. Bures, Mount	1st	H. Jordan	St. Nicholas	Do.

			FOUNDER	DEDICATION	STYLE OF LETTERING
29.	Bures, Mount	2nd	R. Burford	1st Pers. Trin.	Mixed Gothic
30.	Burnham	3rd	J. Walgrave	St. Katharine	Do.
31.	Burstead, Great	4th	J. Walgrave	St. Augustine	Do.
32.	Buttsbury	Bell	H. Jordan	—	No Inscription
33.	Canfield, Great	2nd	J. Tonne ?	- -	Black letter
34.	Chesterford, Great	Clock	R. Reve	St. Mary	Do.
35.	Chickney	1st	Kebyll	—	No Inscription
36.	Do.	2nd	Kebyll	St. Katharine	Mixed Gothic
37.	Clacton, Lit.	2nd	R. Crowch	St. Margaret	Do.
38.	Colchester St. Leonard	2nd	H. Jordan	1st Pers. Trin.	Do.
39.	Do.	3rd	Kebyll	St. John	Do.
40.	Colchester St. Nicholas	3rd	R. Hille	St. James	Do.
41.	Do.	6th	Joanna Hille	St. John	Do.
42.	Colchester Town Hall	Bell	J. Langhorne	SS. Thomas and Mary	Do.
43.	Colne, Wakes	2nd	H. Jordan	St. Augustine	Mixed Gothic
44.	Copford	1st	Do.	-	No Inscription
45.	Do.	2nd	J. Bird	St. Katharine	Mixed Gothic
46.	Cranham	1st	J. Danyell	St. John	Do.
47.	Do.	2nd	Do.	St. John	Do.
48.	Do.	3rd	H. Jordan	St. Peter	Do.
49.	Dedham	6th	R. Burford	St. John	Do.
50.	Dengie	2nd	T. Bullisdon	St. Mary	Do.
51.	Doddinghurst	1st	T. Lawrence	St. Nicholas	Gothic caps.
52.	Dovercourt	2nd	W. Burford	St. John	Do.
53.	Easter, High	4th	J. Bird	St. Gabriel	Mixed Gothic
54.	Easton, Great	4th	H. Jordan	St. Mary Magd.	Do.
55.	Do.	5th	J. Danyell	St. John	Do.
56.	Easton, Lit.	1st	J. Tonne	—	Black letter
57.	Eastwood	2nd	W. Burford	St. Katharine	Gothic caps.
58.	Do.	3rd	Do.	St. Gregory	Do.
59.	Elsenham	1st	W. Culverden	- -	No Inscription
60.	Fairstead	3rd	P. de Weston	St. John	Gothic caps.
61.	Faulkbourne	2nd	R. Burford	St. Katharine	Mixed Gothic
62.	Felstead	Clock	S. Tonne (1546)	- -	Black letter
63.	Fingringhoe	2nd	*Burye*	St. Mary	Mixed Gothic
64.	Frating	1st	W. Dawe?	St. John	Do.
65.	Do.	3rd	Kebyll	1st Pers. Trin.	Do.
66.	Gosfield	3rd	T. Potter	Trinity	Do.
67.	Hallingbury, Great	3rd	J. Tonne	St. John Bapt.	Black letter
68.	Hallingbury, Lit.	3rd	W. Wodewarde?	St. John	Mixed Gothic
69.	Halstead	6th	J. Bird	St. Gabriel	Do.
70.	Ham, East	Bell	W. Dawe?	St. Gabriel	Gothic caps.
71.	Hedingham, Castle	5th	R. Hille	St. John	Mixed Gothic
72.	Hedingham, Sible	2nd	J. Danyell	St. Katharine	Do.
73.	Do.	3rd	*Wokingham*	St. Mary	Gothic caps.
74.	Hempstead	3rd	J. Tonne	St. Barbara	Black letter
75.	Henham	4th	T. Harrys	1st Pers. Trin.	Mixed Gothic
76.	Henny, Great	1st	R. Burford	St. Katharine	Do.
77.	Heybridge	1st	J. Danyell	St. Augustine	Do.

			FOUNDER.	DEDICATION.	STYLE OF LETTERING.
78.	Holland, Great	1st	J. Langhorne	All Saints	Gothic caps.
79.	Do.	2nd	J. Danyell	St. Augustine	Mixed Gothic
80.	Horkesley, Great	4th	*Rose*	St. Mary	Do.
81.	Do.	6th	R. Reve	St. Mary	Black letter
82.	Horkesley, Lit.	5th	J. Bird	St. John	Mixed Gothic
83.	Ingatestone (The Hyde)	Bell	P. de Weston	—	Gothic caps.
84.	Kelvedon Hatch	Bell	Kebyll	St. Andrew	Mixed Gothic
85.	Laindon Clays	3rd	J. Bird	St. John Ev.	Do.
86.	Do.	4th	J. Bird	St. Katharine	Do.
87.	Laindon Hills	2nd	T. Lawrence	—	No Inscription
88.	Laver, High	Bell	?	2nd Pers. Trin.	Gothic caps.
89.	Laver, Magdalen	2nd	R. Wymbish?	St. John	Do.
90.	Layer-de-la-Haye	4th	Joanna Sturdy	St. John	Mixed Gothic
91.	Leyton	6th	W. Dawe?	—	Do.
92.	Lindsell	2nd	H. Jordan	St. Katharine	Mixed Gothic
93.	Liston	1st	*Burgy*	St. Katharine	Do.
94.	Littlebury	Clock	J. Tonne	—	No Inscription
95.	Maldon All Saints	Sanct.	J. Sturdy ?	—	Mixed Gothic
96.	Maplestead, Great	1st	J. Danyell	St. Margaret	Do.
97.	Margaretting	1st	T. Lawrence	St. John	Do.
98.	Do.	2nd	W. Culverden	St. Margaret	Do.
99.	Do.	3rd	R. Burford	1st Pers. Trin.	Do.
100.	Do.	4th	J. Walgrave	St. John	Do.
101.	Mersea, East	Bell	R. Hille	St. Mary	Do.
102.	Mountnessing	Bell	T. Bullisdon	St. James	Do.
103	Mundon	Bell	J. Langhorne ?	St. Vincent	Do.
104.	Navestock	3rd	J. Walgrave	St. Katharine	Do.
105.	Netteswell	2nd	W. Dawe	St. Katharine	Do.
106.	Do.	3rd	Do.	—	Do.
107.	Newport	3rd	H. Jordan	1st Pers. Trin.	Do.
108.	Pebmarsh	3rd	J. Bird	St. Mary	Do.
109.	Pitsea	3rd	H. Jordan	St. Peter	Do.
110.	Pleshey	2nd	W. Dawe	St. Thomas	Do.
111.	Do.	4th	W. Dawe	St. Mary	Mixed Gothic
112.	Radwinter	6th	R. Reve	St. Mary	Black letter
113.	Rawreth	1st	J. de Hadham ?	—	Gothic caps
114.	Rayleigh	5th	T. Bullisdon	St. Margaret	Mixed Gothic
115.	Do.	6th	R. Burford	1st Pers. Trin.	Do.
116.	Ridgewell	3rd	R. Rider	-	Gothic caps.
117.	Do.	5th	P.W.	St. John	Do.
118.	Romford	8th	R. Burford	St. Mary	Mixed Gothic
119.	Roothing, Abbess	1st	J. Walgrave	—	Do.
120.	Roothing, Aythorpe	1st	J. Tonne	St. Gabriel	Black letter
121.	Do.	2nd	Do.	St. Mary	Do.
122.	Do.	3rd	Do.	St. Andrew	Do.
123.	Roothing, Leaden	3rd	T. Lawrence (1523)	Trinity	Gothic caps.
124.	Sampford, Lit.	Bell	W. Rufford	St. Mary	Do.
125.	Southchurch	Bell	G. de Edmonton ?	St. John	Do.
126.	Steeple	Bell	J. Langhorne ?	St. Juliana	Mixed Gothic

			FOUNDER.	DEDICATION.	STYLE OF LETTERING.
127.	Stondon Massey	2nd	J. Bird	St. John Ev.	Mixed Gothic
128.	Strethall	1st	W. Revel	—	Gothic caps.
129.	Sturmer	1st	J. Sturdy?	St. Gabriel	Mixed Gothic
130.	Takeley	2nd	W. Culverden	St. Mary	Do.
131.	Theydon Bois	2nd	J. Danyell	St. Margaret	Do.
132.	Thorington	5th	J. Danyell	1st Pers. Trin.	Do.
133.	Tillingham	2nd	W. Culverden	St. Luke	Mixed Gothic
134.	Do. [Court]	3rd	H. Jordan	St. John	Do.
135.	Tollesbury (Guisnes	Bell	(*Bury*)	—	Black letter
136.	Tolleshunt Major	2nd	J. Langhorne	St. Edward	Gothic caps.
137.	Totham, Lit.	1st	J. Sturdy?	St. Peter	Mixed Gothic
138.	Do.	2nd	J. Sturdy	St. Mary	Do.
139.	Twinstead	Bell	W. Dawe or Bird	—	No Inscription
140.	Upminster	1st	Kebyll	St. Gabriel	Mixed Gothic
141.	Waltham, Great	4th	J. Walgrave	St. Mary Magd.	Do.
142.	Do.	6th	P. Weston or W. Revel	Christ, SS. Mary and Thomas	Gothic caps
143.	Warley, Lit.	Bell	W. Wodewarde?	St. John Ev.	Mixed Gothic
144.	Weeley *	1st	R. Burford	St. Katharine	Do.
145.	Do.	2nd	T. Bullisdon	St. Edward	Do.
146.	Wicken Bonant	1st	W. Culverden	St. Luke	Do.
147.	Wickford	1st	Kebyll	St. Katharine	Do.
148.	Do.	2nd	Do.	1st Pers. Trin.	Do.
149.	Wickham St. Paul	3rd	R. Brasyer	St. Mary	Do.
150.	Wigborough, Gt.	1st	J. Danyell	St. Mary Magd.	Do.
151.	Willingale Spain	2nd	J. Langhorne	St. John Ev.	Gothic caps.
152.	Wix	Bell	J. Danyell	1st Pers. Trin.	Mixed Gothic
153.	Woodham Mortimer	2nd	J. Danyell	St. John	Do.
154.	Woodham Walter	2nd	H. Jordan	—	No Inscription
155.	Wormingford	3rd	Joanna Sturdy	1st Pers. Trin.	Mixed Gothic

The following bells, though uninscribed, are undoubtedly ancient:—

Little Braxted	1st and 2nd.
Chignal Smealey	Bell.
Debden	Smaller Bell.
Little Easton	Sanctus.
Little Hallingbury	1st.
Layer Breton	Bell.
Layer Marney	1st.
Lexden	Clock bell.
Rawreth	2nd.
Strethall	2nd.
Willingale Spain	1st.

The following medieval bells have been recast within the last fifty years:—

1884	Asheldham	Bell	Unknown.
1871	Belchamp Walter	7th	J. Bird.
1876	Berechurch	Bell	R. Wymbish.
1883	Bergholt, West	Bell	H. Jordan.

1890	Billericay	Bell	G. de Edmonton.
1883	Braxted, Great	2nd and 3rd	John Bird and W. Wodeward.
1876	Chesterford, Little	2nd	J. Langhorne.
1869	Chrishall	4th	Brasyer.
1886	Easter, Good	3rd	J. Sturdy.
1862	Fyfield	3rd	Kebyll.
1901	Gestingthorpe	6th	*Bucy*.
1883	Grays	2nd	T. Bullisdon.
1881	Langford	3rd	Johanna Sturdy.
1899	Layer Marney	2nd	Unknown (see p. 13).
1902	Lindsell	2nd and 3rd	J. Sturdy and R. Burford.
1875-1889	Matching	1st and 2nd	W. Culverden.
1870	Ramsden Crays	1st	Unknown.
1889	Runwell	4th	J. Sturdy (?).
1886	Shalford	5th	*Bucy*.
1902	Stanstead	4th	J. Tonne (1540).
1864	Tendring	3rd	T. Church.
1866	Thorpe-le-Soken	1st	J. Langhorne.
1878	Totham, Great	1st and 2nd	J. Sturdy and T. Lawrence.

Sixteenth Century Foundries.

When we reach the middle of the Sixteenth century, we may consider that the Reformation has become an accomplished fact, with all its renunciation or transformation of mediæval taste and thought; and one of the results of this upheaval is that the bell-founder's art suffers commercially as well as from an artistic point of view. This period of gradual change is generally known as the Transition Period, and extends from about 1550 to 1600. In Essex we can draw a fairly sharp line between bells of pre-Reformation and post-Reformation character, with perhaps one or two exceptions, though this is not the case in many other counties.

The spoliation of the monasteries caused, among other things, a general distribution of second-hand bells over England, the results of which may be traced in not a few cases at the present day[1]; and all over the kingdom traditions are current of parish church bells having been obtained from some neighbouring or distant abbey. The Land Revenue Records of the end of Henry VIII's reign contain many allusions to the sale of bell metal at this time; and we have many more in the Inventories of Church Goods temp. Edward VI, of which there are examples in Rochford Hundred and other parts of Essex, as will be noted under the various headings of the parishes.[2]

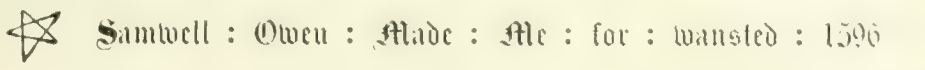
At Norwich, Gloucester, and elsewhere there can be observed a district lull in the activities of the foundries, while in London the same conditions prevail even more markedly. To deal first with that centre, we have the names of some half dozen founders working during the sixty years 1540-1600, but the bells that can be attributed to them are (with one exception) very few in number. Excluding for the present the great Whitechapel Foundry supposed to have been started by Robert Mot about 1570, the following names here demand our attention.

[1] There is no example in Essex, except possibly the Wokingham bell at Sible Hedingham.

[2] See also H. W. King in *Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 215 ff., and succeeding volumes.

THE OWENS.

In 1551 we learn that at a sale of church goods at St. Giles' Cripplegate, 'vij. cl Bell mettall' were sold to 'one Owen Belfounder'; and at St. Katharine Christ Church one John Owen is mentioned in a similar connection[1]. Dr. Raven has also shewn that this *John Owen* was a gun-maker, and gives some extracts from his will[2], in which are mentioned his natural son Samuel and his brother's son of the same name. Now at *Thorington* in Suffolk there is a bell inscribed



which as the inscription shews, has a special interest for us. We do not know that *Samuel Owen* was a bell-founder (apart from this bell) nor can we certainly identify him with either of John Owen's relations of that name. He *might* have been the original donor of the bell to Wanstead, but in any case Dr. Raven has shewn[3] that it was given to Thorington in 1598 by 'ye Right worshipful Edward Coke Esquire Attourney generally to the Queenes most excellent maiestie and Bridgett his wife' on condition that it should not be sold but retained 'for seemely vses.' One would be glad to be able to trace its history previous to that year.

There is however another point about this bell which seems to deserve consideration. The lettering is extremely like that used by the contemporary founder John Dier; the stop is also one used by him, and the pentacle at the beginning of the inscription is associated with another founder of the period, John Clarke, who was connected with Dier. We must then accept one of two alternatives: either that the bell was cast by Dier, Samuel Owen being the donor, or that it was cast by Owen and that the latter had some connection with Dier which would account for the use of similar stamps.

JOHN HARDING.

This founder was unearthed by Stahlschmidt, who found in the churchwardens' accounts of Barnes, Surrey, for 1550, a payment to 'John Harding, bell founder.' There is a curious bell at **Navestock** with the initals I H which appears to belong to this time; it has no inscription, but only the initials in a sort of monogram, surrounded by coins, thus:  The letters appear to have been produced merely by scratching in the mould, and are somewhat vague; the coins too are indistinct, but are said to be Henry VII's. Similar bells occur at *Loose*, Kent; *Sproughton*, Suffolk; and *Great Amwell*, Herts (one in the parish church, another now at a mission church), and all are poor castings. They may fairly be ascribed to Harding, and we may possibly also be able to assign to him the bell at Highwood in Writtle parish, but a more probable attribution is given hereafter.

LAWRENCE WRIGHT, HUGH WALKER AND VALENTINE TREVOR.

I mention these three London founders here, although we cannot trace them in Essex, because there are three bells which at present lack an author: **Latton** 4th inscribed



[1] *Bucks*, p. 46.
[2] *Suffolk*, p. 104.
[3] *Ibid.* p. 106.

Takeley 1st with date only, in similar figures, and **Mucking** 1st with the same date but in different figures, and three fleurs-de-lys. Whether they can be assigned to any of these three is quite uncertain. Wright is the only one whose bells we know, and his foundry stamp at *Thurnham*, Kent, is illustrated by Stahlschmidt (p. 62); but his lettering on the Thurnham bell is of quite different character. Both he and Trevor were men of dubious reputation; the latter is only known as having cast a ring of bells for St. Margaret's Westminster, in 1592, which were very 'falsely and deceitfully made.'[1] Hugh Walker appears in the Churchwarden's Accounts of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in 1580, and in those of St. Mary Woolnoth in 1584, as a bell-founder. Wright also did a considerable amount of work for City and other churches, notably St. Michael, Cornhill, where he cast the great bell 'Rus' in 1587, but it only lasted for a year.

THOMAS KEMPE AND ROBERT DODDES.

We now come to two names of founders who must be mentioned here for their possible connection with the Whitechapel Foundry, the history of which will next demand our attention. Of these *Thomas Kempe* is only known from an entry in the registers of St. Botolph, Aldgate, where his death is recorded as occurring in 1574.

Contemporary with him was *Robert Doddes*, to whom a sum of £4. 14s. was paid in 1567 for casting a bell at St. Michael, Cornhill.[2] Otherwise we have no record of him, as no bells can be certainly traced to him. But there is a group of some half dozen bells, with inscriptions in rough ill-shaped capitals of a transitional character between Gothic and Roman, styled by Stahlschmidt 'rustic.' Two of these, both in Essex, bear date 1567, one 1575, and the remaining three are of uncertain date; they must be by a London founder of the period, and Kempe is excluded by reason of his death in 1574. The lettering and marks on these bells were used occasionally by Robert Mot of the Whitechapel foundry between 1572 and 1604, and on one occasion by his successor Joseph Carter.

It is of course conceivable that Mot is the founder of these bells, but I do not think it likely, and it seems on the whole more reasonable to suppose that they are the work of another founder, such as Robert Doddes, who seems to suit very well. Whether he was actually working at Whitechapel cannot be ascertained, nor do we know the exact year in which Mot started work. But it is to be noted that the latter's earliest bell, the 2nd at Dovercourt, which is dated 1572, and bears his initals R. M., is very similar in character to the group above mentioned. I think therefore that it may fairly be suggested that Doddes was the original owner of the foundry, that he was working it from 1567 to 1575 (the date of Mot's next bell), and that Mot cast the Dovercourt bell as his foreman, placing on it his initials only.

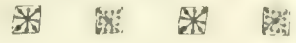
The details of the six bells are as follows, taking the Essex examples first:—

Magdalen Laver, 1st (see Plate XXII.).



[1] Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 18. For Wright's lapses from commercial morality see *Kent*, p. 63 n.
[2] See Overall, *Churchwardens' Accts. of St. Michael's*, p. 161.

Theydon Bois 3rd: exactly similar, but without the bell.[1]

Wimbish 2nd: 

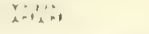
Wimbledon, Surrey, 4th:



Little Hadham, Herts, 3rd:

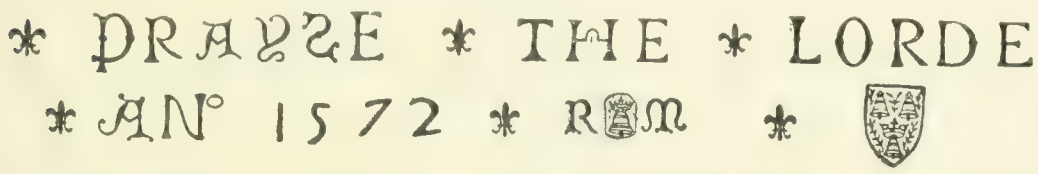


Preston-by-Faversham, Kent, 2nd:



The absence of the last figure from the date at Wimbledon is much to be regretted, as it might have furnished important evidence. The Little Hadham bell was taken by Stahlschmidt to be pre-Reformation, but the use of the same cross stop as on the other bells shews it to belong to this class. This stop occurs in two varieties (Plate XXII., 9, 11), as seen at Wimbish. The lettering at Preston is a reduced variety of the other set.

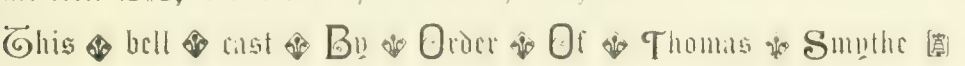
Finally the **Dovercourt** bell may be given here:—



The shield is the well-known Brasyer one from Norwich (see p. 48).

For some reason these marks and lettering were scarcely used again by Mot for some years, but he breaks out in them again at Little Bentley in 1599 (see below), at *Rainham* and *Fawkham* in Kent in 1601-04 and at *Hemel Hempstead*, Herts (1604). Finally they appear on three bells cast by Joseph Carter in 1607 for *Sedlescombe*, Sussex.

In 1575 we have two bells, the former 2nd at **Danbury**, inscribed Robertus Motus me fecit 1575,[2] the other the 7th at *Barnes*, Surrey:



Here we have mixed lettering: a Brasyer T and a Roman T and S, and B and O from the 'rustic' set; the fleur-de-lys and crowned bell are the same as at Dovercourt. As Mot invariably places his name or trade-mark on his bells I am not sure whether this is not really to be assigned to Doddes; it has more in common with the latter's work, and is the last instance of the crowned bell, which we may regard as Doddes' trade-mark. It may therefore have been cast under the same conditions as that at Dovercourt, just before Doddes' death, and thus the Danbury bell will be the first undoubted Mot of which we have a record.

[1] See for this stamp, with crown above, *Surrey Bells*, p. 93; cf. Dovercourt, below.

[2] *Ex inform.* A. D. Tyssen, Esq.

THE WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, I. 1575-1700. ROBERT MOT.

We now proceed to discuss *Robert Mot* and his works although as we have seen it is not absolutely certain that he was actually the first owner of this famous foundry, or in what year he first assumed sole management. However a descent of at least five generations can be traced directly from him, from 1575, the date at which we start, down to the end of the seventeenth century, when a new chapter in the history of the foundry opens. It may be found convenient to anticipate chronology, and before discussing the other sixteenth century founders, some of whom overlap the 1600 limit, to continue the history of Whitechapel down to the first real break in 1700.

The foundry was originally in Essex Court, in the parish of St. Mary Matfelon, on the north side of the High Street (now Tewkesbury Court). Stahlschmidt thought that Mot was a a native of Kent; he certainly had a close trade-connection with that county, as no less than 21 bells by him still exist therein, besides 13 recently recast. He is also strongly represented in Essex, where there are fifteen (not counting Dovercourt); but this record is almost equalled by Middlesex, which still possesses ten, all but one in London itself. Besides these bells (his total number is 80) there are frequent references to him in the Parish books of City churches, such as St. Botolph, Aldgate, and St. Michael, Cornhill. The Essex list is as follows:—

1575.	Danbury old	2nd.
1578.	Doddinghurst	3rd.
1581.	Gt. Waltham	5th.
1583.	Upminster	2nd.
1588.	Laindon Clay	5th.
	Stondon Massey	1st.
	Thundersley	2nd.
1590.	High Easter	6th.
	Fryerning	1st.
1591.	Runwell	1st—3rd,
1599.	Little Bentley	2nd—4th.

From the details given below and by comparison with other bells of Robert Mot's we may gather that the ordinary form of inscription is:

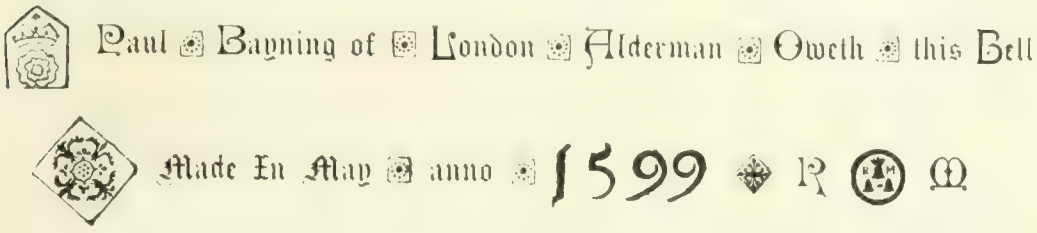
Robertus mot me fecit

with date and trade-mark and an extraordinary variety of ornamental stops (see Plate XXIII.) between the words; the date is in Arabic numerals (except at Great Waltham, where it is MDLXXXI); the only capital used is the R, of more Roman type than the 'rustic' set, and the black-letter smalls are thick, of a rather elaborate type. The trade-mark (Plate XXIII., Fig. 12), which was adopted by his successors with the necessary variations, does not occur on the earlier examples; it consists of a circular wreath enclosing three bells, the upper one crowned, with the initials R M in Roman type and the monogram IHS.

The 'rustic' capitals are used both for R and M at Doddinghurst; another variety occurs at **Laindon Clays** in 1588, where the bell bears a pre-Reformation inscription, for which Mot required capitals throughout. The inscription is:

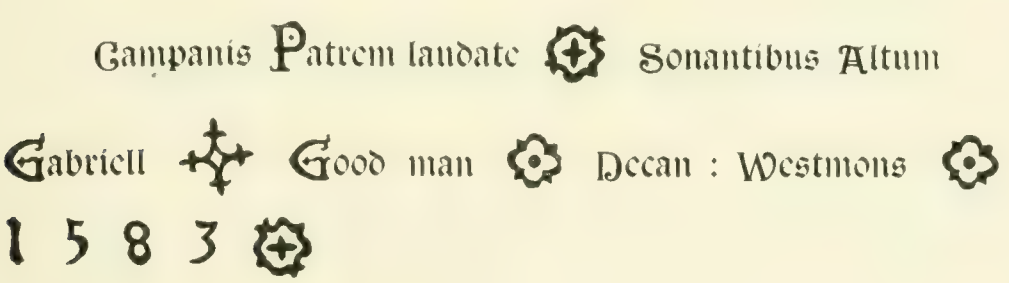
Dulcis § Sisto ✤ Melis ✤ Vocor ✤ Campana ✤ Micaelis 1588

A yet more remarkable example is the group of three bells at **Little Bentley**,[1] dated 1599. They are inscribed alike, with minor variations in the use of stops:



On the shoulder of each bell is the 'sprigged' shield with three bells which was formerly the property of the Brasyers of Norwich (Plate XVIII., Fig. 2) repeated three times, and on the waist the arms of Alderman Bayning (Plate XXXV.); at the beginning of the inscription a crowned rose not occurring elsewhere (Plate XXIV., Fig. 4). The ordinary stop between the words is a rosette formed of simple dots, in a lozenge, and on the 2nd and 4th there is a larger and more elaborate stop (Plate XXIV., 1), which appears to be identical with a cross sometimes used by the Brasyers on large bells (*e.g.* the tenor at Fressingfield; see *Suffolk*, fig. 49). Like the Brasyer shield, this cross is also found in the hands of the Leicester founders. Together with these we also find used as stops the two crosses (Plate XXII., figs. 9, 11) which occur (*e.g.* at Wimbish) on the group of bells assigned to Mot's predecessor (p. 67). Lastly, the capital letters provide (as at Barnes, see p. 67) a remarkable combination of two sets, 'rustic' capitals like those at Laindon Clays being varied with specimens of the Brasyers' beautiful lettering as at Wickham St. Paul's (Plate XVII)[2]. The occurrence of these Norwich stamps and letters in Mot's hands concurrently with their use by the Leicester founders is at first sight very remarkable, but it is clear from a comparison of Plate XX. and XXIII. in Cocks' *Bucks* that the two sets are not absolutely identical, the Leicester lettering being larger and more ornate than that used by Mot and Carter. I have also found the larger letters on a bell by William Clibury of Wellington, Salop, at *Clunbury* in that county, dated 1620,[3] at a time when they were certainly being used by Watts of Leicester.

For elaborate capital letters and variety of stops none of Mot's bells come up to the Little Bentley trio except two in the tower of *Westminster Abbey*, the third dated 1583:



[1] For facsimile reproductions of the three inscriptions, see Part II., *s.n.* Illustrations of the marks and lettering are given on Plate XXIV.

[2] The Brasyer capitals also occur at Rainham and Smarden in Kent, and the shield at Fetcham, Surrey.

[3] *Salop Arch. Trans.* 3rd Ser. v. (1905), pl. II, p. 6.

and the fifth dated 1598

Campanis ✣ Patrem ✣ Laudate ✣ Sonantibus Aultum

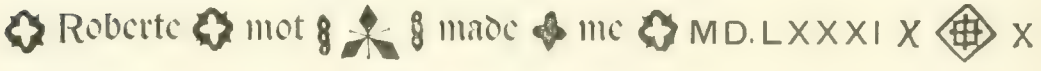
Gabriell Good ✣ Man ✦ Decanus 1598 

Considering the interval of date, the similarity of the two inscriptions is curious. On these it will be seen that he uses no less than six different stops; and his other Essex bells yield at least half-a-dozen additional examples. Specimens are given on Plate XXIII., and the following list of the Essex inscriptions (apart from those already given), will further illustrate the varieties employed.

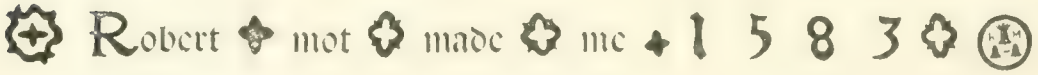
Doddinghurst 3rd

Robert ✦ Mot ✣ made ✦ me ✣ 1578 ✦ 

Great Waltham 5th.



Upminster 2nd.



Stondon Massey 1st.

Robertus mot ✦ me fecit § 1588 

Thundersley 2nd.

Robertus mot ✣ me ✦ fecit ✢ 1588 

Fryerning 1st.

Robertus ✣ mot ✦ me ✣ fecit ✦ 1590 

High Easter 6th.



Runwell 1st.







Mr. A. D. Tyssen has collected from the parish documents of Whitechapel a few particulars relating to Mot and his family, which have not, I think, previously been published.

1582. Joseph Moote buried.
„ Robert Mote buried (? an uncle)
„ Margaret Mote buried.
1603. August 15. Robert Mott, buried of the plague.

These are from the registers. The last entry, however, can hardly refer to our Robert, seeing that two bells by him are dated 1604, and he turns up at Reading in 1605.[1] Perhaps the date should be 1608.

In the Vestry minutes we read:

1580. June 16. (Thirteen new people admitted into the Vestry, among whom is Robert Mott).
1582. Nov. 7. (Robert Mot present at a Vestry).
1583. Aug. 29. Robert and W. Mott churchwardens.
1584. Aug. 3, „ „
1601. July 2. A rehearsal of the names of "those that be of the Vestry" including Robert Mott.
1603. Dec 16. The name of William Mott appears as a Vestryman.

JOSEPH CARTER (1607-1609).

Mot was succeeded by Joseph Carter, to whom he sold his business in or about 1607. The latter had already been established at Reading since 1578, but the connecting link between him and his predecessors there is not quite clear. There may have been an intervening founder between him and the last known one, Welles.[2] Into his career at Reading we need not however, enter fully, as it has been discussed in detail by Mr. Cocks in his *Bucks*. About forty-five bells by him are known in the surrounding counties, from

[1] *Bucks*, p. 79.
[2] *Bucks*, p. 81.

Gloucester to Sussex, all of which may be referred to the Reading foundry. They range in date from 1579 at Pamber, Hants, to 1607 at Little Wittenham, Berks, when his migration to London took place.

Up to the year 1607 we find him using altogether five successive varieties of lettering,[1] which do not concern us here, except that we may note his use with one set of the Brasyer three-bell shield. With his removal to London, however, comes a further change in the style of his lettering, he having taken on the smaller Brasyer set of capitals from Mot, and these he uses almost invariably. They occur at Wingrave, Bucks, in 1608, and we may surmise that this bell was cast in London and not at Reading.

The only bell by Joseph Carter in Essex is the treble at **Stanford Rivers,** inscribed in the Brasyer lettering:

IOSEPHUS CARTER ME FECIT 1609

The list being short, we may give his other London cast bells also:

1607.	Sedlescombe, Sussex,	1st., 3rd.,	"Rustic" capitals.
1608.	Walton on-Thames, Surrey	2nd.	Brasyer lettering.
	Wingrave, Bucks,	3rd	" "
1609.	Gt. Finborough, Suffolk,	1st.	Small Roman letters with ♈ mark.
	Wittersham, Kent,	1st., 3rd.	Brasyer lettering.

To this list may be added the former 2nd at All Hallows Staining, London, recorded by Mr. Tyssen as inscribed:

Iosephus Carter me fecit 1607

The Sedlescombe bells are interesting from their use of the "rustic" letters and the accompanying cross-stops (Plate XXIII., Figs. 9, 11), while the second has the crowned bell. The fourth of that ring, dated 1606, seems to have been cast by him at Reading,[2] and it may be inferred that Carter kept on his business there concurrently with that in London. He was not, however, destined to retain the latter long, for he died in May, 1609, leaving his son William in charge of the London foundry, while that at Reading went to his son-in-law *William Yare;* Mr. Cocks has given the text of his will and various biographical notices of his family.[3]

WILLIAM CARTER (1609-1610).

William Carter had only a brief career, and has left about thirteen bells covering a period of eight years, of which three are to be found in Essex.

High Ongar,	2nd.	1610.
Willingale Doe,	2nd.	1610.
Stapleford Tawney,	2nd.	1611.

[1] See *Bucks*, p. 85. One of these was the set of Thomas Lawrence's capitals (Plate XIV.; see above, p. 46).
[2] Cf. the 4th at Weston Turville, Bucks, and the old 4th at Drayton, Berks, 1608.
[3] See *Bucks*, p. 91.

All similarly inscribed in the Brasyer smaller alphabet:

WILHELMVS CARTER ME FECIT (with the date).

The list of his bells in other counties is as follows:

1610.	Southfleet, Kent,	3rd.	Roman capitals.
	Mickleham, Surrey,	5th.	Brasyer.
	Walton-on-Thames ,,	5th.	,,
1612.	Halstead, Kent,	1st.	Black letter.
1613.	Ridge, Herts.	3rd.	Brasyer.
	Banstead, Surrey,	2nd.	,,
1614.	West Molesey ,,	2nd.	,,
	Weybridge ,, Recast	3rd.	,,
1615	Stourmouth, Kent,	3rd.	,,
1616.	Southgate, Middlesex.	Sanctus	Roman capitals.

On the Halstead bell occurs a mark  formed by scratching in the cope, which had also been employed by Joseph Carter at Great Finborough (see above), and which appears again at Stapleford Tawney. But it is not until we come to the *Southgate* bell that we see its meaning. This interesting little relic of the old Weld Chapel, built about 1616, demands some attention though not an "East Saxon." It is inscribed:[1]

GOD BE MY GOOD SPEED W C 1616

THE GVIFT OF THE LADYE IOANE BROOKE

Here we have not only the mark (in two sizes), but in connection therewith the initials TB, obviously those of *Thomas Bartlet*, the Carters' foreman and successor. It is clear that he placed this, his private mark, on bells which he actually moulded himself; but he also used it afterwards when founding independently.

There is no record of the date of William Carter's death, but it may be presumed to have taken place in 1616. Mr. Tyssen has in his possession an extract from the Whitechapel Parish Books which relates to his being called in to recast five bells there in 1614. But this is all we know about him.

THOMAS BARTLETT (1616-1631).

Thomas Bartlett's career extends from 1616 to 1631, while the foundry remained in the hands of his family down to the end of the century. Mr. Cocks thinks that he came with Joseph Carter from Reading; we have already seen that he was acting as foreman in 1609. His list of bells numbers over thirty, confined to the four counties of Middlesex, Essex, Herts, and Kent. The activity of the Knights at Reading and the Eldridges at Chertsey no doubt hemmed him in on the western side; but we might have expected at least one in Surrey. The Essex examples, eighteen in number, are all from the south or south-west of the county; and here

[1] Cf. the 2nd at Shenley, Herts, Bartlet's earliest independent production.

again he found rivals in Miles Graye on the north-east and Oldfield on the north. They are as follows:—

1617.	Corringham	3rd.
	Ramsden Crays	1st.
1618.	Aveley	5th.
	Rainham	1st.
1619.	Laindon Clays	2nd.
1620.	Rochford, Corn Exchange	Bell.
1621.	East Horndon	1st and 2nd.
	West Tilbury	4th.
1626.	Shenfield	2nd.
1628.	Chadwell	3rd.
1629.	Corringham	2nd.
	Fobbing	1st—4th.
Between 1620 and 1629.	Great Warley. Recast bell.	
1631.	Willingale Doe	3rd.
n.d.	Little Parndon	Bell

They do not call for much discussion, being almost without exception inscribed in small plain letters

THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME

On Corringham 3rd and at Ramsden Crays we note the use of the mark (Plate XXV., Fig. 1) which also occurs at Little Parndon. The latter bell has no date or inscription, only an ornamental border which occurs on a fine bell at the Charterhouse, London (1631); the other two are both inscribed like the Southgate bell above, GOD BE MY GOOD SPEED 1617.

It is, as Stahlschmidt notes, a curious fact that there was another *Thomas Bartlet*, contemporaneous with this one, who lived at Durham and died there in 1632. A bell of his, dated 1624, remains at St Margaret's church in that city.

Our Thomas Bartlet was elected parish sidesman of Whitechapel, April 24th, 1621. There is no actual record of his death, but his son Anthony does not make his appearance until 1647. Curiously enough, this blank does not seem to have been noted hitherto, and most writers have assumed that Thomas died in 1647.

I had long suspected that 1631 was the year of his death, and only recently received unexpected confirmation of my theory. An entry in the Churchwarden's Accounts of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields[1] runs as follows:—

> March 20, 1632. Paid to Ellinor Bartlet, widow of Thomas Bartlet, for casting the said second Bell weighing 7 Hundred a quarter and 4 lb. at 15*s.* a Hundred, and every pound of new metal at 12d. a pound, as by bill and acquittance appears 5*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

But how is the gap of sixteen years to be filled up? We have no reason for supposing that Mrs. Bartlet carried on the management of the foundry for the whole of that time, and Anthony must have been quite a child at the time of his father's death. There is, I think, a founder who exactly fills up the *lacuna*, and although very little is known of him, there is good reason for supposing that he was a Whitechapel man.

[1] Quoted in the *Athenæum*, 31 Aug., 1901.

JOHN CLIFTON (1632-1640).

This man is John Clifton, by whom twelve bells in South Essex still remain, together with four in Herts, one in Yorkshire, and records of others in Middlesex and Surrey. That he was a Londoner at any rate can therefore hardly be questioned: but that he was a Whitechapel man is clearly indicated by the following fact.

The 2nd bell at **Lambourne** bears John Clifton's name followed by the initials A B with Thomas Bartlet's circular foundry mark (Plate XXV,, Fig. 2) in between. It is dated 1640, and there can be little doubt that Anthony Bartlet was on this occasion acting as Clifton's foreman, while the latter could hardly have used the Whitechapel foundry stamp if he had nothing to do with the foundry. It is true that his lettering is not the same as those used by the Bartlets. But there can be little doubt that during these eight years he was acting as Regent in the foundry until young Bartlet attained his majority. It is a matter for regret that Thomas Bartlet's will has not turned up to throw some more light on the matter.

John Clifton's Essex bells (a curiously large proportion of the whole number), are as follows :—

1632.	West Thurrock	1st—3rd.
1633.	Little Burstead	2nd.
	Stifford	1st.
1634.	Leyton	old 3rd.
	Willingale Doe	2nd.
1935.	East Horndon	3rd.
	Stifford	2nd.
	Theydon Mount	Bell.
1638.	Sutton	Bell.
1640.	Horndon-on-Hill	5th.
	Lambourne	2nd.

They are mostly inscribed in plain Roman capitals of medium size, usually:

IOHN CLIFTON MADE ME

with the date. Little Burstead and Stifford 1st have only the initials I C with the date; Sutton bell is inscribed in a smaller type:

I C GILES AYLETT CHVRCH WARDENS 1638

which lettering I also recognise on a bell of the same date at *Frickley*, near Pontefract in Yorkshire, inscribed I C 1638.[1] At **Leyton** he used the Latin form IOHANES, and also an ornamental border of an effective kind. The **West Thurrock** bells have only churchwarden's names, but the lettering is evidently his; on these three bells he uses two very ornamental arabesque borders (Plate XXV., Figs. 3, 4), which, like that at Leyton, are quite unique. At **Horndon-on-Hill** we find Bartlet's foundry-stamp again, but without the initials as at Lambourne.

[1] I am indebted to Mr. J. E. Poppleton for details.

The other bells by Clifton, so far as known, are as follows

Layston, Herts	1st 4th 1633.	See *Herts*, p. 47.
Bromley St. Leonard, Middlesex	old 3rd—1638.	
Lambeth, Surrey	old sanctus—1639.	
Frickley, Yorks., W.R.	1638.	

ANTHONY BARTLET (1640-1675).

Anthony Bartlet was in charge of the Whitechapel foundry from 1640 or thereabouts until 1675, when he was succeeded by his son James; but he appears to have done very little business except during the last few years of his life, when the resurrection of the London City churches after the Great Fire proved a favourable opportunity for him. In any case, there was not much demand for bells between 1642 and 1650, and doubtless he found the Hodson firm (see below) very formidable rivals. His earliest known bell, the former tenor at All Hallows Staining, London, was dated 1647, and he cast five bells for St. Olave, Hart Street, in 1662, and eight for various rebuilt City churches. His Essex list amounts to sixteen (excluding Lambourne):—

1655.	Hutton	2
1657.	Chingford	1.
1662.	Stanford Rivers	2.
	Wennington	1.
1664.	South Hanningfield	1.
	Shenfield	Recast 4th (now 5th).
	South Weald	2nd.
1672.	Chipping Ongar	1.
1673.	Burnham-on-Crouch	1, 2.
	North Weald	5.
1674.	Hornchurch	clock.
	Little Laver	1.
1675.	Toppesfield	2, 3, 4.

None of them call for particular remark, except the clock-bell at **Hornchurch**, which is chiefly interesting for the Latinised name of the village thereon:—

DONVM THOMAE BRANDON ECCLESIAE CORNVTAE IN COM ESSEX

MAII XXIX MDCLXXIIII 

Most of them are inscribed in plain medium letters,

ANTHONY BARTLET MADE ME

the Ns being usually reversed; then follow the date and Thomas Bartlet's trade-mark, with that founder's name still upon it. Where his name is not given, his initials often appear on either side of this stamp. At **Little Laver** we find:

ALL GLORY BE TO GOD 1674 

His other bells are distributed over London (16), Kent, (six and two recast), Herts (three), Cambridge (two College Chapel Bells), and Bedford, Northumberland and Sussex, one apiece, making a total of forty-nine.

JAMES BARTLET (1675-1700)

James Bartlet, Anthony's son, was in possession of the foundry for over a quarter of a century, dying in January, 1701. As early as 1665 he was working for his father, as may be gathered from the churchwardens' accounts of Aylesford, Kent. Thanks to Mr. Tyssen's researches, we know more of his personal history than is the case with his predecessors. From the Whitechapel Vestry Books we learn that he was a public-spirited parishoner:

M^d that Mr. James Bartlet by reason he att his owne cost did new cast the Tennour and Third bell, was to be forever excused from serving of any parish offices, agreed to by us whose names are subscribed the 23 of December, 1686.

In the Registers for 20 Jan. 1700, occurs the entry:

James Bartlet bell founder from y^e High Street.

We also have a record of his administration of his estate to his widow; and Stahlschmidt[1] ascertained that he was a member of the Founders' Company, in which he served various offices from 1691 to 1696.

His bells are much more numerous than those of his predecessors. I have notes of over eighty still remaining, with others that have disappeared. While Middlesex and London have no less than thirty-one (mostly in the rebuilt City churches), Essex has only ten, an unusually small proportion. The fame of the Hodson firm seems to have declined after about 1680, as did that of the neighbouring foundries at Chertsey, Reading, and Ulcombe, so that he had more scope for his business. He is also found in Bucks, Cambridge, Herts, Kent, Norfolk, Oxford, Suffolk, and Surrey, but in no case have we now a complete ring from his hands.

In Essex we have

1682.	Bocking	6.
1684.	Hockley	2.
	Lambourne	2.
	Southminster	5 and clock.
1688.	Boreham	5.
	Broxted	4.
1692.	Aveley.	4.
	Coggeshall	Recast 6.
1699.	Maldon St. Peter	1.

Of these unquestionably the finest and most interesting is the gift of Dr. Plume to **Maldon**:

THIS BELL WAS NEW CAST AT THE CHARGE OF THOMAS PEVME D D ADN OF ROCHR AND MNR OF GREENWICH 1699 IACOBVS BARTLET ME FECIT

Bartlet's lettering is similar to that used by his father, but if anything plainer; his bells are devoid of all ornament except the trade-mark.

THE BURY FOUNDRY, II.

STEPHEN TONNÉ II. (1559-1585)

On a previous page we have shewn that there was probably a Stephen Tonne founding in

[1] *Kent*, p. 96.

N.W. Essex about 1542-46, who is to be distinguished from a later founder of that name residing, as he himself tells us, at Bury St. Edmunds. We first meet with this individual in 1559, when he appears at *Reepham*, Norfolk. Here the inscription, (in Roman letters), is a quotation from *Ps.* 84, 4, and the stops are a fleur-de-lys and a crown pierced with two arrows in saltire (Plate XXVI., Figs. 4-6). On the waist is a medallion with the Crucifixion, and below, the words :

[illegible] STEFANVS TONNI ME FECIT

This bell then introduces us to a series extending from 1563 to 1587, in which the inscription on the waist of the Reepham bell is repeated round the shoulder, with the crown-and-arrows and fleur-de-lys stops. We have at all events no hesitation in locating this Stephen Tonne at Bury St. Edmunds ; the crown and arrows would be sufficient proof without his explicit statement.

Mr. Redstone, to whom we have already proved ourselves so greatly indebted, sends the following notes relating to Stephen Tonne II., extracted from Bury records :—

Admons. & Allegations. Bk. I. 1577-1596, fol. 45.

Toney et Gobbett. 15 Ap. 1583. License to solemnise matrimony between Stephen Tinney *alias* Tonney of Bury St. Edmunds, bell founder, and Margaret Gobbett of Occolde, directed to the Rector of Occold.

Ibid., *fol.* 211.

Administration of the goods of Stephen Tonnye of Bury St. Edmunds, 22nd Oct., 1595, directed to Margaret his relict.

Ibid., *fol.* 216.

Smyth et Tonnye. 6 Mar. 1595. License &c., between Robert Smyth of Lavenham and Margaret Tonnye, wid., of Bury St. Edmunds, directed to all clergy, etc.

Ibid., *fol.* 264.

Will of Margaret Smyth proved 27th May, 1620.

Stephen Tonne's name also occurs in a document dated 23 June, 28 Elizabeth (1585-1586), which forms the cover of a MS. sermon of 1670 now at Theberton Hall in Suffolk.[1]

Stephen Tonne's bells are found in the four counties of Essex, Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk. In the last named there are thirty-three, (and five recast), in Norfolk three, in Cambridge eight (and two recast), while the Essex examples number five :—

1574.	Borley	1st.
1575.	Hempstead	5th.
1579.	Wickham St. Paul	4th.
1581.	Gestingthorpe	former 5th.
1584.	Wickham St. Paul	2nd.

The first and the last three are inscribed alike, except for date (see Plate XXVI., Figs. 1-3).

DE ✠ BVRI ✠ SANTI ✠ EDMONDI ✠ STEFANVS ✠
TONNI ✠ ME ✠ FECIT ✠ 1574 ✠

but the Hempstead tenor has in addition

FILIVS ✠ VIRGINIS ✠ MARIE ✠ DET ✠ NOBIS ✠ GAVDIA ✠ VITE.[2]

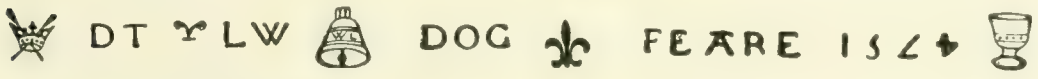
[1] *Ex info*., the late Dr. Raven, July 1900.

[2] Cf. also the tenor at Chediston, Suffolk.

which seems a distinct return to the Wood Ditton and Stanstead type of inscription (p. 59); such mediaevalisms are however by no means unknown on post-Reformation bells. A bell at Oxburgh, Norfolk, is inscribed in the same large capitals with vv. 8, 9 of the *Te Deum*, dated 1582.

On many of Tonne's bells, *e.g.* at Gestingthorpe and Wickham St. Paul, the initials W. L. appear at the end of the inscription,[1] and more rarely as at Whatfield, Suffolk, we find T. D. in the same place. These denote respectively two founders named *William Land* and *Thomas Draper*, who were acting as assistants to the Bury founder. They must be considered separately; but meanwhile we may note three bells which they seem to have cast together at Bury, for they are inscribed in Tonne's lettering:

1574. **Copford** 3rd.



1574. **Stanway** old 1st.



1575. **Halstead** 8th.

TD WL



They may, of course, have been actually cast under Tonne's superintendence, as the type and stops are still his. There are three similar bells in Suffolk, one with Stephen Tonne's name; one at Brettenham has W. L. only.

With the death of Stephen Tonne in 1595, there comes a gap in the Bury foundry, and its later seventeenth century representatives are not found in Essex, with one exception, with whom we may deal here, though not in strict chronological sequence.

JOHN HARDY.

The modern church of **Highwood**, a parish taken out of Writtle in 1842, has in its turret a bell inscribed:

I H I S

which was formerly the clock bell at West Stow Hall near Bury St. Edmunds. The character of the lettering suggests the seventeenth century, and we may assume that I H are—or at all events may be—the founder's initials. Now there was a bell-founder of Bury St. Edmunds named John Hardy who died in January, 1657,[2] and whose will has been preserved, though hitherto no bells by him have come to light. He lived near the Risby Gate, and his brother-in-law, *Abraham Greene*, was also a bell-founder. It is natural to suppose that the clock bell of a private house would be supplied by a local man, and therefore it seems very probable that

[1] There are twenty-two instances in Suffolk.

[2] See *Suffolk*, p. 120.

we have here a specimen—the only known specimen—of this John Hardy's work. West Stow Hall was built as a residence for Sir John Croftes, a member of the household of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the sixteenth century;[1] but the Rev. H. M. Burgess, Vicar of Highwood, informs me that it was occupied by new tenants of the name of Seiger about the middle of the seventeenth century. In that case the S I S has some allusion to them, and the bell was put up by them when entering on occupation. It is just possible however that the I H might stand for John Harding (see p. 65), the letters not being unlike his at Navestock, in which case the bell would date from the time of the Croftes tenancy.

THOMAS DRAPER OF THETFORD.

Thomas Draper, whom we have seen at Bury in 1574-75 was a native of Thetford in Norfolk. He was Mayor of that place in 1592 and died there in 1595, being buried in St. Cuthbert's church. L'Estrange gives the text of his will.[3] There are about twelve bells by him in Norfolk, five in Suffolk, three in Cambridgeshire, and one, strange to say, at Hutton Forest, Cumberland. There is also one in Essex, the 4th at **Stambourne**, which bears merely a fleur-de-lys and the date 1584, but is recognisable as his work by the former mark (Plate XXVI., Fig. 9).[4] Thomas Draper also uses the Bury crown and arrows with top of the stamp cut off. His independent bells cover the period 1577-1595, so we may assume that his foundry at Thetford was an off-shoot from Bury, started under his auspices, the mutilation of the foundry-stamp being perhaps due to a desire to mark the severance of the business. He was succeeded by his son, John Draper, whose bells are not found in Essex.

WILLIAM LAND.

The history of this name is somewhat puzzling. Bells with the name or initials extend from 1572 to 1637, but as there is a distinct gap between 1587 and 1612, it appears tolerably certain that there were two founders of the name, the first of whom was, as we have seen, Stephen Tonne's assistant at Bury, the second either an itinerant or perhaps a Londoner. With the first-named then we have already dealt sufficiently; he may have been the son of one William Lawnd, who in 1548-9 purchased 'a crose of copper and other olde mettyll of lattyn' from the churchwardens of St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey.[5]

We now turn to William Land II. His bells are widely distributed, but from the churchwardens' Accounts of Eltham, Kent, we learn that in 1617-18 at any rate he was living in Houndsditch, London. The entries run:

> payed tow Richard Cleaywood the ij day of April 1618 for carreing
> and fetching of the great bell tow and from Howenesdich — x^{s} vj^{d}
> Aprill 1618 p^{d} to Wm. Land belfounder in full payment
> of v *l.* for casting the great bell — v^{li}

And in the accounts of the Charterhouse, London, for 1613 we read

> To Wm. Land for two brasses for the bell weying xxv^{lb} at xij^{d} the *lb.*

(For so small a job a local founder would naturally be employed).

[1] See *Bury and W. Suffolk Arch. Inst.* ii. p. 148.

[3] *Norfolk*, p. 44.

[4] L'Estrange's representation is not as accurate as Dr. Raven's in *Cambs.*, p. 65, fig. 77.

Suffolk, p. 98. There is also in the accounts of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, for 1594-95 a payment of v vj^{d} to a bell-founder 'in houndiche' for trussing the bells. This may be the same man

(For so small a job a local founder would naturally be employed).

The Essex bells of this period are ten in number.

n.d.	Great Yeldham	5th.
1615.	Ramsden Bellhouse	1st.
1618.	Greenstead by Ongar	Bell.
1624.	Little Bardfield	1st.
	Great Sampford	1.3.4.
1632.	Mucking	2nd.
1634.	Basildon	2nd.
1637.	Hutton	3rd.

Most of them are inscribed in plain, rather rough letters

WILLIAM LAND MADE ME

but at **Ramsden Bellhouse** we have

Gvlielmvs Land Me Fecit 1618

and at **Great Yeldham,** in the same lettering



This bell though undated is evidently contemporaneous with the last. For the ornaments and initials, see Plate XXVI., Figs. 7, 11-13. Other bells of his that may be mentioned here are Northolt, Middlesex, 2nd (1617); Kirkoswald, Cumberland, 2nd (1619)[1]; Fetcham, Surrey (1613); Barnes 6th, formerly 1st (1616); Dulwich College Chapel (1633); Wilmington, Kent, 1st (1636).

In the middle of his career he seems to have returned to the paternal haunts, for we find three bells in Cambridgeshire covering the period 1622-24, and the Little Bardfield and Great Sampford bells doubtless emanate from the same quarter. The 3rd and 4th at Stapleford, Cambs., bear his initials, and on the 3rd are also those of John Draper of Bury, with whom he seems to have been temporarily associated, as were their respective sires. In 1624 he cast the 'Silver' bell for the gateway of St. John's College, Cambridge.

In 1900 the British Museum acquired a mortar of bell-metal, round the upper part of which is inscribed

WILLIAM LAND MADE ME 1612 I L

The same initials occur at Great Yeldham, and must in both cases denote a John or other Land acting as his foreman. This mortar gives the earliest recorded date for William Land II.

The Norwich Foundry II.

JOHN BREND (1564-82).

We have already traced the history of this important foundry in mediaeval times, and have seen that the Brasyer dynasty came to an end in 1513, between which time and 1564 we

[1] I am told that this bell has been lately recast. See *Cumberland and Westm. Arch. Soc. Trans.* xiii. (1895), p. 210.

meet with two more names: William Barker (1530-38) and Thomas Lawrence (1541-45). Subsequently it is possible that Austen Bracker (see below) fills the gap.

From 1564 onwards the foundry was in the hands of the Brend family whose history has been carefully worked out by L'Estrange (*Norfolk*, p. 34 ff.) John Brend's initials occur on bells between 1564 and 1582, but his name never appears in full. As these bells are usually inscribed simply ANNO DOMINI in Roman capitals with the date in Arabic numerals, we must probably assign to him the tenor at **Birdbrook**, inscribed

ANNO ✠ DOMINI 1570

There is at all events no other candidate for this distinction. The initial cross is given on Plate XXVII., Fig. 1.

OTHER FOUNDERS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY OF UNCERTAIN LOCALITY.

1. AUSTEN BRACKER.

This founder has long vexed the souls of comparative campanists. Canon Ellacombe apparently confused him with William Dawe, and this led to the notion that he was a London founder. Inasmuch as he uses the *rose-en-soleil* which was once the property of Bullisdon (p. 40) he may possibly have been, at least in origin; but the locality of his bells is not in favour of it. They are by no means common. L'Estrange found some half dozen in Norfolk; there are two or three in Suffolk which escaped the eye of its learned historian; two in Cambridgeshire; one each in Leicester and Lincoln; and finally one in Essex. Geographical evidence therefore points to Lynn or Norwich for his foundry, preferably the former.

His chief peculiarity is his mediaevalising tendency both in stamps and alphabets, and in the form of his inscriptions. As however his only dated bells (at Islington, Norfolk) are of the year 1556, this may be explained by the supposition that he was a follower of the Marian *régime*. But he evidently had a weakness for picking up old lettering and stamps, for obtaining which at this time there seems to have been every facility.

The Essex specimen is at **Alphamstone** (the 2nd), and is inscribed in bold Gothic capitals:

✠ ◆ ȷ ɲ ◆ ɲ o ɲ o ʀ ɑ ◆
s ɑ ʌ v ɲ ʊ ɑ ◆ ᗯ ʌ ʀ ȷ ɑ ◆

At first sight a good fourteenth century bell, and at one time thought to be from the Lynn foundry. But careful comparison of the rubbing with others of his bells will shew that the alphabet (Plate XXVII., Fig. 4-9) is merely an enlarged version of his usual type, *e.g.* at Newton, Cambs. The cross too (Plate XXXII., Fig. 7) is one not found on any mediaeval bell; it was afterwards used by Gardiner of Sudbury (see below). Some of the letters, such as the A, are like one of the mediaeval Norwich sets, and altogether he seems to have been a sort of eclectic in taste.

I append a list of bells which appear to be Austen Bracker's work :

Cambridgeshire :	Newton	2nd.	
	Harston	4th.	
Essex	Alphamstone	2nd.	
Leicester	Catthorpe	1st.	Lettering like Alphamstone but smaller.
Lincoln	Six Hills	3rd.	Cross ; small lettering
Norfolk	Islington	2nd.	Dated 1556.
	Shouldham	3rd.	
	Long Stratton	clock.	
	Newton by Castle-Acre	Bell.	Brasyer shield.
	Sprowston	3rd.	
Suffolk	Little Cornard	5th.	Lettering as at Alphamstone.
	Sotterley	2nd.	
	Little Welnetham	1st.	Lettering a smaller version of Alphamstone.

2. **JOHN GRENE** AND **JOHN DIER** (1575-1600).

Of these two men, who may be associated from the similarity and distribution of their bells, and who were very likely both itinerants, John Grene need not detain us long. We have now only three specimens of his work existing : the 2nd at *Abbotsley*, Hunts, the 2nd at *Kimbolton* in the same county, and the tenor at **Elsenham**. There were also formerly two at *Harpenden*, Herts, recast in 1898. The Elsenham bell is inscribed

Johanes grene me fecit anno dn 1572

and at Kimbolton he attempts an ambitious hexameter

His tribus hanc formam GRENVS dedit arte Joanes 1572

We know nothing more of him, though there was a family of Greenes founding at Worcester between 1530 and 1650 ; but the name is too common for this to be more than a coincidence.

John Dier's bells are much more numerous ; eleven in Essex, ten in Bedfordshire, one each in Cambridge, Bucks, and Suffolk, eleven in Herts, and two in Hunts. The Essex list is as follows :

1577.	Stock	3rd
1580.	Broomfield	old 1st
	Corringham	1st
1588.	High Easter	2nd and 3rd
1594.	Berners Roothing	1st :

IOHN ✦ DYER ✦ MADE × ME 1 5 9 4 ✦

1598.	Paglesham	1st :

Johannes dier hanc uvuvduvo fecit

1600.	Elsenham	2nd :

John : dier : : made : this bell :

n.d.	Barling	1st
	Little Baddow	3rd
	Fyfield	old 2nd

It will be seen that they are entirely confined to the south and west of the county, all but one being in the Archdeaconry of Essex. They are usually inscribed in coarse black-letter:

John: :Dier: made: :me:

and there is usually a double stop before or after each word on the same *patera*. The **Stock** bell is a remarkable exception. Here the inscription, in plain Roman letters, is *incised* on the bell

IOHN DIAR AND ROBERT WICKES MADE THIS BELL 1577

Who the Robert Wickes associated with Dier in this instance may have been we have no other evidence to shew. Three other exceptional ones have been given in the list above.

It is possible that the 2nd at **Great Canfield**, (see above, p. 59) although it bears John Tonne's initial cross, may be Dier's work. The inscription

Laudate dominum de celis Laudate eum in ex celsis

is not of a pre-Reformation type, and the capital L is certainly Elizabethan, from the same fount as Dier's capitals. And we have already seen (p. 65) that there are good grounds for attributing to this founder a bell at Thorington, Suffolk, originally cast for Wanstead.

JOHN CLARKE (1599-1621).

Stahlschmidt (*Herts*, p. 32) mentions a bell-founder named Clarke living at 'Thes thewurth' (Datchworth) in that county in the reign of Queen Mary, and describes a bell at Braughing dated 1562 with initials I C. Further, he finds a John Clarke living at Datchworth 1572-1582, whose son John was baptized 1575. Now we have about a dozen bells, no less than six of which are in Essex, the others widely scattered, ranging in date from 1599 to 1621, all of which bear the name of John Clarke. It seems fair to assume, as our predecessor did somewhat hesitatingly, that we have a father and son of the same name, both bell-founders, but there is no evidence that the son carried on business at Datchworth as his father apparently did. His other bells are at Flitwick, Beds., Eastwick, Herts., Welney on the borders of Cambridge and Norfolk, Cold Brayfield, Bucks, Northington, Hants., Wrentham Suffolk, and Rumboldswyke, Sussex, ranging from 1601 to 1611. A bell at Wormington, Gloucestershire, has been attributed to him by previous writers, but, I think, on insufficient, authority; it merely bears the name *John Clark* in plain Roman letters.

In Essex his bells exist at

1599. Wimbish 1st

Johanes Clarke Hanc fecit Campanam 1599 ✡

1620. Little Burstead 1st

IOHN CLARKE MADE THIS BELL 1620

MASTER WILLIAM SAME'S ESQVYER

1621. Downham 2nd

1621
IOHN CLARKE MADE THIS BELL R S

1621. Roxwell 3rd

John Clarke MADE THIS BELL 1621

16— Tilty bell:

IOHN CLARKE MADE ME 16

The old bell at Chignal St. James was also by Clarke, the inscription being given by a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1786, p. 1009. The date of the Tilty bell is incomplete. As may be seen (*e.g.* at Roxwell) the inscriptions vary in type, being either in black-letter of the style affected by Dyer, or in heavy flat Roman letters of a kind characteristic of this period, and often employed by the itinerant founders of the time, as also by the Purdues of Taunton and Bristol (see also below).

PETER HAWKES (1608-1612).

Another founder of unknown locality, though certainly working in Essex, was Peter Hawkes,[1] of whose bells only six remain, four in the county, one just over the border, at *Poslingford* in Suffolk, and another known only from a rubbing.

The Essex examples are **Birdbrook** 1612, **Ingatestone** 1610, **Shopland** bell 1608, and the bell of **Little Stambridge** Church, now preserved at Great Stambridge Rectory. They are all inscribed in very elegant black letter (Plate XXVIII., Figs. 1, 2):—

peter hawkes made me

the date at Little Stambridge being omitted. At Birdbrook and Ingatestone we have the figure of a bird (Plate XXVIII., Fig. 3), perhaps with reference to the founder's name.

The sixth example is known from a rubbing which the present writer owes to the kindness of Mr. F. C. Eeles, who unfortunately has no recollection whence he obtained it. It differs from the others in one respect, that it has on the waist in addition to the usual inscription three stamps associated with the mediaeval Bristol foundry. These are a crown, a ship, and a hand, all figured in Ellacombe's *Gloucestershire* (Figs. 31, 41, 34), as occurring at Wapley in that county. The ship was adopted by a fifteenth century founder of that city (probably John Gosselin who lived about 1450), as occurring in its arms. The crown is one (the earliest) of three varieties used by that foundry.

So far we have no evidence to show where Hawkes resided, but he may have itinerated about the county. I suspect that he hailed from Braintree, where the name frequently occurs in the Registers between 1670 and 1812. Unfortunately they do not go further back than 1660.

[1] See on this founder, *East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S., i. p. 311.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY FOUNDRIES.

The Colchester Foundry.

RICHARD BOWLER (1587-1603).

The Colchester foundry is associated pre-eminently with the name of Graye, but at an earlier date there appears a founder whose bells occur in north-east Essex, south Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, named Richard Bowler. "All agree," says Dr. Raven,[1] "in placing him at Colchester, though there is nothing but tradition for it." This town certainly suited the evidence of the geographical distribution of his bells as well as any other; and we are now, thanks to the researches of the late Mr. Charles Golding, in a position to prove the certainty of the conjecture.[2] The proof is in the following extract from a bond dated 1600 :—

> xxvj die Octobr. before Robt. Mott and Thomas Heckford, Bailiffs.
> Ambrose Gilbert, of Colchester, in xl lb. (£40).
> Matthew Browne - - in xx lb.
> Lawrence Browne - - in xx lb.

bound to appear before the Justices and produce Ambrose Gilbert, for that he did grevouslye hurte and wounded one Richard Bowler of Colchester bell founder soe as it is thought the said Richard is in greate daunger of Dethe.

This "grievous hurt," however, he survived for at least four years. Mr. Golding also noted that Richard Bowler of Colchester, Belfounder, was tried at the Gaol-delivery on November 24th, *anno quadragesimo* (*sc. Elizabethae*, 1598), for allowing cattle to stray on to lands of Reginald Oldfield. We do not know the result. During the subsequent century the name of Bowler occurs not infrequently in the roll of free burgesses and elsewhere; but we do not meet with the name of Augustine Bowler, who was a founder in Lincolnshire between 1627 and 1647.[3] The name of Bowler does not occur in the Registers of St. Leonard Hythe, which the late Dr. Raven thought the most likely parish for a bell-founder, nor so far has it turned up in any other.

Bowler's bells range between 1587 at All Saints, Colchester, and 1604 at Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, and include fourteen in Suffolk, six (three recast) in Cambridgeshire, and thirteen in Essex, which are as follows:

1587. Colchester All Saints 3rd.

RICHARDE ▭ BOLER ▭ ME ▭ FECIT ▭ 1587 ▭

(Below is a row of arcading; above and below the inscription, cable mouldings).

1589. Halstead 3rd.

✠ RICHARD BOWLER ME FECIT 1589

1591. Birdbrook 1st.

⚜ RICHARD ⚜ ▭ ⚜ BOWLER ⚜ ▭ ⚜ ME ⚜ ▭ FECIT ⚜ ▭ 1591 ▭

[1] *Suffolk*, p. 104.
[2] *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 30.
[3] North, *C.B. of Lincs*, p. 139.

1591. Wormingford 1st.

FIERI FECERVNT VENERABILIS GVLIELMVS WALDEGRAVE MILES ET GVLIELMVS LINNE GENEROSVS 1591

1591. Wormingford 2nd.

FIERI FECERVNT GVLIELMVS WALDEGRAVE MILES

ET GVLIELMVS LINNE GENEROSVS 1591 AVGVST

(*The stamp here is Plate XXVIII, Fig. 8*).

1595. Tolleshunt Knights 2nd. and Markshall bell, both inscribed:

RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1595

1600. Ridgewell 1st.

RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1600

1601. Fairstead 4th.

RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1601

„ Ridgewell 2nd.

IESVS BE OVR SPEDE RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1601

„ Shalford 3rd,

RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1601

„ Shalford 4th.

RICHARD BRITON HIRD GIVETHIS PVE GIVRGIS

OVRDEIS 1601

RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT

„ Witham 3rd.

O VLOVI DEDIGI REIROVHOH VOGE DOGEIRE 1601

RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT

„ Witham 4th.

DEO ✠ SONITVM ✠ PLENVM ✠ HVIC ✠ ET ✠ MODVLAMINI ✠
HVENVM ✠ 1601

RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT

There are also fourteen in Suffolk (and one recast), and in Cambridgeshire six, of which no less than three have been recast. The list is as follows:

1589.	Suffolk	Stratford St. Mary	5th	
1591.	„	East Bergholt	Sanctus	
„	„	Little Cornard	4th	
1592.	„	Great Wenham	3rd	
1598.	„	Cookley	old 1st	
„	„	Ilketshall St. Andrew	old 4th	
1600.	„	Creeting St. Peter	1st	
„	„	Depden	3rd	Ornamental borders.
„	„	Freston	Bell	
1601.	„	East Bergholt	3rd and old 1st	Gothic capitals and R.H. mark on 3rd, as Witham.
„	„	Campsey Ash	4th	
„	„	Wickham Market	5th	Gothic capitals.
„	Cambs.	Barton	old 4th	
1603.	„	Cambridge St. Peter	Bell	
„	„	Newton	1st	
„	Suffolk	Lavenham	4th and 6th	Various devices on 6th.
„	„	Withersfield	2nd	
1604.	Cambs.	Histon	old 3rd and 4th	
„	„	Little Wilbraham	3rd	

Richard Bowler was evidently a founder of artistic sympathies, for most of his bells are ornamented with arcading, running borders, and a variety of stops (Plate XXVIII., Figs. 7, 8, XXIX., Fig. 8). He uses three alphabets, a larger and smaller of plain Roman type, usually preceded by a plain cross (Plate XXIX., Fig. 1), and also a very effective set of sprigged Gothic capitals (Plate XXIX., Figs. 2-7, which we find at Witham, Wormingford, and elsewhere. On the two Witham bells, and also at East Bergholt, Suffolk, we find a circle enclosing the letters R.H. with an arrow between (Plate XXX., Fig. 11).[1] The occurrence of this stamp seems to imply a connection with *Richard Holdfeld* (see below) from its similarity to the latter's foundry shield which occurs on the tenor at Upminster. Holdfeld's bells are all later than Bowler's with the exception of two in Bedfordshire, which are dated 1599, and as the Witham and Bergholt bells are dated 1601, it is quite possible that he was in that year working at Colchester with Bowler. The Upminster bell, being dated 1602, also precedes Holdfeld's Cambridgeshire bells, and may possibly have been cast at Colchester, which is

[1] See North's *Beds.* p. 68.

nearer than Cambridge. Subsequently we shall see that Holdfeld used Bowler's Gothic capitals.

The originality of some of Bowler's inscriptions is worth noting, especially those at Witham and Wormingford; but the majority bear only his name and the date.

MILES GRAYE I. (1600-1649).

We have now to take up the tale of a genuine 'Essex worthy' whom Dr. Raven styles 'the prince of founders,' the great Miles Graye. And if any founder was justified by his works, it is surely he, as the lengthy list of bells cast at Colchester in the first half of the seventeenth century, and still hanging in so many towers in East Anglian and other counties will prove. His masterpiece our Suffolk historian claims to be the tenor at Lavenham, which weighs over a ton, and has a justly-earned reputation. But before we discuss his bells in detail we must see what is known of his personal history and that of his family.

And to elucidate this has hitherto proved a singularly difficult task. The problem is not so much to find documentary notices of the Graye family, as to disentangle those which have come to light, and dovetail them together. For a long time the Registers of Colchester had been sought in vain, but Dr. Raven, aided by Dr. Henry Laver, at last turned up some of the Graye family in St. Mary-at-Walls parish,[1] and since then the researches of the late Mr. Charles Golding in 1894 have brought to light some additional *data* of great value. Miles' will was published by Stahlschmidt in the Essex Archaeological *Transactions* (N.S. iii. p. 74), and will be printed *in extenso* further on. As he therein describes himself as 'crazed with age' in 1649, and his earliest bell is dated 1600, we may assume that he was born not later than 1580.

From a note kindly communicated by the late Dr. Raven, we learn that under the Colchester Highways Rate 'Miles Graye in St. Marie's parishe' was assessed at ij^{s} on Feb. 1st, 9 Elizabeth (*sc.* 1567). This we may fairly assume to be his father. Another reference which we owe to the same source is given in *East Anglian N. and Q.* (viii. p. 54):

> Feet of fines for Essex, No. 2, Part II. Mich. 3 James I. (1605).
> "Sir Miles Graye Knt. and Edward Abdey, Mary his wife Thomas May—mess: in Colchester."

So far no light has been thrown on this sudden rise in the social scale of the family, but it should be possible to ascertain the identity of the worthy knight. He is not mentioned by Morant or in the Visitations of Essex.

The first undoubted notice of the bell-founder of this name, is, we regret to say, in a way that is by no means creditable to him:—

> The xamynacion of Miles Graye of Colchester belfounder taken before Rychard Symnell and Robt. Wade Baylifes of the said towne of Colchester the xjth daye of November, 1598.

The upshot of this examination was that Graye made voluntary confession concerning a child that Alice Mullynges was expecting to bear, acknowledging his paternity, and that they had met in the house of Richard Bowler (who may at that time have been his master, as we do not find any bells by him before 1600). To this examination they each affixed their mark, Miles' being a rude W (see below).

The next document discovered by Mr. Golding proves almost beyond question that Miles made reparation to Alice by acknowledging her as his wife. In all probability she had been

[1] The Registers here are very defective. There are no burials between 1642 and 1653 and no marriages after 1648 (theywere then solemnized at Holy Trinity).

Bowler's domestic servant while he was apprentice there, and we may suppose his age at the time to have been about five-and-twenty. This document, dated 1622, mentions both in the following way:

xvj^to die Julii 1622 coram Thoma Thurston vno (? Jno) ball etc. Robte harris aged xxxij yeres laborer beinge exã confesseth and sayeth that he being att worck yesterdaye at Robte humberstones in makinge of morter for the Masone their laye in the Warehouse wheir he made the morter twoe or three peces of belmettle which he tooke vpp and carried to Miles Grayes the Belfounder and sold it to his wiff for three shillings and ther was Tenn pounde weight of yt.

Signed Robte harris
Robtus humbston carrier x^li } recogn.

Alice the wiff of Miles Graye saith that yesterdaye Robte harris did bringe vnto her house Tenn poundes weight of Belmettle w^ch she bought for iij^s ij^d and he did tell her that he bought it of A Stranger whome he knewe not.

One of the witnesses at the Sessions is given as "Grace Graye" who may have been Miles' daughter, perhaps the child unlawfully born to him in 1599, unless that was the one mentioned in the next document, one of 1629. Here we come upon the name of Miles Graye Junior.

xv^to die Martii 1629 coram p'sentes ballys.

George Wyatt of Colchester Joyner aged xviij yeres or their aboute examined confesseth and saieth that sone after Christmas last he did take one Iron Barre out of the ffurnis of Miles Graye Jun^r, and sold that one Iron barr to phineas Burlingham, which weyed Sixe pounde weight, for vj^d, and about a fortenight after he tooke awaye another barr that wayed six pounds and sold it to Burlingham for vj^d and the last Wednesdaye att nighte he tooke awaye one other Barr of Iron which weyed Seaven pounds; and that Burlingham stoode and did not paye him for that, and kept it vntill Satterdaye morninge last before he made it known to Graye or Thomas Coop the M^r of this exat.

Miles Graye Jun^r examyned confesseth and saieth that about three weekes since he did aske phinies Burlingham if noe bodie did bringe twoe or three barrs of Iron of about 2 ffoote or 20 Inches longe he told him that he had not anye but iff anye cam he wold tell him of it.

Georgius Wyatt xx^li
Thomas Coop Joyner xx^li } recog^n
Miles Greye Jun^r belfounder xx^li recog^n.

The fact that the furnace and iron are here described as Miles Graye Junior's property, seems to imply that he was working more or less independently of his father. We never find their names together on any bell, but it will be shewn below (p. 95) that there is a group covering the period 1632 to 1642 which certain slight variations allow us to dissociate from the others of that period in old Graye's ordinary style; these may quite possibly be the work of the younger Graye, and as they are all confined to one district, he may have been his father's agent in those parts. They will be discussed in detail further on. There are also various bells cast in the years 1633-37 which have a M scratched before the date or on the waist.[1] This may well be an indication of the younger Graye's intervention (see below, p. 95).[2]

There is yet a third Miles Graye to be dealt with, and he, as we learn from the Registers of St. Mary-at-Walls, was born in 1628, so that at all events he was not the hero of the episode recorded above. The entry runs: "Myles, son of Myles Graye and — his wife, baptised

[1] Fordham, Gosfield, Sible Hedingham, Great Leighs, Maldon St. Mary, Navestock, Little Oakley, Pentlow, Purleigh.

[2] For fuller discussion of these theories see *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 34.

September 19th." The Register is certified by "Moyles Graye" as churchwarden. It remains an open question whether the father in this case is old Miles Graye, or his son; both are equally possible. Another son or grandson of Miles Graye, who afterwards became a bellfounder, was Christopher, son of Miles and Jane Graye, baptised 29 Jan. 162⅔; he did not work at Colchester, and his bells are not found in Essex.[1] Numerous Grayes are mentioned in the list of free burgesses of Colchester between 1620 and 1705, but the only one likely to be connected with this family is a Miles admitted in 1694. He must have been the fourth of the line.

It will be seen that the genealogy of the Graye family is exceedingly puzzling, and we cannot as yet draw up a pedigree, but the following seems to be a rough outline of the family history according to the most probable estimate:—

I. Miles Graye, temp. Elizabeth, a householder in 1567.

II. His son, MILES GRAYE I. Born about 1575. Bellfounder 1600-1648; apprenticed to Richard Bowler up to 1600; married Alice Mullings 1598-9; [2ndly, in 1623-4, Jane . . . . (?);] died 1649.

III. His son MILES GRAYE II. Born 1599 (?) Bellfounder 16--1642; [married 1624 or earlier, Jane . . . . (?);]; died 1666 (?).[2]

IV. MILES GRAYE III. (son of II. or III.) Born 1628; bellfounder 1649-1686; died 1686.

V. Miles Graye, admitted burgess in 1694, presumably son of IV.

Further, we may divide the bells bearing the name of Miles Graye as follows:[3]

(1) Those cast by Miles Graye I. alone (1600-1618).
(2) Those cast by him with William Harbert as foreman, (1618-1628).
(3) Those cast by him alone or with his son's assistance (1622-1637).
(4) Those cast by Miles Graye II. (1632-1642).
(5) Those cast by Miles Graye I. alone (1638-1648).
(6) Those cast by Miles Graye III. (1649-1686). All these are quite uniform and must all be by one man; it does not therefore seem likely that Miles Graye II. kept on his trade after 1642.

Old Miles Graye died in 1649, being then, as his will expresses it, "crazed with age and weak in body." Privations in the siege of Colchester and the destruction of his property by fire may have broken down the old man, wearied out with the troubles and misfortunes of his latter years. His bells during the last ten years of his life are very rare. The text of his will is printed herewith.

In the Name of God. Amen. The seaventeenth day of May in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fortye and nine I Miles Gray of Colchester in the Countye of Essex Belfounder beinge weake in body and crased w^th^ age but yet in p'fect mind and memory (praysed be God) doe make and ordayne this my last will and Testament (revokinge all other former wills) disposing in manner and forme following First I commit my Soule into the hands of the Almightie God my Creator and to Jesus Christ my mercyfull Saviour and Redeemer trusting that through his merritts

[1] See Raven's *Cambs.* p. 89.

[2] See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 36.

[3] We must not omit to mention a tradition that our founder was at one time working at Sudbury, and that he there supplied two bells for All Saints' Church.

and passion to have a most glorious Resurrection And my body to the Earth from whence it was taken ther to be disposed of in Christian buriall at the discretion of my Executrix heer under named And as for my worldly goods w^{ch} it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I dispose of them as followeth viz I give and bequeath unto Dorothy my loving wife all my goods chattles and impliments of household stuffe and w^{ch} concerns my trade whatsoever that I have nowe remayninge in mine oune possession Item I doe give and bequeath unto the sayd Dorothy my wife all my rents issues and p'fits cominge growinge and arisinge out of the East End of the Capitall messuage or tenement lately burned downe scituate and beinge below Headgate in Colchester aforesayd commonly called or knowne by the name of the Swann wth two neckes and alsoe one working house and Clay house wth one Orchard and the use of the Well and yard to hir the sayd Dorothy my lovinge wife and to hir heyres for ever Item I give and bequeath unto my sonne Miles Gray twelve pence to be payd wth in one twelve months after my decease Item I give and bequeath unto my sonne James the West End of the ground w^{ch} I now have in lease w^{ch} was latley in the tenure and occupac'on of Robert Shercroft to him and to his heyres for ever Item I give and bequeath to Ann Darbye and Mary Starlinge my two daughters twelve pence a peece wth in one month after my desease And I make and ordayne the sayd Dorothy my wife the sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the day and yeare above written—The mark of Miles + Graye—

Sealed and deliv^{d} in the p^{r}sence of us

Barnaby Gilson

James Tonstall

Probatū apud Colc'i 23° Junii 1649 no'i'e Dorothie Gray

Relic' Ex^{tis} primitus de bene &c. jurat.

(Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice : in the Archdeaconry of Colchester).

It will be seen that one of its chief features is that his son was literally cut off with a shilling. "He was then," says Dr. Raven, "just of age, and as he had time to consider the disposal of his wealth, it is to be hoped that he made a proper use of it!"[1] Another significant point is that he speaks of his "lovinge wife Dorothy." Now we have already seen that there was a Mrs. Alice Graye, and a Mrs. Jane. Was this then a third wife, or does it afford additional evidence that Jane was the wife of Miles II? If so, then Miles III is Miles II's son, and it was the latter, not the more youthful representative of the name, who was cut off with a shilling. We have noted that no bells by Miles II can be traced after 1642; can it be that there had been some quarrel with his father at that time and that he had retired from the trade altogether in consequence? Lastly we may note the mention of "my daughter Ann Darbye" who, according to Dr. Raven, had probably married the Ipswich bellfounder of that name (see below).

We now come to the consideration of the Miles Graye bells in detail.[2] Those actually remaining number 415, besides 36 recast or of which we have record; of these 147 (with 10 recast) are by the younger Graye, cast after the death of the old Miles, and marked off from his by the use of different lettering, and these we may ignore for the present. We have then to deal with a series of 268 (with 26 recast), of which 134 are in Essex, 91 in Suffolk, and the rest distributed as follows: Cambridgeshire 24, Herts 26, Bedfordshire 9, Hunts 2, Norfolk 5, Sussex 1, and the old tenor at Newcastle Cathedral.[3] We may also include one that he cast for All

[1] Paper read at Clare before the Camb. Antiq. Soc., June 1887.

[2] For a complete list see below, p. 97 ff.

[3] *Arch. Aeliana*, N.S, ii. p. 19.

Hallows the Great in London in 1616, which is mentioned in the churchwardens' accounts of that parish.

It will be convenient to deal with these bells in the chronological groups into which they fall by variations of lettering, formulae, or otherwise, and in so doing we shall naturally notice Essex examples by preference, though not ignoring other counties. As the majority of the bells are of a very similar character, only varying in the date, a complete list is relegated to an appended table.

The earliest bell which bears the name of Miles Graye is the late 2nd at **Bulmer**, which was quite unique. It was inscribed:

MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1 6 0 0

in medium-sized plain, rather rough lettering, each word on a separate patera. This lettering does not occur again, but a slightly enlarged version is found on a series of bells between 1602 and 1612:

	1602. Great Bardfield	2nd, 6th, and old 3rd.
	1603. Colne Engaine	late 4th.
	1604. Tollesbury	3rd.
	1607. Panfield	2nd and old 1st.
	Tilbury by Clare	2nd.
	1608. Kelvedon	5th.
	1609. Bradwell by Coggeshall	2nd.
	1610. Colchester All Saints	1st and 2nd
	Stanway	Bell.
	1612. Little Oakley	1st.
	Woodham Mortimer	3rd.
In Suffolk:	1605. Ipswich St. Mathew	4th.
	1607. Ipswich St. Mary le Tower	7th.
	1608. Thrandeston	3rd.

And five others probably similar (see list on p. 97).

All of these are inscribed (with small date figures)

MILES GRAIE MADE ME[1]

After 1612 he adopts a larger and more effective type, with square and well-formed letters, to which he adheres almost exclusively for the rest of his career. From this time right onward to his death in 1649 the character of his inscriptions seldom varies from the formula:

MILES GRAYE MADE ME

with the date in corresponding figures. There are however peculiarities occurring from time to time, which must be considered. We may note in passing that his bells are found in Essex in every year throughout this period except 1614, 1630, 1639-40, and the stormy years 1642-

[1] This spelling of the name should not be overlooked. Taken in conjunction with the use of a different lettering from the later bells, it paves the way for the conjecture that the bells of 1600-12 are by another earlier Graye.

44 and 1646. The Suffolk bells continue pretty steadily down to 1641, after which there is only one, in 1646. In 1615 he first occurs in Bedfordshire and Herts, but in Cambridgeshire not until 1627. The Newcastle tenor was cast in 1615, and his solitary specimens in Norfolk (Swaffham 3rd, 4th, 6th—8th) and Sussex (Chiddingly 1st) in 1634. There is no reason to suppose that any of these were cast outside Colchester.

Between 1618 and 1622 we find on eight Essex bells a large W between the ME and date, which having only been scratched in the mould is in thin and faint relief. It has generally been thought that this W represents the first inital of the name of his foreman William Harbert, of whom more anon; but in view of the document quoted above, it is open to question whether it may not be 'Miles Graye his mark,' perhaps conceived as an inverted M. The bells on which this mark is found are at Farnham (3rd, 1618), Langham (4th, 1618), Sheering (1st and 3rd, 1619), Manuden (3rd and 4th, 1620), Newport (2nd, 1620), and Layer de la Haye (5th, 1622).

The last named bell introduces us to a new phenomenon. On this and some half-dozen other bells cast in 1622 (*and only on those of this year*) he breaks out into two large and ornamental stops like elaborate crosses (Plate XXVII., Figs. 2, 3). These are also found at Colchester St. James (1st and 2nd), Danbury (5th), Great Wigborough (2nd), and also at Stowmarket, Suffolk, and perhaps elsewhere in that county.[1] One stop consists of a square of diaper pattern, the other of an elaborate diagonal pattern.

The 1st at **St. James, Colchester,** may serve as a specimen of this variety:[2]

MILES ✠ GRAYE ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠

The old tenor at **Roydon** dated 1625, and the 3rd at **Boreham**, dated 1626, are inscribed in Miles Graye's lettering but without his name, instead of which appear the initials W. H. as on the bell at St. James, Colchester. The same occurs at *Great Wratting*, Suffolk, in 1625. As to the meaning of these initials we are left in little doubt by reason of the 1st at **Moreton**, cast in the following year, being inscribed:

MILES GRAYE ET WILLIAM HARBERT ME FECIT 1627

Similar evidence comes from the 4th at Braughing (1628) and the 4th at Great Hormead, Herts (1626), and the old four at Barrington, Cambridge (1627), which latter were inscribed like the Moreton treble. William Harbert was clearly Graye's foreman or agent at the time. To this period also belongs the treble at **Sible Hedingham**, inscribed:

WHEN ✤ YOW ✤ HEARE ✤ THIS ✤ THEN ✤ DOE ✤ VS ✤ BLESE ✤ *etc.* 1627

Between 1632 and 1642 a change comes over the Graye inscriptions, and the usual formula is converted into Latin, at first without success, as we get

MILONEM GRAYE ME FECIT

[1] See Dr. Raven's list, *Suffolk*, pp. 116, 118,

[2] For the rest of the inscription see under this heading in Part II.

but he was soon put right, and MILO duly takes its place. The conjecture is a tempting one, that these bells are due to the second Miles, son of our founder, of whose existence we have seen that there is documentary evidence (apart from the Miles who succeeded him in 1649), and there are three small points which favour the suggestion. In the first place the MILO or MILONEM bells are chiefly found in Herts, Bedford, and Cambridge, there being but one in Suffolk and only four in Essex. Secondly, Miles Graye bells with the ordinary formula are found during these years in Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Sussex; and thirdly several of the latter bells have a large M scratched on the waist or before the date just like the W previously mentioned. We are therefore led to suppose that Miles Gray was employing his son at this time as his agent in the three counties first named, where he had established a good connection, and that his son had succeeded Harbert as his foreman in general, whence the M on other bells. The younger Miles Graye of 1649-86 is out of the question, as it has been shewn that he was still a child (p. 90).

The list of these bells is as follows:—

(1) MILONEM GRAYE:

1632.	Eyworth, Bedfordshire	2nd.	
1633.	Comberton, Cambridge	2nd and 3rd.	
1634.	Harston, Cambridge	1st.	
	Great Canfield, Essex	1st.	GRAY.
	Weston, Herts	3rd.	Do.

(2) MILO GRAYE (also GRAY, GRAIE)

1634.	Brent Pelham, Herts	1st and 2nd.	
1635.	Conington, Cambridge	3rd.	
1636.	Cheshunt, Herts	1st.	GRAY.
1640.	Foxearth, Essex	old 7th.[1]	
1641.	Helions Bumpstead, Essex	3rd.	GRAIE.
	Henham, Essex	3rd.	GRAIE.
	Barnardiston, Suffolk	1st and 2nd	GRAIE.
1642.	Kelshall, Herts	2nd, 4th, 5th,	GRAIE.

(3) Bells with scratched M:

1633.	Little Oakley, Essex	3rd.
1634.	Great Leighs, Do.	1st—5th,
	Swaffham, Norfolk	8th.
1635.	Pentlow	3rd.
1636.	Maldon St. Mary	4th.
	Purleigh	2nd—5th.
1637.	Fordham	2nd.
	Gosfield	2nd.
	Navestock	2nd and 5th.
n.d.	Sible Hedingham	Clock.

It is possible that we may also attribute to Miles Graye II the tenor at **Little Bentley** (1626) and the first three at **Broxted** (1632), which are all inscribed in the small type characteristic of Miles Graye III. (see below, p. 96).

[1] This bell had a floral stop between the words (see part II.)

During the last ten years of his life Miles Graye, as we have already noted, found the world go very hard with him, and only eleven bells can be assigned to the period 1642-49. They are all of the normal type, and we must pass over the old man's declining years in silence. Finally in 1649, worn out with business troubles and the privations of the civil war, he passed away, leaving his son a shilling on which to start again afresh!

MILES GRAYE III (1650-1680).

Miles Graye III was, as we have seen, born in 1628 and succeeded his father or grandfather in 1649. He seems to have done little work at first in Essex and Suffolk, and on the other hand a considerable amount between 1650 and 1656 in Cambridge, Bedford, Herts, and Hunts. In fact it is doubtful if he was working at Colchester at all during these first few years; he seems rather to have been trying to establish a connection in other parts. But the 4th and 5th at **Great Clacton**, his earliest productions (1649), must be from the old foundry.

Of the 157 bells which we have noted as bearing his name or attributable to him 71 are in Essex (6 recast), 39 in Suffolk (3 recast), 28 in Cambridgeshire (1 recast), 8 in Herts, 7 in Beds, 3 in Hunts, and 1 in Norfolk. For the thirty-six years his record is almost as good as his father's, but none of his productions equal the other's best performances, such as the Lavenham tenor.

He discards (though not entirely) his father's large bold type, replacing it by a much smaller one, each word being placed on a separate *patera*, followed by a quatrefoil stop,[1] thus

MILES ✣ GRAYE ✣ MADE ✣ ME ✣

Each figure of the date is on a separate *patera*. The larger type is used for initials of donors, etc., and throughout in one notable instance, on the 3rd at **Great Horkesley**, where he bursts into rhyme as follows:

IOHN : BALL : AN : IOHN : DAMYON : OF : HORSLY : CHVRCH : : WORDNS : I : SAY : CAVSE : ME : TO : BE : CAST BY COLCHESTER : : :
GRAYE 1679

Similarly the treble at **Gestingthorpe**, which bears the name of its donors, is inscribed in large type (the date is 1659, with 5 reversed):

MESTER ✣ PETER ✣ ELLISTON ✣ AND ✣ IVDETH ✣ HIS ✣ WIFE ✣ M ✣ G ✣ 1659

But these are isolated instances of his attempting anything beyond his own name.

We have no details of his life beyond those already recorded, nor do any of his bells call for further comment; a full list of them will be found appended. It will be seen that from 1667 onwards they are with one single exception confined to the counties of Essex and Suffolk He must have found John Darbie a formidable rival, as were the Hodsons and Bartlets in the south of the county.

[1] This stop was not his invention. Miles I uses it at Sible Hedingham in 1627, and it also occurs at Little Bentley and Broxted (see above).

He died in 1686, and the text of his will is appended herewith (extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice: in the Archdeaconry of Colchester):—

In the name of God Amen the nynth day of June Anno que D'ni 1686 I Myles Gray of Colchester in the county of Essex Belfounder being sick and weake in body but of a sound and p'fect mind and memory (blessed be God) doe therefore make and ordayne my last Will & Testament in manner & forme following (viz^{t}) Inp^{ris} I commend my soule to God and my body to the Earth to be decently buried And as to that worldly estate which God in His Mercy hath lent me I dispose of as followeth viz^{t}. Item I give and bequeath vnto my six children Samuel, Francis, Myles, James, Martha, and Jane, the su'me of one shilling a peice. Item all and singuler the rest & residue of my goods and ch'les whatsoever and wheresoever I give and bequeath unto my loveing wife Elizabeth Gray whome I doe make whole and sole Executrix of this my last Will & Testament desiring her to pay my iust debts & funerall charges soe revoking all former Wills I ordayne this to be my last Will witnes my hand & seal the day & yeare first above written

Myles Gray

Sealed & published in p'nce of John Clyatt, Samuell Tanner, Peter Clark.

On June 17, 1686, "Elizabeth Gray Executrix of Myles Gray late of St. Bottolphs in Colchester was sworne well & truely to execute y^{e} same."

LIST OF BELLS BY THE GRAYE FAMILY

I. Miles Graye I and II.

1600	Essex	Bulmer	old 2nd
1602	„	Great Bardfield	2nd, 6th, old 3rd
1603	„	Colne Engaine	old 4th
1604	„	Tollesbury	3rd
1605	Suffolk	Ipswich St. Matthew	4th
1607	Essex	Panfield	2nd and old 1st
	„	Tilbury-by-Clare	2nd
	Suffolk	Ipswich St. Mary-le-Tower	7th
1608	Essex	Kelvedon	5th
	Suffolk	Thrandeston	3rd
1609	Essex	Bradwell (Coggeshall)	2nd
1610	„	Colchester All Saints	1st and 2nd
	„	Stanway	3rd
	Suffolk	Ipswich St. Mary-le-Tower	11th
	„	Earl Soham	1st
	„	Wolverstone	Recast bell
1611	„	Harkstead	3rd and 4th
	„	Wickhambrook	4th
1612	Essex	Little Oakley	1st
	„	Woodham Mortimer	3rd

1613	Essex	Broomfield	old 2nd
	„	Peldon	2nd
	Suffolk	Ipswich St. Mary-at-Elms	3rd
	„	„ St. Mary-at-Quay	4th

	Suffolk	Kenton	1st
	,,	Stradbroke	4th
1614	,,	Copdock	1st and 2nd
1615	Bedfordshire	Stotfold	3rd
	Essex	Farnham	4th
	,,	Little Horkesley	3rd
	,,	Kelvedon	4th
	,,	Little Oakley	2nd
	Hertfordshire	Braughing	6th
	Northumberland	Newcastle Cathedral	Recast tenor
	Suffolk	Ashbocking	1st
	,,	Copdock	3rd
	,,	Ipswich St. Mary Stoke	2nd
	,,	Wilby	5th
1616	Essex	Sible Hedingham	3rd
	Herts	Westmill	5th
	Middlesex	All Hallows Gt., London	Recast bell
1617	Essex	Sturmer	2nd
	Suffolk	Little Stonham	3rd
1618	Essex	Farnham	1st
	,,	Langham	4th
	,,	Tendring	2nd
	Herts	Pelham Furneaux	5th
	Suffolk	Bromeswell	old 1st
	,,	Melton	1st
	,,	Nettlestead	Bell
1619	Essex	Sheering	1st and 3rd
	,,	Bulmer	old 2nd
	Suffolk	Combs	3rd
1620	Essex	Colchester All Saints	4th
	,,	Manuden	3rd and 4th
	,,	Newport	2nd
	,,	Pleshey	1st
1621	,,	Bradwell (Coggeshall)	1st
	,,	Colchester St. Runwald	Bell
	,,	North Ockendon	1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th
	Suffolk	Chattisham	Bell
	,,	Ipswich St. Helen	1st
	,,	Newbourne	Recast bell
1622	Essex	Colchester St. James	1st and 2nd
	,,	Danbury	5th
	,,	Layer-de-la-Haye	5th
	,,	Great Wigborough	2nd
	Suffolk	Stowmarket	8th
	,,	Stradbroke	5th
	,,	Wherstead	2nd
1623	Essex	Great Saling	1st
	,,	Terling	3rd
	,,	Wethersfield	6th
	Herts	Great Hormead	5th and 6th

	Suffolk	Bucklesham	Bell
1624	Essex	Colne Engaine	3rd
	„	Feering	4th 8th 5th recast
	„	Tendring	1st
	„	Ugley	3rd
	Herts	Sandon	5th
	Huntingdon	Offord Cluny	old 4th
	Suffolk	Capel St. Mary	4th
1625	Essex	Farnham	5th
	„	Fingringhoe	1st
	„	Roydon	old 6th (W. Harbert's initials only
	Suffolk	Lavenham	8th
	„	Nacton	1st
	„	Great Wratting	Bell (W. H. only)
1626	Essex	Belchamp St. Paul	5th
	„	Little Bentley	5th (small type)
	„	Boreham	3rd (W. H. only)
	„	Hockley	3rd
	„	Great Tey	7th
	Herts	Great Hormead	4th
	„	Therfield	2nd
	Suffolk	Great Bealings	1st and 2nd
	„	Somersham	2nd
1627	Cambridgeshire	Barrington	old 2nd—5th
	Essex	Sible Hedingham	1st
	„	Moreton	1st
	„	Tendring	4th
	„	Witham	5th
	Suffolk	Felixstowe	Bell
1628	Essex	Felstead	1st
	„	Pentlow	4th
	„	Theydon Gernon	1st—4th
	Herts	Braughing	4th
	Suffolk	Hasketon	1st—5th (2nd and 5th recast)
1629	Cambridge	Little Eversden	3rd
	Essex	Great Tey	8th
	Herts	Aston	2nd, 3rd, 5th
	„	Little Munden	1st
	Suffolk	Shelley	2nd
1630	Bedford	Henlow	1st
	Herts	Bennington	5th
	„	Standon	2nd and 4th
	Suffolk	Ipswich St. Margaret	1st—6th
	„	„ St. Nicholas	2nd
	„	„ St. Peter	6th
	„	„ St. Stephen	3rd
	„	Kenton	2nd
1631	Cambridge	Whittlesford	2nd
	Essex	Ovington	Bell
	Herts	Braughing	8th

	Suffolk	Martlesham	3rd
	,,	Monk Soham	1st
1632	Cambridge	Duxford St. John	4th
	Essex	Bradwell (Coggeshall)	3rd
	,,	Broxted	1st—3rd (small type)
	,,	Fyfield	old 1st
	,,	Moreton	5th
	,,	White Notley	3rd
	,,	Little Waltham	1st
	Huntingdon	Bluntisham	2nd
	Suffolk	Bramford	2nd—6th
	Bedford	Eyworth	2nd
1633	Cambridge	Comberton	2nd and old 3rd
	Essex	Colchester Holy Trin.	Bell
	,,	Halstead	4th
	,,	Little Oakley	3rd
1634	Cambridge	Harston	1st
	Essex	Canewdon	3rd
	,,	Great Canfield	1st
	,,	Great Leighs	1st—5th
	,,	Pattiswick	2nd
	,,	Little Waltham	4th
	Hertford	Brent Pelham	1st and 2nd
	,,	Weston	3rd
	Norfolk	Swaffham	3rd, 4th, 6th—8th
	Sussex	Chiddingly	1st
1635	Cambridge	Conington	3rd
	Essex	Pentlow	3rd
	,,	Springfield	5th
1636	,,	Little Baddow	1st
	,,	Henham	2nd
	,,	Maldon St. Mary	4th
	,,	Purleigh	2nd—5th
	,,	Romford	4th, 6th, 7th
	,,	Steeple	1st
	,,	Ulting	1st
	Herts	Cheshunt	1st and 2nd
	Suffolk	Baylham	2nd—4th
1637	Cambridge	Queens Coll. Chapel	Bell
	,,	Long Stanton All Sts.	1st—3rd
	Essex	Fordham	2nd
	,,	Gosfield	2nd
	,,	Navestock	2nd and 5th
	,,	Shenfield	3rd
	Herts	Brent Pelham	4th
	Suffolk	Bedfield	1st
	,,	Brandeston	3rd
	,,	Monks Eleigh	3rd
	,,	Hollesley	old 1st
	,,	Monewdon	2nd

1638	Bedford	Eversholt	1st, 4th, old 2nd
	,,	Henlow	3rd
	Cambridge	Fordham	2nd—4th
	,,	Kirtling	1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th
	Essex	Althorne	2nd
	,,	Felstead	2nd
	,,	Langford	old 2nd
	,,	Ramsey	3rd
	Suffolk	Monks Eleigh	2nd and 4th
	,,	Felsham	2nd and 4th
	,,	Kersey	6th
	,,	Winston	3rd and 5th
1639	Cambridge	Great Eversden	3rd
	Suffolk	Felsham	6th
	,,	Orford	1st
1640	Essex	Foxearth	old 7th
	Suffolk	Clare	3rd
	,,	Edwardstone	3rd
	,,	Eye	6th and 8th
	,,	Preston	4th
1641	Essex	Helions Bumpstead	3rd (also 5th undated)
	,,	Henham	3rd
	,,	Kirby-le-Soken	3rd
	,,	Wickham St. Paul	old 1st
	Suffolk	Barnardiston	1st and 2nd
	,,	Culpho	Bell
	,,	Edwardstone	4th
	,,	Parham	2nd
	,,	Sudbury St. Peter	7th
	,,	Wickhambrook	1st
1642	Herts	Kelshall	2nd, 4th, 5th
1645	Essex	Colchester St. Martin	Bell
	,,	Danbury	3rd
1646	Suffolk	Stradishall	4th
1647	Essex	Blackmore	1st, 2nd, old 5th
	,,	Helions Bumpstead	1st
1648	,,	Blackmore	4th

II. Miles Graye III.

1649	Essex	Great Clacton	4th and 5th
1650	Cambridge	Bassingbourne	1st—5th
	Herts	Baldock	5th
	,,	Cottered	5th
	,,	Ickleford	4th
1651	Cambridge	Wilburton	1st
	Herts	Cottered	4th
	,,	Hinxworth	2nd and 3rd
	Suffolk	Brantham	Bell
1652	Essex	Little Clacton	1st
	,,	Great Henny	3rd

	Essex	Little Oakley	4th
	Suffolk	Stansfield	1st—5th
1653	Bedford	Flitwick	4th
	,,	Old Warden	1st
	Cambridge	Gamlingay	1st—3rd, 5th
	,,	Wimpole	Bell
	Herts	Braughing	7th
	Huntingdon	Abbotsley	4th
	Suffolk	Aldeburgh	old 6th
1654	Bedford	Eaton Socon	2nd
	,,	Flitwick	5th
	,,	Staughton Parva	1st and 5th
	Cambridge	Foxton	1st, 2nd, 5th, late 4th
	,,	Sutton	2nd
	Huntingdon	Buckden	4th
1655	Cambridge	Oakington	1st and 3rd
	Essex	Great Henny	2nd
1656	Bedford	Tempsford	1st and 3rd
	Essex	Panfield	old 3rd
	Herts	Therfield	3rd
	Suffolk	Cockfield	3rd
1657	Essex	Colchester St. Giles	Bell
	,,	Goldhanger	3rd and 4th
	,,	Woodham Mortimer	1st
1658	,,	Gestingthorpe	3rd
	Suffolk	Chilton	Bell
	,,	Newton (Sudbury)	old 2nd
1659	Essex	Gestingthorpe	1st, 2nd, 4th
	Suffolk	Acton	2nd
	,,	Glemsford	2nd and 3rd
1660	Cambridge	Dullingham	5th
	,,	Wicken	5th
	Essex	Ingatestone	5th
	,,	Great Yeldham	3rd and 4th
	Suffolk	Great Thurlow	1st
1661	Essex	Sturmer	3rd
	,,	Tollesbury	5th
	Suffolk	Clare	5th
1662	Cambridge	Hinxton	1st
	Essex	Wakes Colne	3rd
	,,	Mayland	Bell
	,,	White Notley	1st
	Suffolk	Stanstead	3rd and 4th
1663	Essex	Abberton	Bell
	,,	Easthorpe	Bell
	,,	Frating	old 2nd
	,,	St. Osyth	3rd—6th
	,,	Little Totham	3rd
	Suffolk	Acton	3rd
	,,	Edwardstone	5th

1664	Cambridge	Linton	2nd
	Essex	Beauchamp Roothing	1st—4th
	„	Tolleshunt Knights	1st
	„	Wickham Bishop's	Disused Bell
	Suffolk	Great Cornard	3rd
	„	Newton-by-Sudbury	5th
	„	Wiston	2nd
1665	Cambridge	Hinxton	2nd
	„	Milton	1st
	„	Orwell	3rd
	Essex	Ashdon	6th
	„	Foxearth	6th
	„	Pebmarsh	old 1st
	„	Pentlow	2nd and 5th
1666	Cambridge	Hauxton	1st—3rd
1667	Essex	Sible Hedingham	2nd
	„	Lawford	1st
1668	„	Pattiswick	1st
1671	Suffolk	Assington	1st (Recast?)
1672	Essex	Leigh	old 2nd
	Suffolk	Long Melford St. Catherine	Bell (from Parish Church
1673	Essex	Layer-de-la-Haye	3rd
1674	„	Leigh	3rd
	„	Little Yeldham	1st and 2nd
	Norfolk	Bressingham	4th
1675	Essex	Colne Engaine	old 3rd
	„	Little Leighs	Bell
	„	Liston	2nd
1676	„	South Benfleet	4th
	„	Chappel	1st and old 2nd
	„	Colne Engaine	old 1st
	„	West Hanningfield	1st—4th
	„	Woodham Walter	1st
1677	„	Downham	4th
	„	Moulsham	Bell (from Rettendon)
1678	Suffolk	Hadleigh	1st and 2nd
1679	Essex	Great Horkesley	3rd
	Suffolk	Hadleigh	3rd
1680	„	Hadleigh	8th
1681	Essex	Coggeshall	4th
	Suffolk	Somerton	3rd
1682	Essex	Belchamp St. Paul	2nd and 3rd
	„	Colchester All Saints	5th
1683	„	Great Bentley	6th and old 4th
	Suffolk	Bildeston	3rd
	„	Hawkedon	1st—5th (4th recast)
1684	„	Stutton	1st—3rd
1685	„	Acton	5th
1686	Essex	Little Horkesley	2nd
	„	Stow Maries	Bell

UNDATED BELLS:

Bedford	Upper Gravenhurst	1st, 2nd, 4th	Probably Miles
Cambridge	Trumpington	3rd	Graye III
Essex	Sible Hedingham	Clock	Certainly by Miles Graye I or II

THE CAMBRIDGE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD HOLDFELD (1599-1612).

The tenor at **Upminster** is inscribed in small thick capitals

✠ GOD SAVE OVR NOBEL QVEENE ELISVBETH 1602 

with a foundry shield curiously like that used by Robert Oldfield (see below) but with the initials R. H. The cross is quite plain, but with the aid of this and the lettering we are able to identify the founder as Richard Holdfeld of Cambridge, whose name occurs on a bell at Everton, Hunts. The similarity both of name and stamp to those of the Hertford founder are remarkable. The cross, shield, and date are illustrated on Plate XXX. Figs. 6, 8, 10.

Dr. Raven prepared the way for an elucidation of this founder, whose works in his native county can be shewn to be more numerous than its historian imagined; Mr. Owen has done yet more on Holdfeld's behalf, but did not work him up thoroughly. The complete list, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is as follows:

Bedfordshire	Eaton Socon	4th	1607	
	Shelton	1st	1599	
	Studham	3rd	1599	
Cambridgeshire	Balsham	2nd,3rd,5th	1609	
	Barton	1st,2nd,3rd	1608	Date only
	Cambridge St. Benet	3rd	1607	
	,, ,,	5th	1610	
	,, St. Mary Less	Bell	n.d.	
	Trin. Coll.	Clock	1610	
	Chesterton	1st,2nd	1612	
	,,	3rd	1606	
	Girton	4th	1617	
	Grantchester	1st	1610	
	Landwade	1st	1602	
	Little Shelford	3rd	1612	
	Stetchworth	1st,2nd	1608	
	West Wickham	2nd,3rd	1606	
Essex	Prittlewell	old 2nd,3rd,4th	1603	
	Upminster	3rd	1602	
Hunts.	Hilton	late 1st	1604	
	Little Stukeley	4th	1607	
	Woodstone	1st	1608	

	Little Paxton	1st	1610
	Everton	3rd	1611
	Wyton	2nd	1612
Northants	Harringworth	2nd	1603

There are also further traces of him in Essex and Suffolk. On the 3rd and 4th at **Witham**, and on the 3rd at *East Bergholt*, Suffolk, all by Richard Bowler (see above, p. 88) the Upminster stamp occurs in a circle (Plate XXX., Fig. 11). That the three old bells at **Prittlewell** were also by him we gather from the inscriptions as reproduced,[1] bearing the shield with his initials, the date 1603, and a fleur-de-lys which he frequently used.

He does not confine himself to plain Roman capitals, such as we find at Upminster, and at Grantchester, Cambridgeshire; but at Chesterton and Girton in the latter county we find Bowler's Gothic letters (see above, p.88), and at Everton and Little Stukeley in Hunts, a smaller similar set of capitals which do not seem to have come from Bowler. His favourite inscriptions are

GOD SAVE THY CHVRCH

SONORO SONO MEO SONO DEO

OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI

NON SONO ANIMABVS MORTVORVM SED AVRIBVS VIVENTIVM

the last-named described by Sperling as "a fling at the old faith." The 2nd at *Harringworth* has the circular R. H. stamp, and is inscribed

NVNC ⚜ IACOBVS ⚜ EGO ⚜ CANO ⚜ VOBIS ⚜ ORE ⚜ ROTVNDO

which may perhaps give a clue to two Norfolk bells which puzzled L'Estrange, the 4th at Terrington St. Clement (1595) and the 3rd at Walpole St. Andrew (1603); both are similarly inscribed. But without seeing the lettering it would be dangerous to assign them to Holdfeld on this ground.

We have already called attention to the similarity of his foundry-shield and Robert Oldfield's, and a further connection is implied by their common use of the two crosses, *Herts*, Figs. 39, 40, as well as the SONORO SONO MEO inscription. But they overlap by several years and must have been working independently. Holdfeld seems to have been at Colchester with Bowler from 1600 to 1603, and then to have settled down at Cambridge.

THE ST. IVES FOUNDRY.

WILLIAM HAULSEY (1617-1629).

Dr. Raven when he published his *Cambridgeshire* book, noted the name of *William Hausley* on a bell at Fen Ditton, and recognised his handiwork at Shepreth and Graveley in the same county, by means of his characteristic H. But he did not go as far as he might have done, and although North was able to correct his reading of the name to *Haulsey* by

[1] They are also preserved in drawings by Mr. Kimber, now in the possession of Messrs. Mears and Stainbank. The lettering was like that at Upminster.

means of a bell at Dunton in Bedfordshire,[1] it was reserved for Mr. Owen to "properly base" this founder in his *Huntingdonshire Bells*. The latter gentleman gives a list of eighteen bells in Hunts and over twenty in Cambridgeshire which may be attributed to him on certain grounds, and there are five more in Beds. and two in Northants (Cranford St. Andrew 2nd and 4th, 1624). In Essex we have only one, the 3rd at **Chrishall,** which is inscribed with one of his characteristic verses:

NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE IDE 1621

The place of his foundry was established at St. Ives by means of the Churchwardens' Accounts of Shillington, Beds. (Owen, p. 26). Besides his characteristic H, he also uses a peculiar form of E (Plate XXX., Fig. 2). His initial cross (Plate XXX., Fig. 1) resembles that used by Robert Oldfield (p. 107). Occasionally he uses other ornaments, as at Little Abington, Cambs., where elegant flowers on stalks form the stops.[2]

WILLIAM OLDFIELD OF YORK (?).

The bell at **East Tilbury** bears a shield on which are the words WILLIAM OLDFIELD MADE MEE (Plate XXX., Fig. 9), with the inscription:

SOLI ▭ DEO ▭ GLORIA ▭ 1629 HF IC (2nd line)

Now the only known William Oldfield was one founding at York about this time (see Poppleton in *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xviii, 1904, p. 96). Mr. Poppleton knows no instance of the use of this shield, but has often come across the ornamental border, and the lettering and date figures are also common in West Yorkshire, in conjunction with a plain cross. He has not been able to identify such bells as certainly William Oldfield's; but the Tilbury bell may give the required clue. It might of course have easily been brought by water; but reasons are given in Part II for supposing it to be a second-hand bell.

THE BORDEN (KENT) FOUNDRY.

JOHN WILNER (1618-1639).

HENRY WILNER (1629-1644).

Stahlschmidt noted the curious circumstance that while Thomas Gardiner of Sudbury once penetrated to the south of the Thames, at Hoo St. Werburgh,[3] the Wilners of Borden also found their way over in the reverse direction. They are represented in three Essex towers:

South Benfleet	5.	1636	(John and Henry)
Hadleigh	1.	1636	(John)
Pitsea	1. 2.	1636	(John). On 1st: I W; on 2nd:

IOHN WILNAR ♦ 1636

[1] *Church Bells of Bedfordshire*, p. 68.

[2] For further details see Owen's *Hunts.* p. 27 and Appendix, *Kent*, p. 107; see also below.

Little is known of this foundry (Borden is near Sittingbourne), but it seems to have been a flourishing one; there are 74 of their bells in Kent (only two by Henry), and two by Henry in Sussex. Their bells are inscribed in flat broad Roman letters of a type common at that period, especially in the south of England. These letters are very slightly raised, and in Mr. Tyssen's opinion not produced from the ordinary stamps, but from thin letters cut out of card or sheet tin. None of the Essex bells bear any inscription beyond the founder's names or initials. There is a mortar of bell-metal bearing John Wilnar's name in the Museum at Colchester Castle.

THE CHERTSEY FOUNDRY: BRYAN ELDRIDGE.

Mr. C. H. Hawkins informs us that there is a bell at Bell House, Dunmow, to which he has not been able to gain access, by Bryan Eldridge of Chertsey. This founder worked between 1640 and 1661, and his bells are well known in the Southern counties. His tale has been fully told by Stahlschmidt (*Surrey Bells*, p. 114). That one of his bells should occur in Essex need occasion no surprise, as I have come across him so far away as Standish, Glouc., Tamworth, Staffs., and in several parishes in Warwickshire, where his bells are all dated 1657-58. He seems to have made a tour in the Midlands about that time.

THE HERTFORD FOUNDRY AND THE OLDFIELDS.

ROBERT OLDFIELD (1605-1638).

The frequent occurrence of this surname among bell-founders has struck most writers on the subject, though at present it is by no means certain to what extent, if at all, they were connected with one another. There was of course the important firm at Nottingham who held the foundry there from about 1560 to 1715, represented first by *Henry*, then by two *Georges*, and it is possible that some of the others were members of the same family. Then there was a *William Oldfield* at Canterbury about 1550, another at York, about eighty years later—(see above)—an *R. Oldfield* working in the Western Midlands about 1605-1640, and finally Robert Oldfield, whom Stahlschmidt was able to locate at Hertford, and whose bells are numerous in Essex.

Curiously enough he is not to be traced in the Hertford Parish Registers; but just about the time of Stahlschmidt's death his Administration Bond turned up at Somerset House, dated 7th May, 1650. He is there described as of St. Andrew's parish, Hertford.[1] The only other documentary evidence is in the parish accounts of Shillington, Beds., for which place he cast a bell at Hertford in 1638. As might be expected, his bells are numerous in Herts, amounting to nearly fifty; in Bedfordshire there are two, *Shillington* treble and *Luton* priest's bell (1637); in Cambridgeshire, three at *Melbourne* dated 1615-16, and the rest, twenty-four in all, are to be found in Essex. It is interesting to note that they fall into two chronological groups, clearly distinct. In the earlier (1607-1616) the bells are inscribed in thick medium-sized letters, with a plain cross crosslet very like that used by Haulsey (Plate XXX. 5, *Herts*, Fig. 40); in the later (1616-1640) the lettering is thin and somewhat larger, and the cross is usually *Herts*, Fig. 39, resembling Austen Bracker's; between 1616 and 1621 he sometimes uses a plain cross (*Herts*, Fig. 41), with this lettering. The list is as follows

[1] *Bucks*, p. 163.

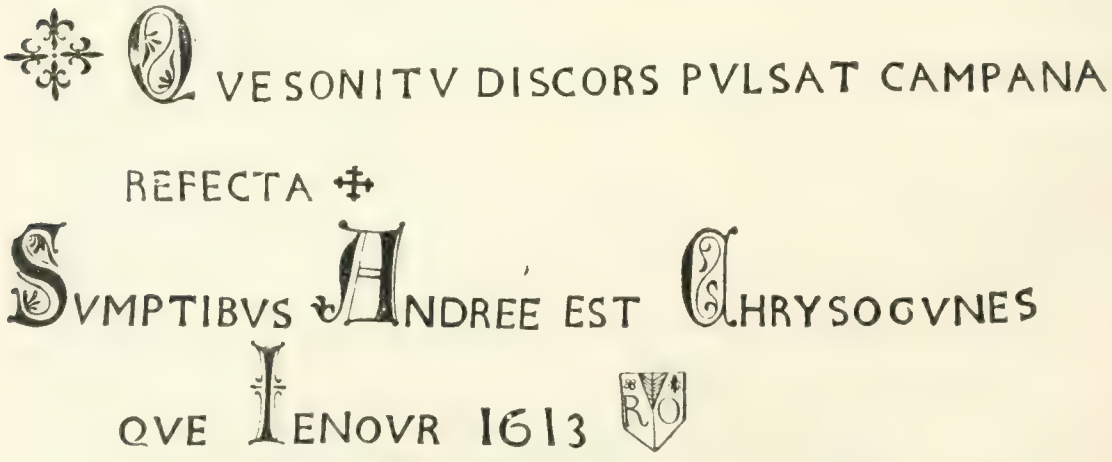
(1) *Thick letters; cross crosslet.*

1607.	Takeley	old 3rd	Cross wanting; two sizes of type.
1608.	,,	4th	Two varieties of type.
1611.	Epping	5th	
	Latton	3rd	
1612.	Latton	1st	
	Ugley	3rd	
1613.	Berden	3rd	
	[Gt. Dunmow	5th	See below for this bell.]
	Gt. Parndon	4th and old 1st and 3rd	Two varieties on 4th.
1614.	White Roothing	3rd	
	,,	5th	Two varieties of type; cross on a shield.
1615.	Matching	4th	

(2) *Thin letters; plain cross; afterwards Herts*, Fig. 39.

1616.	Radwinter	4th 7th	Plain cross; unique stop on 4th.
1617.	Little Canfield	1st	Plain cross.
	,,	2nd	Cross *Herts*, Fig. 39.
1621.	Loughton	old 2nd	Plain cross.
1626.	Chingford	2nd	*Herts*, Fig. 39.
1627.	Latton	2nd	Do.
1629.	Radwinter	5th	Do.
1630.	Stapleford Tawney	1st	Do.
1640.	Matching	6th	Do.

We note the use of an unusual mark (Plate XXX., Fig. 7), on Radwinter 4th; and the 5th at **Great Dunmow** is in every way a remarkable bell. The inscription



is in the smaller thick type found at Takeley, etc., with five large initial letters of Gothic type. These together with the cross (Plate VI., Fig. 5) are of the same type as those used by Robert Burford at Ardleigh and Romford (p. 15). This cross and lettering were also used on the 7th at *Lincoln Cathedral*, dated 1606, which we may assume to be Oldfield's work. It

is inscribed *Sum Rosa Pulsata* etc., like the Ardleigh and Romford bells.[1] On the crown of the Dunmow bell are the arms of Jenour impaling Smythe.

All his bells bear the shield with an arrow in pale and initials R. O. (Plate XXX., Fig. 3), which as already noted he seems to have borrowed from Holdfeld. It is interesting to note that a very similar shield was used by his contemporary namesake in the West Midlands.[2]

His stock of inscriptions is decidedly limited, and with the exception of Great Dunmow, only four varieties are found on the Essex bells. Out of twenty-three examples no less than thirteen are inscribed

GOD SAVE THE KING

including three at Latton, two at Takeley, and two at Matching; seven have

PRAYSE YE THE LORD

two (Loughton old 2nd and Radwinter 7th)

SONORO SONO MEO SONO DEO

and one, the old 1st at Great Parndon

IESVS BE OVR SPEDE

Beyond these we only find occasional names of vicar or church-wardens, as at White Roothing and Takeley. We should also note his use of a Gothic form of G and sometimes also of a ∂ for D of a similar character.

JOHN DARBIE OF IPSWICH (1656-1685).

Some twenty Essex bells, ranging in date between 1671 and 1685, bear the name of John Darbie, an Ipswich founder, of whose personal history little is known, though his bells may be described as common. Dr. Raven gives a list of no less than 160 in his native county of Suffolk,[3] and L'Estrange reckoned 25 in Norfolk; there are also eight in Cambridgeshire, two in Kent (Frindsbury 2nd, 1656, and Rodmersham 3rd, 1657), and four at St. Vedast, Foster Lane, London.

The Essex list is as follows:—

1671.	Great Dunmow	1st
	Great Tey	3rd
1673.	Great Dunmow	3rd
1674.	Do.	4th
1675.	Ardleigh	4th
	Denham	7th

[1] See North's *Lincs.* Figs. 186, 187.

[2] See *Trans. Salop Arch. Soc.* 3rd Ser. iv. p. 15, plate 14.

[3] See list in *Suffolk*, p. 122.

1676.	Ardleigh	3rd
	Ramsey	5th
1679.	Colchester St. Mary	Bell.
1682.	Bocking	3. 4.
	Leigh	old 6th
	Great Tey	1. 2.
	Prittlewell	old 6th
1648.	Heybridge	2nd
	Tillingham	4. 6.
	Great Waltham	old 3rd
1685.	Bocking	5th
16—.	Beaumont-cum-Moze	2nd (Date figures partly erased.)

To these may be added, (with some hesitation)

1651.	Romford	2nd

They all bear in plain large capitals, much like the older Miles Graye's, the words **JOHN DARBIE MADE ME,** usually with a running border between them at each end of which is a mark ❖. In some cases church wardens' or benefactors' names are added in a smaller and more ornamental type, with a peculiar A. The most notable instance of this type is on the treble at **Dunmow,** inscribed:

THE COMORD OF MENS ❖ MIND PRODVCED ME LICKE
TO ITSELFE PERFECT IN HARMONY ❖ 1671 I D

The second at **Romford** is inscribed in the same lettering:

VPON ❖ THE ❖ ACCOMPT ⌊ OF ⌋ ROBERT ⌊ GRAFTON ⌋
AND ⌊ ISAAC ⌊ FENINGE ⌊ BATCHELOVRS ❖ IN ❖ ROMFORD
WAS ⌊ THIS ⌋ BELL ⌊ HERE PLACED ANNO DOMINI 1651

But it will be observed that it bears no name, and that the date is five years earlier than any other of his bells. There is no other founder to whom we can assign it, and as we know so little of Darbie's career there would really be no reason for rejecting his claim to it (supposing him to have made one). It may further be noted that a head which occurs as a stop on this bell is also found on the 5th at Ramsey. The only other mark used by Darbie which calls for comment is a crown with C R (for *Carolus Rex*) surrounded by mantling, which occurs at Colchester St. Mary and Tillingham, and was also on the old bells at Prittlewell and Great Waltham.

L'Estrange found evidence of his being at Ipswich in 1669 and 1677, in the latter case associated with Christopher Graye, Miles' son, as his foreman. Dr. Raven thought that he married Miles' daughter Ann. A bond of administration in his name is dated 1686, January 17, and this is at present the extent of our knowledge of him. Whether Michael Darbie (see below) was his brother or any other relation is quite unknown. It is worth nothing that the name John Darbie occurs as donor on a bell of 1607 (the treble) at Sedlescombe, Sussex, and it is just possible that this was his grandfather.

MICHAEL DARBIE (1651-1675).

Michael Darbie, who cast the 5th at **Stanstead Mountfitchet** in 1671, was an itinerant founder, of somewhat invidious reputation. Dr. Raven says "one specimen of his casting seems to have been enough for a neighbourhood," and quotes Antony à Wood's account of his 'knaveries' at Oxford in 1657 in connection with Merton College bells. I have only seen one specimen of his work, but that is bad and ugly enough in all conscience. He uses large clumsy Roman letters.

We find him first at work in Kent, where he cast ten bells in 1651-52[1] and also 'devilled' for Anthony Bartlet on one occasion. His foundry at that time seems to have been in Southwark. He seems to have been at Oxford from 1654 to 1657, casting bells still existing in that county at Headington (1654), Stanton Harcourt (1656) and Stanton St. John (1656), also one at King's Sutton near Banbury in 1655. In 1661 he was in Norfolk, where he cast two more; in 1671 somewhere near Cambridge, where he cast a ring of five for Whaddon, Cambs., and the Stanstead bell. The only remaining examples known are at Withyham, Sussex (1674) and Yatton Keynell, Wilts (1675). He also did some work for St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1670,[2] which was soon supplanted by Samuel Knight. Whether he was a brother or other relation of John Darbie is quite uncertain.

HENRY YAXLEY.

The 2nd bell at **Great Sampford** is inscribed:

RICHARDE FREMAN GABRELL ERY CHVRCH WARDEN 1684

and on the waist are the Royal Arms (Plate XXXI. 5) and a bust of Charles II crowned (Plate XXXI. 2) Neither lettering nor marks occur elsewhere in Essex, but the treble at *Wyverstone*, Suffolk, inscribed HENRY YAXLE MADE ME 1674, has on the waist the Royal Arms and the initials C. R. Dr. Raven also attributes to this founder three out of the eight at *Horham*, which are dated 1672-73 and have a stamp of a crown, which it is to be noted we have on the Great Sampford bell. In the absence of other evidence and of any other founder to whom it can be attributed, I think it may be assumed that this bell is also by Henry Yaxley.

Nothing more is known of him except that the treble at *Fritton*, Norfolk, also bears his name, together with the Brasyer ermine shield (*Suffolk*, fig. 52) and a coat of arms (a chevron between three mullets) which occur at Wyverstone. The use of the Brasyer shield suggests that he was a Norwich man, but their shield was used by so many founders (Austen Bracker, the Wattses of Leicester, Robert Mot, and Gardiner of Sudbury) that its use is hardly evidence of locality.

WILLIAM LAMBERT.

"A small London founder" as Stahlschmidt describes him, was William Lambert, who cast the 2nd at **Ramsden Bellhouse** in 1638. It is inscribed in very rough plain letters:

[1] *Kent*, p. 91.
[2] Ellacombe, Supplement to *Glouc.* p. 149.

RICHARD CROSSE IARVAS AIERST CHVRCHWARDENS 1638 W L

Without the name in full it might not have been easy to identify the bell as his, and the lettering is not unlike William Land's at Hutton (1637). But fortunately the bell was known to Stahlschmidt, and by comparison with the 2nd at *Beckenham*, Kent,[1] dated 1640, he was able to identify the founder. On the Beckenham bell his name was given in full. Lambert was admitted to the Founders' Company in 1611, by whom he was pensioned in 1679 at the age of ninety. But he does not seem to have done much in the way of bell-founding, and the only other trace we have of him is on the 4th at Richmond, Surrey:

LAMBERT MADE ME WEAKE NOT FIT TO RING
BVT BARTLET AMONGST THE BEST DID MAKE ME SING

An unenviable way of being transmitted to posterity, which may be compared with Abel Rudhall's unkindly gibe at Alexander Rigby, who incurred the wrath of Badgworth ringers till he was improved off the face of the earth.[2]

THE HODSONS' FOUNDRY (1653-1693).

This important London foundry, which lasted for about forty years, seemed to have been situated in the parish of All Hallows, London Wall, but its exact locality is uncertain. From 1657 to 1685 it did a larger business even than the Whitechapel firm, especially in Kent, and it is remarkable for the large number of bells that issued from it during the 'close' time of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WHITMORE (1647-1657).

Before treating of the Hodsons however, we have to deal with a founder named *William Whitmore*, who had a close connection with their foundry, though he does not seem to have actually worked there. It is a name which occurs more than once in bell-founding records; there are bells at *Bredon*, Worcestershire, dated 1624, by one William Witmore, who can hardly have been our man. The next instance of the name is at *Frocester*, Gloucestershire, where there are bells by William Whetmore dated 1639. I thought at one time these must be by the same man as Bredon (the two places are not far distant), and Mr. Cocks (*Bucks*, p. 249) was also doubtful about them; but an inspection of the rubbings from Frocester in Ellacombe's collection in the British Museum[3] shews that the lettering is certainly that of the other Whitmore. These, then, are his earliest performances, and we may assume that he was a son of the other founder, and migrated from Gloucestershire about 1640-45.

We next find him at *Aldenham*, Herts, where the priest's bell, dated 1647, bears a lozenge-shaped stop also used by him at *King's Langley* in the same county in 1657. That he was now resident at Watford in Herts I shall shortly hope to shew, but his bell-founding was not all done there, and he 'itinerated' more than once.

[1] Recast, I believe, in 1903.
[2] Ellacombe, *Gloucs. s.v.*
[3] Add. MSS. 33203.

In 1649 he cast three bells for Langley Marish, Bucks, and in 1650 two for the Curfew Tower at Windsor Castle,[1] either at Watford or on a journey. In the latter year we find him in Essex, where he cast a bell of some historical interest for the chapel in **Epping Town** (see Part II). It bears the name of the then Lord of the Manor:

WILLIAM LORD GRAYE OF WARKE 1650

in his usual flat plain capitals. In 1651-52 there are no bells by him, but in 1653 he was evidently spending some time at Chelmsford.

And now for his connection with the Hodsons, or rather with John, the head of the firm. In the neighbourhood of the last-named town there are or were seven bells, besides one further distant, which bear the name of John Hodson as maker, with the initials W. W. or a single W. appended. These are all inscribed, not in Hodson's lettering, but in Whitmore's, which is very flat but well-formed, and easily to be recognised; it is also characterised by a curious stop ⁜. They are all dated 1653, and the list is:

Boreham 1st and 6th:

GRATIOR A LONGE SONVS ⁜ 1653 ⁜ W W ME FECIT ⁜

THOMAS TENDRING ⁜⁜⁜ RICHARD EVERARD ESQ ⁜
IOHN HODSON MADE ME ⁜ AND W ⁜ WHITMORE ⁜
1653 ⁜ FOR ⁜ CHVRCHWARDEN.

Steeple Bumpstead	1st	(In Whitmore's lettering, but only Hodson's name.
Good Easter	old 1st and 5th	(I. H. on 1st; W. W. on 5th).
Sandon	1st and 2nd	(Hodson's name on both, with W on 2nd)
Springfield	3rd	do. do.

The connection is even more strongly emphasised by a bell at *Hertingfordbury*, Herts, inscribed:

ICEPE DVLCE SEQVAR W WHITMORE FOR IOHN HVDSON 1656

Mr. Cocks' view seems to be a sound one, that Whitmore was mainly an itinerant, and that Hodson made use of him as Anthony Bartlet did of Michael Darbie to undertake commission.

Among his other bells may be mentioned one at Bovingdon, Herts, (1654), another at Eaton Bray, Beds. (1656), two in Middlesex, (Harrow 3rd and Northolt 1st, 1656), and King's Langley 3rd in 1657. The researches of the Rev. J. H. Stamp at Waltham Abbey have further brought to light the fact that he cast a ring of six bells there in 1656, and that he was then at "Woolford," (*sic*) in Hertfordshire. This can only mean Watford, and as nearly all his bells (except the Essex group) are in the neighbourhood of that town, it was clearly his headquarters from 1647 to 1657.

JOHN AND CHRISTOPHER HODSON.

We must now return to the Hodsons, of whom there were two, John the father and Christopher the son. The list of John's bells is a very long one, so long that one is almost inclined to assume two Johns. But the limit of forty years is not really too long for one founder; a

[1] *Bucks*, pp. 249, 250.

contemporary of his, John Martin of Worcester, was working almost continuously from 1644 to 1693. They fall into six groups :

(1). Bells by John with the initials W. H.
(2). Bells by John with initials C. H. and W. H.
(3). Bells by John with initials C. H.
(4). Bells by John and Christopher.
(5). Bells with John's name alone.
(6). Bells with Christopher's name alone.

This order is roughly chronological, except that class (5) extends over the whole duration of the foundry, showing that John was always its head and mainstay, except between 1683 and 1688, during which time Christopher's name generally occurs alone. The initials W. H. stand for the foreman, *William Hull*, who about 1672 dissociated himself from the firm, and set up business at South Malling in Kent. Subsequently he was in Sussex, for which county he cast many bells between 1676 and 1687.

Their Essex list is a long one, though far eclipsed by Kent :—

1657.	Hockley	3rd	Small type
	Rayleigh	7th	Do.
	Little Waltham	2nd	Do.
1663.	Gt. Waltham	8th	Largest type
1664.	South Benfleet	1st	Medium type
	Gt. Canfield	3rd	Do.
	White Roothing	1st, 4th	Do.
	Gt. Sampford	5th	Do.
1665.	Gt. Easton	1st—3rd	Do.
	Mucking	3rd	Do.
1665.	Abbess Roothing	3rd	Do.
	White Roothing	2nd	Do.
1666.	Barling	2nd	Do.
1669.	Gt. Braxted	old 1st	Do.
	Witham	old 1st	
1670.	Rainham	2nd, 3rd	Medium type
1678.	Canewdon	1st	Small type
	Hempstead	4th	Medium type
	South Ockendon	old bell	Small type
1681.	Gt. Chesterford	Former Sanctus	

A total of twenty-four, four of which have disappeared. The finest is perhaps the tenor at **Great Waltham,** but they are always good bells. Several fine bells remain in the City of London to attest the excellence of their work, notably those of St. Martin Orgar and All Hallows the Great, the latter cast, as the churchwardens' accounts shew, at St. Mary Cray in Kent. Nor must we forget that Christopher had the honour of casting the famous Great Tom of Christ Church, Oxford, as well as the fine ring in Merton College Chapel.

The Hodsons used three alphabets, a large and effective set of letters about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, usually interspersed with fleurs-de-lys, rosettes, and a lozenge-shaped stop, of which a larger variety occurs, *e.g.*, at Great Waltham, (Plate XXXI., Figs. 4, 6), and a smaller and plainer set, with the lozenge stop and reduced versions of the rosette and fleurs-de-lys. The latter is used on the bells of 1657 and 1678 only (see list). They were also fond of impressions of coins of Charles II., and the length of their inscriptions is remarkable. Names of founder and churchwardens and initials, with the stops and coins, almost always run into two whole lines.

The three most interesting ones are here given in full:—

Great Waltham tenor:

Above, a border of fleurs-de-lys all round.

⚜ • ✿ IOHN ⚜ HODSON ✿ MADE ⚜ ME ✿ 1663 ⚜ IOHN ✿ BOOSEY ⚜

2nd line:) NICKLOS MILES ⚜ CHVRCH ✿ WARDENS ⚜ IOHN

[*eight coins*] EVRIET ✿ R • • E ⚜ W • B ✿

3rd line:) W H

White Roothing 2nd:

WH ⚜ IH ◆ MADE ◆ ME 1665 ◆ THIS ◆ BELL ◆ WAS ◆ GIVEN ◆ BY ◆

2nd line:—) SEVERALL ◆ PARSONS ◆ HENRY ◆ BANCKES ◆ WC ◆ C ◆ W

South Ockendon old bell:

• ⚜ THIS ◆ BELL ◆ WAS ◆ GIVEN ◆ BY ◆ RICHARD ◆ MVLFORD ◆ SEXSTONE ◆ OF ◆ THIS ◆

2nd line: –) ◆ PARISH ◆ AND ◆ HEARE ◆ PLASED ◆ TH ◆ IL ◆ THEN ◆ CHVRCH ◆ WARDENS ◆ • • • ◆

3rd line:—) • IOHN ◆ AND ◆ CHRISTOPHER ◆ HODSON ◆ MADE ◆ ME ◆ 1678

Not much is known of their personal history. The registers of All Hallows, London Wall, contain the entry of the birth of a Christopher Hodson in 1629, but our Christopher does not seem to have started work before 1669, so it may be a namesake. A John Hodson of St. Botolph, Aldgate, administered his property to his widow in 1666, but it seems probable that our John outlived the whole time of the foundry. He became a member of the Society of College Youths in 1649.

About 1678 Christopher appears to have set up an independent business at St. Mary Cray, and carried it on till 1687; but as they cast eighteen bells for that county out of twenty in 1672-77, and all those cast in 1683-87 were for that county, and again as we know that John was there in 1670, it seems likely that they had a branch establishment there for some twenty years.[1] It only remains to mention the curious coincidence, paralleled by the case of two Thomas Bartlets, that a Christopher Hodson appears between 1693 and 1696 as a founder in Northumberland and Durham. It is just possible that our man migrated to the North after his father's decease.

WILLIAM AND PHILIP WIGHTMAN (1680-1702).

Overlapping with the Hodsons are two founders, William and Philip Wightman, whose

[1] See generally *Kent*, p. 99.

residence was certainly in London, apparently on Windmill Hill, Clerkenwell.[1] They cover a period from 1680 to 1702. From 1680 to 1684 William was working alone; in 1685 he took Philip into partnership, and they were together till William's death in 1693, which Philip survived for nine years. I have notes of about eighty bells, mostly from complete or nearly complete rings, of which eleven are to be found in Essex, the list being as follows:—

WILLIAM WIGHTMAN.

1682.	Little Hallingbury	2nd	Large type.
	Sheering.	2nd	Small type.

WILLIAM AND PHILIP.

1685.	Grays Thurrock	old 1st	Small type; date only.
1686.	Gt. Chishall	1st-4th	Large type.
1691.	Berden	1st	Small type.
1692.	South Weald	6th	Medium type.

PHILIP WIGHTMAN.

1694.	Leyton	5th	Small type.
1695.	North Ockendon	3rd	Large type.

The Berden treble is inscribed (in small type):

THIS BELL WAS RVNN AT LONDON ATT THE CHARGE OF THE PARRISH AND BY THE HAND OF THOMAS CARR OCTO J69J W AND P WIGHTMAN MADE ME

Their bells are not as a rule of great interest, nor do they indulge in much ornamentation beyond an occasional scroll-border; but there are two remarkable exceptions, the tenor at *St. Clement Danes*, London (1693) and the large bell at *St. James, Westminster* (1686), where they use between the words an elaborate and most effective border, consisting of alternate quatrefoils, crosses, and fleurs de lys linked by scrolls. The second and third of these motives were afterwards adopted by Richard Phelps of Whitechapel (see below).

William Wightman was made free of the Founders' Company in 1686, and is said to have been the Royal bell-founder.[2] In support of the latter statement is the fact that he and his brother cast the bell for Kensington Palace Chapel when it was erected in 1690. The Rev. J. Christie, formerly curate of St. Bartholomew, Moorfields, communicated to Stahlschmidt some additional facts relating to these founders which do not seem to have been published. In 1685 (William) Wightman cast the great bell of St. Giles' Cripplegate, and in 1686 the fifth of the same ring. In the register of the same parish is recorded the marriage of the same individual, described as "founder, of this parish" to Mary Maning in 1655. But they must have settled in Clerkenwell, as indicated above. The service bell of St. Paul's Cathedral was cast by Philip Wightman "at his melting house on Windmill Hill" in 1700.[3] And a daughter of Philip's was buried at Bethlehem in 1684.

[1] See the *Protestant Mercury*, 31 July, 1700.

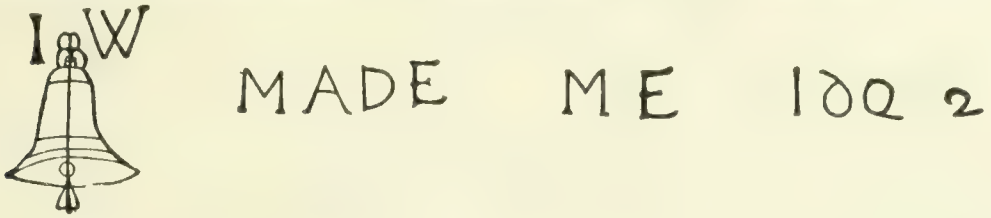
[2] See below for the Royal Foundry in Moorfields.

[3] *Trans. St. Paul's Eccles. Soc.* 1907, p. 119.

JOHN WOOD.

Very little is known of this founder, whose bells only cover the period 1691-1699, and though a Londoner, he must have spent most of his time out of the county. The contract with him for casting the old treble at Rochester Cathedral in 1695, which is still preserved, describes him as of Chancery Lane, but another contract of 1698 preserved at Berwick, Sussex, gives his address as "the parish of Bishopsgate in the City of London."

The solitary bell at *Prickwillow* in the Cambridgeshire Fens is the earliest specimen of his work; and in 1692-4 we find him concentrating his efforts on the southern extremity of Essex, where he has left traces of his work in the treble at **Chadwell** (1694), the 3rd, the former 2nd, and perhaps also the 5th at **West Tilbury** (1692-4), and three bells of 1694 at **Stanford-le-Hope** now recast. On the waist of the Tilbury 3rd is inscribed:



in rough slight characters; these three seem to have been cast by him for James Bartlet, who himself cast the treble.

In 1696 he cast three bells for Swingfield, Kent, and in 1697-99 nine for Sussex, during which time he must have made Hastings or Lewes his head-quarters, as all the bells are in that neighbourhood. His inscriptions are roughly and carelessly executed, often mere scratches as at Tilbury, and as often as not placed backwards.

THE NEWMANS.

CHARLES NEWMAN (1684-1709).

Bells by this founder are found in Cambridgeshire (8), Huntingdon (2), Norfolk (30) and Suffolk (30), as well as in Essex. The list of the latter is as follows:—

1688.	Thorpe-le-Soken	4th and old 5th
1689.	Ardleigh	6th
1690.	Shalford	2nd
1693.	Eastwood	1st
	Paglesham	2nd
1695.	Ridgewell	4th

He appears to have been something of a wanderer; as Mr. Owen says, he considered that "if business did not come to him he must go to the business." And so we first find him at Haddenham in Cambridgeshire, and subsequently at Lynn, where in 1684 he cast a bell for St. Michael's, Cambridge, in conjunction with Christopher, son of Miles Graye. L'Estrange (*Norfolk*, p. 40) shews that in 1702 his foundry was at Blakeney on the coast of Norfolk, and it has also been thought that he worked at Norwich. But the Essex bells were either cast at Lynn and brought round by water, or perhaps at Bury (see below).

They are inscribed in medium capitals of varying merit, and there are usually running

borders between the words; at Shalford there are also stops. His usual formula is:

CHARLES NEWMAN MADE MEE

sometimes with churchwardens' names.

For some additional information about Charles Newman we are again indebted to Mr. Redstone, who has unearthed the hitherto unknown fact that his later years were connected with Colchester and Bury, and that he died at the latter place, where his will is preserved. He is described as

Newman, Chas. of Bury St. Edmunds, bell-founder.

He bequeaths to his son Charles when 21 years of age an estate in "Butolph" Parish, Colchester; to his son Thomas "all such working tools as shall be useful for his employment, and he shall choose." The will is dated 10 Sept. 1709, and probate was granted 6 Jan. $17\frac{09}{10}$ at Bury.

THOMAS NEWMAN (1710-1744).

A son of Charles Newman, Thomas was born at Haddenham in 1682, and married there in 1707. His main place of business was undoubtedly at Norwich, but he worked elsewhere, at Bury, and at Sudbury with Thomas Gardiner, and in 1723-25 was certainly at Cambridge, as we learn from two of his bells, the second at Furneaux Pelham, Herts (1725) and the tenor at **Berden** in this county, inscribed:

THO = * * * **NEWMAN** * * * **AT** * **CAMBRIDGE** * **MADE** * **ME** * **1723** * **WILLIAM** * * *

HOY * * **CW** * * * * * * * * * *

The tenor at **Little Easton,** with stars as stops and ornamental borders, was also cast at Cambridge.

His bells are numerous, but uninteresting; there are over thirty in Cambridgeshire, three in Beds., two in Hunts, one in Herts, 167 in Norfolk, 66 in Suffolk, and, as we have seen, two in Essex. He must have begun work very young, overlapping for some years with his father.

THE ROYSTON FOUNDRY.

RICHARD KEENE (1699-1702).

In or about the year 1699, according to tradition, Richard Keene, a founder who had already done good work at Woodstock in Oxfordshire,[1] where he followed his father James, set up his furnaces temporarily at Royston on the border of Herts and Cambs. The reason for his migration is unknown, nor in fact does there seem to be any evidence of it apart from tradition and the testimony of the bells themselves, none of which are found very far away from that spot. The Royston registers do not mention his name; but he can only have been there a few years at the outside.

During this time he was fairly active, though his work has not always stood the test of

[1] See generally *Bucks*, p. 171.

time; of six rings cast for Essex churches not one now remains intact. At present his work exists in ten towers, nearly all in the north-west of the county, the list being as follows:—

1699.	Heydon	Ring of five; 3rd re-cast
	High Easter	5th
	Rickling	1st and 2nd
1700.	Elmdon	3rd
	Hadstock	Ring of five; 1st, 3rd and 4th re-cast
	Rickling	5th
	Wendens Ambo	Ring of five; now re-cast
1701.	Arkesden	Ring of six; 2nd re-cast; 6th in error 1710
	Littlebury	6th
1702.	Langley	Ring of four; 2nd re-cast
	Sheering	4th

His inscriptions are not ambitious, many of the bells bearing the date alone, others names of donors or churchwardens; or they are "signed" with the formula (as at Hadstock)

RICH KEENE CAST THIS RING

The only exception is Arkesden tenor, where he adopts Haulsey's formula

NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI

He uses good square Roman letters as a rule; one is given on Plate XXXII., Fig. 1, but some of his date-figures are very rough.

Other bells cast by him at Royston are:

In Cambridgeshire:

1699.	Duxford St. John	6th
	Horseheath	3rd
	Shudy Camps	2nd
1700.	Horseheath	1st and 2nd
	Shepreth	1st
1701.	Little Shelford	2nd, 4th, 5th
1702.	West Wratting	2nd
1703.	Burwell	First four
	Lolworth	First three
	Little Shelford	1st

In Hertfordshire:

1700.	Anstey	1st.
1701.	Gt. Hormead	1st.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY FOUNDERS

JOHN WAYLETT (1703-1731).

We now have to deal with a very interesting founder, who did not confine himself to one locality, as will be seen, though his bells were mostly cast at one permanent centre. This is John Waylett, who first appears as the founder of the former 5th at **Stanford-le-Hope** in 1703. Until the year 1714 his bells are confined to Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Herts, with the exception of two Suffolk bells cast in 1712 (Little Cornard 1st and Great Thurlow 4th, both in the S.W. of the county), and one in North Middlesex (1714). On the two Suffolk bells his name occurs in conjunction with that of John Thornton of Sudbury (see below), so that he must have been (temporarily, at all events) residing in that town. But I am inclined to think that his

regular home was Bishop's Stortford, and that he did most of his founding there throughout his career. At all events it forms a good geographical centre for his earlier bells. Additional evidence comes from Dr. Raven, who has pointed out that in the churchwardens' accounts of Meldreth, Cambs,[1] for the year 1716 Waylett is described as a Bishop's Stortford man. On Oct. 3rd, 1715, the 2nd bell was sent to "John Waylett of Bishop's Stortford" to be recast, at a cost of £6 12s. 6d. Next year the treble was sent to the same place. We may also note that when the Bishop's Stortford bells were recast by Waylett in 1713 there is no item for carriage in the parish accounts.[2]

He was however apparently of a roving disposition, and as early as 1714 we find several bells by him in Sussex, which county he continued to supply pretty regularly for ten years. He is also found in Kent between 1717 and 1727, in Surrey in 1718, and possibly in Berks in 1730. These bells must I think have been cast by him when itinerating; he is hardly likely to have been applied to at Bishop's Stortford from the other side of London. Though a fairly good founder he was in no way the equal of his contemporaries Phelps and Samuel Knight.

Mr. E. V. Lucas in his delightful *Highways and Byways of Sussex* (p. 399) alludes to Waylett in his description of Withyham. He says: "His method was to call on the Vicar and ask if anything were wanted; and if a bell was cracked, or if a new one was desired, he would dig a mould in a neighbouring field, build a fire, collect his metal, and perform the task on the spot. Waylett's business might be called 'the higher tinkering.'" He also states that in 1724 Waylett was working at Lewes and remedying defective rings of the neighbourhood. Mr. Lucas does not give his authorities, but he seems to be right in the last-quoted statement.

In 1721 he cast two bells for *St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London*, but whether in a passing journey or otherwise we cannot say. At all events he was certainly in London from 1727 to 1731, his latest date, for of ten bells cast by him during this period no less than seven bear the words IOHN WAYLETT, LONDON. Of these seven two are in Essex (**High Ongar** 1st, 1728, and **Felstead** 3rd, 1731), four in Herts, and one in Kent. Of the other three, the Berks example is doubtful, the next is the priest's bell at **Latton**,[3] and the third is the tenor at *Bishop's Stortford* (1730), which as we have seen was his original home. He may have been specially called there to recast it.

It remains then that from 1703 to 1714 he was permanently at Bishop's Stortford (except for his visit to Sudbury in 1712); he then spent two years in Sussex, casting nine bells, all in the neighbourhood of Hastings. In 1716 he returned home and entered into some arrangement for working with Samuel Knight, of which more anon, until 1721; during this time and for the next three for four years he seems to have itinerated, as his bells are scattered over the Home counties. All his Kent bells from 1721 to 1724 were cast at Hythe (see below); the places where they remain are within easy distance of that town.

Finally, in 1727, he took up his permanent residence in London, and there spent the last five years of his active life. We cannot say where his foundry was; Stahlschmidt found traces of him in the records of the Founders' Company in 1740, when he was an honorary member, having presumably retired from business. But Mr. Tyssen notes an administration of John Waylett of St. George's, Southwark, to Mary his widow, dated 1733; possibly another man.

[1] See W. M. Palmer, *Meldreth Parish Records*, p. 19.

[2] *Herts*, p. 156.

[3] The small date figures also occur at Little Berkhampstead, Herts, on a bell by Waylett.

His connection with Samuel Knight (p. 130) is as follows: Two bells at *Redbourn*, Herts, bear his name with date 1716, while a third, with the same date and lettering bear the name of H. KNIGHT *(sic)*. But Stahlschmidt declares the lettering on all three to be Samuel Knight's, so that the H must be a mistake. Probably Waylett carried out the order for Knight in the same way that, as we have already seen, William Whitmore and Michael Darbie executed commissions. At any rate this theory finds additional support from a bell at Stowting, Kent, inscribed SK I W FECIT 1721; this, as we learn from the existing agreement, was cast by Waylett while "itinerating" at Hythe in the neighbourhood.

I have perhaps given Waylett more space than he had a right to claim; but he seems to have been unduly neglected hitherto. We must now turn to the list of his bells, or at least to the thirty examples in Essex. They are:—

I. *Cast at Bishop's Stortford.*

1703	Stanford-le-Hope	old 5th	1707	Little Wakering	1st—3rd
1704	Romford	3rd		Epping	1st—4th
1705	Gt. Bardfield	4th (recast)		Roxwell	2nd
	Roydon	old 1st, 3rd, 4th	1708	Langham	6th
The third here had the quaint inscription:			1712	Aveley	1st and 2nd
THO HILL TRVSTE EAST FROM MEE				North Weald	3rd and old 2nd
	Stanstead	4th	1713	Gt. Hallingbury	4th and old 1st
1706	Horndon-on-Hill	3rd		The latter was inscribed:	
1707	Canewdon	5th		HALLELUIAH ⚜ ⚜	

II. *During Itinerancy.*

1716	Stanstead	old 1st	1724	Fobbing	5th

III. *Cast in London.*

1728	High Ongar	1st	1731	Felstead	3rd
	Latton	Sanctus	There is also a doubtful example at Paglesham.		

The majority of these bells are inscribed IOHN WAYLETT MADE ME in large bold Roman capitals, slightly ornamented, with a characteristic A and Y; in some cases, as at High Ongar and North Weald, he uses a smaller type, and at Latton an even smaller one, necessitated by the diminutive size of the bell. A fleur-de-lys occurs as a stop at Romford, Little Wakering and Great Hallingbury; but as a rule he is content with the simple IOHN WAYLETT MADE ME, or, as on Little Wakering 1st, IOHANNES WAYLETT FESIT, or names of churchwardens. About 130 bells in all can be attributed to him, the distribution of which has been already indicated.

The Sudbury Foundry.

HENRY PLEASANT (1691-1707).

The establishment of a bell-foundry at Sudbury is due to Henry Pleasant, whose earliest bell (at Peasenhall, Suffolk) is dated 1691. L'Estrange quotes a writer in the *Norwich and Bury Post* as stating that he succeeded Miles Graye at Colchester in 1686, and that he "removed his foundry not long afterwards to Sudbury, where he carried on a considerable business between the years 1695 and 1707." It is not clear whether there is definite authority

for this statement, and as a matter of fact Pleasant's earlier bells are all nearer to Sudbury than Colchester, but though he does not state the fact on any bell, his residence at the former place need not be questioned. Few traces of him or his family have so far come to light in the Registers of that town, but at All Saints a Pleasant of Glemsford appears in 1653, at St. Gregory's a Henry Pleasants in 1654, and at St. Peter's (in which parish he appears to have lived, though the foundry was probably in All Saints') we find the following entries :—

1673. March 16. Catrina, the wife of Henry Pleasans was buried.
1708. Decemb. 20. Henry Pleasants buried.

In 1705, to quote L'Estrange again, he cast a few bells for Norfolk churches (Earlham and Norwich St. Andrew) at the Bracondale foundry, Norwich, and in 1703 he did some work for Blickling in conjunction with Charles Newman, as appears from the Churchwarden's accounts. He died in 1707, and letters of administration were granted to his widow 12th of February, 1708.

About forty of his bells remain in Suffolk, six in Norfolk, one in Cambridgeshire, and 23 in Essex, besides five recast. The list of the latter is as follows :—

1693	Little Easton	2nd	1704	Earl's Colne	old 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th
	Lamarsh	Bell		Gosfield	1st
1695	Belchamp Otten	3rd	1705	Earl's Colne	old 5th
1697	Castle Hedingham Clock	Date only.		Kelvedon	3rd
1700	Halstead	7th		Stambourne	1st—3rd
	Great Maplestead	2nd	1707	Bulmer	
1701	Colchester St. Nicholas	5th		Wakes Colne	1st
	Ingatestone	old 4th		Langford	old 1st
	Little Tey	Bell		Maldon All Saints	1st—4th
1702	Toppesfield	1st		„ St. Mary	3rd
1703	Great Bentley	7th		Tillingham	5th

As a rule these bells are not good casting, and the marks are indistinct.

Pleasant's bells are all inscribed in a large plain but not ineffective type, and usually have only the formula HENRY PLEASANT MADE ME with date, and sometimes names of churchwardens. Gosfield treble has the name of the donor; Castle Hedingham clock bell has only the date; the 5th at St. Nicholas, Colchester, only churchwardens' names. But, like Bottom, he could "gleek upon occasion," as we find in the oft-quoted effusions on the first four at **Maldon All Saints**:[2]

(1) WHEN THREE THIS STEEPLE LONG DID HOLD
(2) THEY WARE THREE EMBLEMS OF A SCOLD
(3) NO MVSICK THEN BVT NOW SHALL SEE
(4) WHAT PLEASANT MVSICK SIX WILL BE

or more simply but less grammatically at *Ipswich St. Nicholas*:

HENRY PLEASANT HAVE AT LAST
MADE AS GOOD AS CAN BE CAST

[2] Cf. Joseph Smith's performance in 1730 at Northfield, Worcs. (*Assoc. Arch. Socs. Report*, 1901, p. 587).

and at **Little Tey**:

HENRY PLEASANT DID ME RVNN ANNO 1701.[1]

He was fond of stops in the form of small crosses and stars, grouped in various ways: at Wakes Colne we find a star; at Gosfield and at Toppesfield ✣ (Plate XXXII., Fig. 9) and at Little Easton, Lamarsh and elsewhere groups of five small crosses forming a larger one: +++++. At Wakes Colne, Great Maplestead, and Halstead he uses a border of fleurs-de-lys rising from a horizontal stem (Plate XXXII., Fig. 4), and on the last-named bell some curious floral ornaments, formed by scratching in the mould.

JOHN THORNTON (1708-1720).

Of this founder little is known, and his bells are not very numerous; but, says Dr. Raven, "they generally please me." The same author notes a dozen in Suffolk, and seven in Cambridgeshire, including "a neat little five at Newmarket All Saints;" these are also three in Norfolk (Pulham St. Mary Virgin and Shropham). Of these the bell at Little Cornard and the late 4th at Great Thurlow, Suffolk, were cast in conjunction with John Waylett in 1712 (see p. 119). In Essex we have thirteen:

1710	Stanway	old 2nd	1716	Fryerning	2nd, 4th, 5th
1711	Layer Marney	3rd	1717	Great Bromley	2nd
	Pentlow	1st		Dedham	8th
1714	Lawford	2nd and 3rd	1719	Colchester St. Leonard	4th
1716	Belchamp St. Paul's	4th		Hadstock	4th

None of the inscriptions call for comment. He uses two varieties of type, a large one like Pleasant's, and a smaller version of the same, and he affects similar stops: a star, four small crosses +, or crosses formed of ✣, singly or in groups. On the two last Essex bells he breaks out into large ornamental capitals by way of initials to the words, the rest of the letters being of medium size and plain. At **Colchester** we have (on the second line):

REMEMBER ✣ MY ✣ SOUND ✣

L'Estrange, quoting again from the writer in the *Bury and Norwich Post*, says, "The Hospitallers' Yard near Ballingdon Bridge, Sudbury, and Curds or Silkweaver's Lane were successively the sites of foundries." As we shall see that Thornton over-lapped the next Sudbury founder by about ten years, it is not impossible that Pleasant and he occupied the first-named site, and his successor Thomas Gardiner the second, which he started independently. It is curious that there is no mention of Thornton in the Registers of Sudbury, so far as they have been searched, but in St. Gregory's Parish Books there are payments to him for bells in 1718-19.

[1] Cf. again Joseph Smith at Alvechurch, Wores. (*loc. cit.*).

THOMAS GARDINER (1709-1760).

Thomas Gardiner actually started his long and prosperous career just a year after Thornton began his, but as we have seen there is evidence for two sites of foundries in Sudbury, and they seem to have been quite independent throughout. "Like others of the craft," says Dr. Raven, "his first efforts were not fully appreciated," and the tenor at Edwardstone, Suffolk,[1] records an emphatic protest in rhyme against the verdict of the local authorities, on his 2nd bell cast in 1710 (the treble is dated 1709). In 1710 at *Ickworth* in the same county, and later at **Colchester St. Leonard** and **Colne Engaine,** he emulates Pleasant's Ipswich ditty as follows:

THO=GARDINER DID ME CAST I WILL SING HIS PRAISE TO THE LAST.

but his only other effort in this direction is at **Great Horkesley** in 1747:[2]

WM. SADLER WHO HADE A NEGLIGENT PARTNER ✣ CAUSED ME TO BE CAST BY SUDBURY GARDNER 1747

Of his bells there remain 106 in Suffolk, 47 in Norfolk, 10 in Cambridgeshire, one in Kent (at *Hoo St. Werburgh*), and in Essex 95, together with some half-dozen recently recast. It is possible to group the bells to some extent according to the marks which are used; and to do so in the following list will at all events facilitate description.

We have then (to take Essex bells alone) first a group of nine bells from 1712 to 1717, none of which have the crosses characteristic of later years, but three have stamps which he shortly discarded.

1712	Belchamp Walter	5th	1714	Maldon St. Mary	5th
	Moreton	4th	1717	West Mersea	1st—5th
1714	Boxted	1st			

Of these the two first bear a set of three shields (Plate XXXII., Figs. 6, 8, 10) in which are crosses heraldically to be described as a plain Greek cross, a cross *humettè* and a cross *pommè* or *botonnè*; at Boxted the second alone occurs. The other bells have no marks beyond the inscription which is (as on nearly all of Gardiner's bells):

THO=GARDINER SVDBVRY FECIT

The next group (1721-1725) is marked by the introduction of a very pretty cross (Plate XXXII., Fig. 5), a reduced version of one used by the Norwich mediaeval founders (p. 48) as at Boxford, Suffolk, and St. Giles, Norwich; this is used as a stop (except after the Christian name), sometimes repeated more than once, and henceforth its use is invariable except on a group of bells cast in 1737. The list is:

1721	Great Clacton	1st—3rd		Terling	2nd
1722	Good Easter	old 2nd	1724	Great Burstead	1st
1723	Borley	2nd		Layer de la Haye	2nd
	Bulmer	old 1st		Ramsey	1st and 5th
	Fordham	1st	1725	Downham	1st and 3rd
	Greenstead (Colchester) Bell			Fairstead	1st

[1] *Suffolk*, p. 142.

[2] This inscription being considered libellous was subsequently filed away, all but the last four words.

On some of these bells (as at Bulmer and Terling) we find a border of fleurs-de-lys (Plate XXXII., 2), like Pleasant's but more elegant. The only other notable point is the square-shaped U which occurs at Good Easter, Greenstead, and Terling.

In 1726 Gardiner introduced a second cross, used at first sparingly but subsequently (1734-1740 and 1749-1760) more generally; this is the one employed by Austen Bracker (Plate XXXII., Fig. 7; see p. 82). Like the other it is used as a stop, but only supplementary to the earlier one. The bells from this date onward are fairly uniform in style, but it is possible to make three or four sub-divisions.

1726	Great Bromley	6th
	Steeple Bumpstead	3rd
		(both crosses)
	Tolleshunt Major	3rd
1727	Ardleigh	old 5th
1728	Great Maplestead	3rd
	Tollesbury	4th
1729	Little Dunmow	Bell
	Kirby-le-Soken	2nd, 4th, 5th
1729	Tilbury-by-Clare	Bell
	Great Waltham	7th
1731	Great Burstead	5th
1732	Great Bentley	8th
	Thorington	2nd, 3rd, 6th
1733	Coggeshall	6th, 7th
	Good Easter	old 4th
1734	Stambourne	5th
	Ugley	2nd
	Wimbish	3rd
1735	East Horndon	4th
	Ingrave	5th
Also 1st and 3rd? (no date; see below)		
1736	Messing	3rd
	Springfield	2nd

At Great Bromley and Great Waltham the fleur-de-lys border occurs; and on Coggeshall 7th yet another mark, the 'much-wandered' Brasyer shield (Plate XVIII., Fig. 2). The bells cast in 1737 seem to stand alone; none of them have any crosses except the four at Thaxted which may go with the succeeding group. We have then:

Birch	Bell	Pebmarsh	Clock
Cressing	Bell	Stifford	3rd
Ingrave	2nd (also 1st and 3rd?)	South Weald	4th
Messing	1st and 2nd		

In these we note as it were a return to the style of his earliest bells, and for U he uses the earlier V. Some of the bells of this date, as at **Messing** and **Ingrave,** have rather more interesting inscriptions than usual; two of the Ingrave bells are undated, but probably belong to the same casting as the 2nd. We give these as specimens.

1st. LAVDATE DEVM IN TYMPANO

2nd. SANCTE NICHOLAE ORA PRO NOBIS 1737

3rd. ME CLANGENTE DOMVM CONCELEBRATE DEI

5th. MVNERA · SACRA · SONO · FVNERA · LAETA · PRECES · ROB IAC · PETRE · BARO · DE · WRITTLE · REFUNDENDA CVRAVIT · OPERA · THO · GARDINER · DE · SVDBVRY · 1735 · ·

The 2nd is obviously a reproduction of a mediaeval bell; the 4th, recast in 1859, was probably also one of Gardiner's.

In the next group his old style is resumed (1747-1749), and the Bracker cross appears again, but is soon dropped. It comprises:

1737	Thaxted	4th—7th	Both crosses		Woodham Walter	3rd
1739	Hadstock	1st	Both crosses	1745	Belchamp St. Paul's	5th
1740	Maldon St. Mary	2nd & 6th	Both crosses		Ramsey	2nd
1742	Earl's Colne	old Sanctus		1747	Great Horkesley	5th
		Only a small plain cross			Mistley	2nd
1743	Great Bromley	3rd		1748	Little Clacton	3rd
	Witham	6th and old 2nd		1749	Middleton	1st

None of these call for any comment except Great Horkesley 5th, which has been given above. The Bracker cross is now resumed and appears regularly (1749-1760):

1749	Little Waltham	3rd	1751	Hempstead	2nd
1750	East Hanningfield	old 3rd	1752	Pleshey	3rd, inscribed:

I WAS CAST AT THE EXPENSE OF SAMUEL TVFNELL OF LANGLEYS ESq

ANNO 1752 SUAVITER SONANS

1754	Dedham	1st—5th	1759	Boreham	4th
1755	Colchester St. Leonard	1st and 5th		Danbury	1st and 4th
	Halstead	3rd	1760	Steeple Bumpstead	4th
	Tolleshunt D'Arcy	4th and 5th		Colne Engaine	6th
1756	Elmstead	1st		Springfield	4th
1757	Coggeshall	5th			

Gardiner uses a plain thin type of lettering about $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, in which the only variations are in the case of I, which is sometimes of quasi-Gothic type J (as at Pleshey, Springfield and Ugley), and the U, U, or V, which has already been noted. He has a great fondness for impressions of coins, mostly those of Queen Anne, which are found on the majority of his bells, following the date; in some cases we find impressions from the gold coins of John V of Portugal, which are also used by Lester at Southminster (p. 135). His date-figures are always smaller than his letters.

As with Pleasant and Thornton, researches have so far unearthed little from the Sudbury Registers, though the name is exceedingly common in the neighbourhood, especially at Ballingdon. A Thomas Gardiner was buried at All Saints in 1654; but at the beginning of the eighteenth century there are gaps in those registers.

However at St. Peter's we find the following:

1721. July 25. Sarah Gardiner buried.
1762. Dec. 3. Thomas Gardiner buried.

There is no certain proof that these were our Thomas and his wife or mother, but it is extremely probable that the 1762 entry refers to the former.

Gardiner did not apparently work exclusively at Sudbury; in 1719 we find him in conjunction with Thomas Newman (Newmarket St. Mary 5th), and a further possible connection with that founder is shewn by his being at Norwich in 1740 and 1745; bells at Westhorpe,

Suffolk, and Tilney All Saint's, Norfolk, in those two years are inscribed "Tho. Gardiner Norwich." In 1739 he cast a bell for Great Chesterford at Ingatestone (see Part II.), and though just at that time his bells are rare in South Essex, they are on the whole sufficiently common to lead one to suppose either that he "itinerated" from time to time or that he set up a temporary branch establishment in that part of the county.

London Founders of the Eighteenth Century.

There is in all cases a distinct break between the seventeeth and eighteenth centuries in the list of London founders; in hardly any case do they overlap. The great Whitechapel foundry takes a new lease of life in 1701 with Richard Phelps, who may be said to have laid the foundations of its fame; but its continuity from that time to the present day renders it more convenient to reserve its history for the present, and in order to adhere more strictly to chronology I begin with various foundries of lesser importance.

One of the most noteworthy features of the history of bell-founding during this century is the tendency, even more conspicuous in the nineteenth, which in scientific phraseology is know as the "survival of the fittest." In other words, while the number of founders and foundries in the seventeenth century is larger than at any other period of history, the eighteenth shews a gradual tendency of the smaller foundries to drop out and become extinct, while certain others, notably those of Whitechapel and Gloucester, gradually "wax mightier and mightier," often actually absorbing the business of their less influential brethren. In the nineteenth century this tendency became so strong that at its close the business of church-bell founding in England might almost be regarded as the monopoly of three firms, two of them in London itself. Naturally increased facilities of communication have contributed more than anything else to this result. We shall therefore find that when we have surveyed the course of bell-founding during the eighteenth century we are left at the close with only three or four foundries of any importance at work throughout the whole of England.

SAMUEL NEWTON AND JOHN PEELE.

Between the years 1701 and 1708 the names of two founders appear, Samuel Newton and John Peele, whom it seems possible to link together, with yet a third, Isaac Hadley, who does not concern us here. Records of all three exist anterior to this time, but none of their bells go back to the seventeenth century, so that they fairly fall in the period under consideration.

Samuel Newton's foundry, says Stahlschmidt, was in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, the site being denoted by a court called Founder's Court, on the south side of Fore Street. It is not impossible that he succeeded the Wightmans here (see p. 116). He was made free of the Founder's Company in 1690, and became master in 1711. He died in 1716. *John Peele* was bound apprentice to him in 1693-4 for eight years, was admitted to the Founders' Company about 1705, and became master in 1721. As the two names appear together after he was out of his articles in 1704, it seems likely that he was then taken into partnership. He was alive in 1752, but there are no more bells by him after 1708.

These two in conjunction cast the present tenor at **Rettenden,** inscribed:

S NEWTON I PEELE MADE MEE 1704

in good but plain lettering. The former 3rd in the same tower, recast in 1883, bore the name of John Peele alone, but with the same date.

Their bells being few in number it may be of interest to give the full list :

1701	St. Nicholas, Deptford, Kent.		A ring of eight ; Isaac Hadley's initials appear with Newton's on the 7th.[1]
1704	St. Matthew, Friday St., London.[2]	Bell.	Newton and Peele.
	St. Alban, Wood St., London.	2.	Peele.
1705	Aldington, Kent.		Former ring of five. Peele.
	West Farleigh, Kent.	3.	Newton and Peele.
1707	Totteridge, Herts.	2.	Newton.
1708	Kingsbury, Middlesex.	3.	Newton.
	Kelsale, Suffolk.	4.	Peele.
	do.	6.	Newton and Peele.

There is also a bell at *St. James, Isle of Grain*, Kent, inscribed :

WILLIAM O WRI O SAMVEL O LONDON

which may possibly be Newton's work, unless it is Samuel Knight's (see p. 130).

THE BAGLEYS (1690-1717).

During the greater part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a very flourishing foundry at Chacombe, Northants, near Banbury, with offshoots in other places, managed by a family named Bagley, whose history is a long and complicated one. As usual, Mr. Cocks' patience and ingenuity have done much towards unravelling their tangled genealogy, and I must refer the reader to his full and excellent account, especially to the pedigree, *Bucks.*, p. 219. Their bells, extending in date from 1631 to 1782, cover a wide area in the Midlands, from Lancashire and Cheshire to Gloucestershire and Hants. As Mr. Cocks remarks, it is possible that when Oxfordshire is investigated, yet more light will be thrown on their history.

Mr. Cocks states that in 1687 *Matthew Bagley*, one of the partners in the firm, left Chacomb and settled in London. He did not find any of Matthew's bells in the Midlands later than 1686 ; but there is a ring of six by him at Great Comberton, Worcestershire, dated 1687, and there are two possible instances of 1689 at Defford and Wythall in that county.[3] However, there is (or was) a tombstone in St. Lawrence Church at Evesham with the name of Matthew Bagley, bell-founder, dated 11 June, 1690 ;[4] and so we are forced to the explanation that this Matthew left Chacomb about 1687, and worked at Evesham until 1690, while the Matthew Bagley of London was an independent person, whose connection with the Chacomb family has not yet been traced.

Our Matthew first appears in 1693, when he sent two, the 3rd and 4th, to **Chigwell.** Stahlschmidt ascertained that he set up his London foundry on Windmill Hill, in the parish of Cripplegate, where is now the Wesleyan Tabernacle. As the Wightmans appear to have had their foundry here, it looks as if there was some connection ; moreover, as noted below, Matthew Bagley's foundry bore the name of the "Royal Foundry, Moorfields," which was also the title of the Wightmans'. But Matthew cannot have succeeded the Wightmans until after

[1] See *Kent*, p. 103.

[2] Now at St. Vedast, Foster Lane.

[3] I give the Defford bell on the Vicar's authority ; but I myself read the date as 1680. I believe it has been recently recast. The Wythall bell, which I have not seen, has only W G M B 1689. This Matthew also cast bells for Studley, Warwickshire, at Evesham in 1688.

[4] Given by Dr. Prattinton in his MSS (at the Society of Antiquaries).

the death of Philip in 1702, and we have seen that he began work in 1693. We do not, however, hear of him again until 1708, and my belief is that the two Chigwell bells were a *ballon d' essai* before he had settled down, and that he *did* succeed the Wightmans subsequently.

These two bells are both inscribed simply:

MATTHEW O BAGLEY O MADE O MEE O 1693 O O O

in plain letters with coins as stops. His next performance was the priest's bell at **Woodford,** inscribed:

CAPT : IOHN . NICHOLSON : CHVRCH ; WARDEN 1708.
RICHARD . MASTER . RECTER MATH . BAGLEY . FECIT :

in somewhat neater and less plain letters. We also hear of him in Kent, in 1708 at Goodnestone by Sandwich, in 1709 at Old Romney and Addington. In 1710 he took his son James into partnership, and together they cast the 4th bell for Rochester Cathedral, guaranteed for a year and a day. The said James cast a bell for St. Michael Bassishaw (now at St. Etheldreda, Fulham) in 1710, and two bells for Acton, Middlesex, in 1712. Meanwhile Matthew cast a ring of five for Northbourne, Kent, in 1711, and in 1715 we find him again at work in Essex. There is the 4th at **Shenfield,** inscribed:

✿ MATTHEW ✿ BAGLEY ✿ MADE ✿ MEE ✿ 1715 ✿ ✿ ✿

in the Woodford lettering, with a rose (Plate XXXI., Fig. 3) for stop; and the single bell at **Hatfield Peverel,** with a similar but lengthier inscription:

⚜ DANIELL ✿ COVRTMAN ✿ SEN^{R} ✿ SVRVI^{R} ✿ FEOFEE ✿ OF ✿ THE ✿ CHURCH ✿ LAND

✿ OF ✿ HATFIELD ✿ PEVERIEL ✿ MATTHEW ✿ BAGLEY ✿ MADE ✿ MEE ✿ 1715 :·:

In 1716 he and his son Matthew met their death by a lamentable accident,[1] vividly described in a contemporary journal, owing to the bursting of a mould at "the Royal Foundry, Moorfields." His name occurs on the books of the Founders' Company between 1686 and 1715. James Bagley, who survived him, did not apparently remain long in London, but returned to Chacombe. Before he departed however, he cast the 2nd at **Doddinghurst** in 1716, and one for Woodmansterne, Surrey, in the following year. The former is inscribed:

RICH ✣ NICHOLES ✣ AND ✣ GESSE ✣ GRAVE ✣ CHURCH ✣
WARDENS ✣ JAMES ✣ BAGLEY ✣ FECIT ✣ 1712 ✣

with pairs of stars as stops.

[1] *Kent*, p. 101.

SAMUEL KNIGHT (1710-1738).

Samuel Knight, who has already been mentioned in connection with Waylett, was, like Joseph Carter, originally a Reading founder, (1684-1710) who left that town to find a more lucrative position in the Metropolis. Here he originated a business which extended over three generations, lasting nearly to the end of the century, from 1710 to 1781. That he was a founder of considerable repute is clear not only from the long list of his bells, but from the fact that he cast several of the more important rings in London. There are about 90 of his bells in Kent alone, but, strange to say, only four in Essex, and these belong to the extreme end of his career, the treble at **Chigwell** and the 3rd, 4th, and 5th at **West Ham**, all dated 1737.

His foundry appears to have been in Shoe Lane, and he certainly lived in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, as appears from his will, given by Mr. Cocks;[1] but the 5th at Edmonton, Middlesex, was on its own testimony "made at Stepney" in 1734. He died in 1739. Business appears to have been slow and intermittent during the first few years of his London life, but in 1712 he established a Sussex connection, and from 1716 to 1721, as we have already noted, (p. 121) entered into an arrangement with Waylett. From 1721 to 1732 he cast about eighty bells exclusively for Kent. The last seven years of his life were busy ones in London, and include the rings at Edmonton, St. Saviour's, Southwark, St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, the three latter of which are deservedly famed even at the present day, though they have all undergone alteration. In his latter years he did not pay much attention to inscriptions, though his Reading bells had often been much ornamented, and is content with his initials and the date, as at West Ham. It is remarkable that his bells are so excellent in tone, as they are often rough castings.

ROBERT CATLIN (1739-1751).

Knight's executor and sole residuary legatee was Robert Catlin, who had already been working under him, and acted as his foreman for the St. Sepulchre's ring, as the 9th bell there informs us. He well sustained his predecessor's reputation, and during a business career of only twelve years cast over 120 bells of which we have record. His bells are pretty evenly distributed over the Home Counties, with again a curious neglect of Essex, where he is only represented now in three towers. In two of these he supplements his predecessor's work, casting the 2nd at **Chigwell** in 1743 and the 1st, 2nd, 7th, and 8th at **West Ham**. The ring of five at **Bradwell-on-Sea** is by him (1744), and he was also the maker of the former 1st, 4th, and 8th at **Barking.** He frequently indulges in floral devices or a kind of nail-like object by way of stops (as at West Ham), and there are some peculiarities of lettering which he inherited from Knight, such as the use of a 'lower-case' **m**, **n**, and **u** in place of capitals. Little is known of his personal history.

THOMAS SWAIN (1752-1781).

Catlin was succeeded by Thomas Swain, whose descent Stahlschmidt traced from the Eldridges of Chertsey,[2] and whose family seems to have been connected with Reading. He was however a Middlesex man, resident apparently at Longford, in the parish of Harmondsworth.

[1] *Bucks*, p. 137.
[2] *Surrey Bells*, p. 120.

It is not clear whether he removed his foundry thither, or kept up Catlin's place of business in Holborn; but, at all events, owing doubtless to his family connections, his business lay almost entirely to the west of London, the only exceptions being three bells in Kent and one in Essex. The last-named, the tenor at **Chigwell** (1771) we apparently owe to the originality, in choice of of founders, of the authorities of that parish, all five bells being by men who otherwise hardly occur in the county. There are six in West Middlesex, and the rest are scattered over Berks, Bucks, Hants, and Surrey, making a total of just under sixty. His work is good, but not equal to that of his predecessors; it includes, besides three or four rings, the fine 'knell-bell' at Eton College Chapel. Besides a simple trade-mark of a bell he introduced a foundry stamp after the Whitechapel model, with his initials and three bells, below which is a scroll with the words:

Th. Swain me fecit.

His death in 1781 brings the foundry to an end.

ROBERT PATRICK (1782-1787).

Robert Patrick, a cheesemonger in Whitechapel, married Sarah Oliver, a grand-daughter of Thomas Lester, (see p. 136) and thereupon started a rival business to the great local foundry. As might have been expected, it did not greatly prosper, and the bells only extend from 1782 to 1787. But in the year 1782 he appears to have entered into some arrangement with Thomas Osborn of Downham, Norfolk (see below), which resulted in their casting jointly the ring of eight at **Hatfield Broad Oak**, together with a clock-bell (tenor dated 1783, the rest 1782). The ring at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, London, also bears their joint names, as does a bell at St. John Maddermarket, Norwich, these also being cast in 1782. It would seem probable that the Norwich bell was cast at Downham, but the others in London;[1] but what their actual relation was is not quite clear. At all events the partnership was a brief one, as Osborn's name does not occur again in this connection, and in and after 1783 Patrick was certainly in London. He uses the Whitechapel style of lettering.

WILLIAM SAVILL (1757-1777).

Stahlschmidt attributed to this London founder the priest's bell at **Stifford**, inscribed merely **1762**; but not having seen any of Savill's few remaining bells[2] I do not know how far his conjecture was justified. The figures are not unlike Lester and Pack's (see p. 135),

THE DOWNHAM FOUNDRY (1779-1833).

There are only two foundries outside London during the reigns of the two later Georges with which we have anything to do, and these both suffered the same fate of being finally merged into the Whitechapel foundry in the 'thirties, together with that of John Rudhall at Gloucester and that of James Wells at Aldbourne, Wilts.

THOMAS OSBORN (1779-1806).

Thomas Osborn was foreman to Joseph Eayre, then partner with Edward Arnold in an important foundry at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire. In 1778 or 1779 this partnership was

[1] The Hatfield bells are inscribed 'Patrick and Osborn *of London*.'

[2] See *Kent*, p. 105.

dissolved, and Osborn set up for himself at Downham, Norfolk, his native place, where he was born in 1741. In 1781-83 he was, as we have noted above, associated with Robert Patrick, who was then founding in Whitechapel (*supra*). They cast the ring at Hatfield Broad Oak, and other bells in London which bear their joint names, as well as one at Norwich. On the Hatfield bells they style themselves PATRICK AND OSBORN OF LONDON. Independently and at Downham, Osborn cast the following twelve bells for Essex:—

1781. Belchamp Walter	8th.	1783. Newport	5th.
„ Finchingfield	Ring of 8, (7th recast).	„ Terling	5th.
		1785. Fairstead	2nd.
1782. Belchamp Walter	3rd.		

He uses a small neat type without any initials, and his inscriptions are characteristic of the time; he is fond of two in particular: CUM VOCO VENITE (Belchamp Walter and Finchingfield) and PERCUTE DULCE CANO (Finchingfield). But as a rule we only find names of vicars and churchwardens.

WILLIAM DOBSON (1806-1833).

Osborn died in 1806, having previously, (in 1800?) taken into partnership his grandson, William Dobson, whose name in fact occurs as early as 1798 at Crimplesham, Norfolk. He kept on the foundry until 1833, when, as his business did not prosper, it was sold to Mears of Whitechapel. After selling his business he removed to London and died there in 1842. He cast several good rings of eight, as at Diss, St. George, Camberwell, etc., but is only represented in Essex by isolated bells:

1808. Foxearth	3, 4, 8.
1820. Chelmsford	1, 2.
1821. Little Waltham	5th.

He uses the same lettering as Osborn, and his only peculiarity is the use of a comma for a full stop; his inscriptions too are of similar character.

JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD (1782-1825).

The other foundry of this time with which we have to deal is at Hertford, where John Briant, (born 1748) was working from 1782 to 1825. Stahlschmidt described him as 'the Herts founder *par excellence*,' though as we have seen, he was not the first in the county or even at Hertford. But he was undoubtedly an admirable founder, as is proved by the wide distribution of his bells, and the number of large rings which he cast. Stahlschmidt collected much interesting biographical detail about him, illustrative of his mental capacity, technical skill, and conscientiousness which need not be repeated here (see *Herts*, p. 56). It is sad to think that this worthy man ended his days in indigence, dying in an almshouse at St. Albans in 1829. His business was sold to Mears in 1825.

In Essex he cast the excellent rings at Saffron Walden and Waltham Abbey, and others at Great Chesterford and Stisted, and in other counties over twenty rings of five bells and upwards, including Barnstaple, Devon; Adderbury, Oxfordshire; Condover and St. Alkmond's, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. He uses a small neat type something like Osborn's, and affected a set of curious little ornaments, consisting of a Calvary cross, a cross *patonce*, a diminutive bell, and a double triangle. These are best exemplified on the bells at Waltham Abbey, on one of which

as already noted (p. 12) he uses a fourteenth century 'Royal Head' stamp which had somehow come into his possession.

The Essex list is

1789.	Littlebury	4th and old 2nd.	1799.	Stisted	Ring of six.
1793.	Barking	old 6th.	1802.	Ardleigh	7th.
1794.	Great Hallingbury	5th.	1803.	Kelvedon	2nd and 4th.
„	Great Tey	4, 5, 6.	1804.	Chrishall	1st.
1796.	Great Chesterford	Ring of six.	1806.	Coggeshall	3rd.
1798.	Saffron Walden	Ring of eight (3rd 1797 ; 6th and 7th recast).	„	Waltham Abbey	Ring of eight.
			1814.	Arkesden	2nd.
„	Radwinter	8th.	1819.	Great Bentley	4th.

Of his inscriptions those at **Littlebury** are worth quoting :

Old 2nd : UNFEIGNED PRAISE TO HEAVENS ALMIGHTY KING FOR HEALTH RESTORED TO GEORGE THE THIRD WE SING } HAEC SEXTA ACCESSIT A: D: 1790 (etc.).

4th (in 2nd line:—) EXALTED HERE WE ARE ON HEGH EMBLEMS OF PARISH HARMONY.

The tenor at **Great Chesterford** has

STATUTUM EST OMNIBUS MORI

But as a rule we only find his name or those of vicars and churchwardens. He has a weakness for spelling his native place HARTFORD.[1]

THE WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY (1700-PRESENT DAY).

RICHARD PHELPS (1700-1738).

It is now fully time to resume the history of this renowned foundry, which received a new impetus with the in-coming of the century, accompanied by the introduction of entirely new sets of lettering and marks. This was due to Richard Phelps, a native of Avebury in Wiltshire, who took the business over from James Bartlet's sister, Elizabeth Bixon, his administratrix.

Bartlet, as we have seen (p. 77), died early in 1701, but Phelps' earliest bell, at Burham, Kent, is dated 1700 ; so that he may have been working for that founder during his declining years. His career lasted till 1738, and seems to have been a remarkably successful one. In London and Middlesex alone there are 70 bells by him ; Kent possesses 90, Surrey 82, Herts 23, and Bucks 21 (with 6 recast), and there are of course many in other counties. In Essex however, there are only twelve, including a ring of six, with three recast. They are :

1711	Ramsden Bellhouse	3rd	1732	Theydon Gernon	5th
	Little Thurrock	Bell	1734	Rayleigh	4th
1721	St. Osyth	Recast 2nd	1734	Stanford-le-Hope	old 4th
	Woodford	1—6	1735	East Hanningfield	old 2nd
1724	Canewdon	2nd	1737	Chipping Ongar	Sanctus

[1] It used to be so spelt by Col. Robertson, the chief Constable of the County, in the middle of last century on official notices.

Among these there is little that calls for comment, the inscriptions being for the most part featureless, and consisting merely of his 'signature' or names of vicars and churchwardens. There are a few exceptions such as **Woodford** 1st and 2nd:

(2) RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME 1721 ✠ ✠ ✠ DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM ✠ ✠ ✠

(2) RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME 1721 ✠ ✠ ✠ DEUS BENEDICAT BENEFACTORIBUS NOSTRIS ⁓ ✠

Elsewhere (as at St. Michael, Cornhill, and at Ware, Herts), we find early examples of the characteristic Whitechapel metrical inscriptions, which are usually more remarkable for their excellent sentiments than their poetry. Many of his single bells are to be reckoned as fine specimens, notably the great clock-bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, cast in 1716; and among his principal rings are those of St. Magnus, London Bridge; St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Andrew, Holborn; and All Hallows, Lombard Street; all in the City of London.

Phelps used a variety of alphabets, of which the earliest or medium set is the most pleasing, the letters being well-proportioned and well-formed; this was replaced about 1711 by a similar set but lighter faced. In 1719 or thereabouts he introduced a smaller set of these capitals, which he either used as "smalls" to the former, or independently. For stops he generally uses a colon :, and at the end of his inscriptions (as at Woodford) he frequently fills in the line with a series of two ornaments alternating: a fleur-de-lys, and a cross with the lower limb dividing into two curved feet, as indicated above. These seem to match with his first set of capitals, and we have already noted that their prototypes are to be found in a border used by the Wightmans (p. 116).

In 1735 Phelps took into partnership his foreman Thomas Lester, to whom he bequeathed in his will his business, trade implements, and lease of premises. He died in 1738, in which year there occurs the entry in the Registers of St. Mary Matfelon:

August 23 Richard Phelps, a man from y^e^ High Street.

His last efforts were the re-casting of 'Bow Bell' and the tenor at Westminster Abbey, on which his name and Lester's appear conjointly.

THOMAS LESTER (1738-1752).

Lester shortly afterwards moved from the High Street into the Whitechapel Road and built the foundry where it still stands at No. 267, lately re-numbered 34. He was the son of William Lester, a farmer of Brixworth, Northants. The Rev. T. M. N. Owen has kindly communicated the following extract from the Registers, obtained by him from the Vicar of the parish:

Baptised Anno 1701. Ap. 13 Thomas ye son of William and Annie Lester.

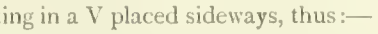
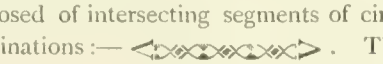
His first performance was a ring of eight for the newly-built church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. But he does not seem to have been in a very large way of business, and his reputation must have been inferior to Phelps'. Robert Catlin was a formidable competitor, as was also Thomas Gardiner as far as concerns Essex; and even Phelps must have suffered from the rivalry of Samuel Knight and the distant but even greater Rudhalls.

In Essex we have only nine bells by him, with eight recast:—

1741	Gt. Dunmow	Recast tenor	1746	High Ongar	4th
1742	Stisted	Ring of five recast		Rayleigh	4th
1746	Boreham	2nd	1749	Southminster	3. 4. 6

1750	South Weald	old 3rd	1751	Moreton	3rd
1751	Lexden	old bell	1752	Blackmore	4th

The only ones which present any interesting feature are those at Southminster, which bear impressions of coins of John V. of Portugal (*cf.* p. 126).

He uses Phelps' two later alphabets, retaining his fleur-de-lys and cross-like ornament; and he introduces several new patterns, such as a succession of concentric or plain rings, and a pattern of diagonal crosses terminating in a V placed sideways, thus:—  . This latter is clearly the precursor of the well-known "Whitechapel pattern" first used, says Mr. Cocks, in 1749. It is composed of intersecting segments of circles which form alternate loops and lozenges, with V terminations:—  . This pattern remained the chief stock-in-trade of the Whitechapel founders down to the time of Thomas Mears the younger (about 1835). Portions of his inscriptions are frequently incised (as are his successors'), and he also introduced the practise of incising the weight of a bell thereon.

With him, says Mr. Cocks, began the bad style of inscriptions, such as that found on treble bells:—

AT PROPER TIMES MY VOICE I'LL RAISE
AND SOUND TO MY SUBSCRIBERS' PRAISE

but more frequently he only puts on the names of churchwardens, etc.

THOMAS LESTER AND THOMAS PACK (1752-1769).

In 1752 Lester took into partnership Thomas Pack, who had probably been his foreman. This seems to have been the cause of an improvement in the business; their bells become much commoner in the 'fifties, and the Essex list is quite a long one (39, and four recast). It falls into two groups (1752-1763) and (1763-1769,) the point of division being marked by the discarding after 1762 of the Phelps' lettering and the introduction of a new and more 'up-to-date,' though more common-place, alphabet of two sizes, which was adhered to by their successors with little alteration for many years, down to 1837 (see below.)

I. *Phelps' Lettering.*

1753	Barking	7th	1756	Romford	1st
	Leigh	4th	1758	Barking	5th
1754	Ashdon	3rd		Ingatestone	1st, 2nd
1755	Roydon	old 2nd	1759	Rickling	4th
	North Weald	1st, 4th	1761	Rettendon	3rd
1756	Basildon	1st		Vange	Bell

II. *New Lettering.*

1763	Steeple Bumpstead	5th	1765	Little Bromley	old 2nd
	(All small-size letters)			Purleigh	1st
	Chadwell	2nd	1766	Finchingfield	7th
	(All small-size letters)			Great Yeldhan	1st, 2nd, 6th
1763	Colchester St. Peter	1st-8th	1767	Burnham	5th
	Littlebury	1st, 3rd, 5th		Hutton	1st, 4th
1764	Little Bentley	1st	1768	Little Saling	Bell
	Brentwood	old 1st and 2nd		South Weald	4th
	Felstead	4th	1778 (*sic*)	Kirby-le-Soken	1st

They continue to use the patterns introduced by Lester, together with several new ones; and on their larger rings we generally find a set of poetical effusions recurring in regular order, a specimen of which has already been given. Another typical one is on the treble at **Ingatestone**:—

THE FOUNDER HE HAS PLAY'D HIS PART:
WICH SHEWS HIM MASTER OF HIS ART
SO HANG ME WELL AND RING ME TRUE:
AND I WILL SOUND YOUR PRAISES DUE
LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1758

This occurs again at Great Baddow in 1782, in company with others of the series (for which see below), not otherwise found in Essex, at least on Lester and Pack's bells; the Ingatestone quatrain is not however of common occurrence. One other feature of their bells which may be mentioned is their treatment of themselves *(per synesin)* as a single personality in the invariable formula LESTER & PACK FECIT; this practise was adhered to by their successors, though not invariably. Ornaments on their bells are rare; but we find on the tenor at **Great Yeldham** a scallop-shell, a floral pattern, a heraldic group of a helmet between two birds, and a pattern  best described as a square surrounded by four loops (see for these, Plate XXXIII., Figs. 1, 3, 5, 6).

Thomas Lester died in 1769, having a short time previously taken his nephew William Chapman into partnership. There are a few existing bells with the names of all three, as at Birmingham, St. Martin, and Bexhill and Fletching in Sussex. Mr. A. D. Tyssen has collected some interesting facts relating to Lester's will, which he has published in his *Sussex*, p. 40. Owing to his sudden death it was never signed, but was proved by his executors, James Exeter, Pack, and Chapman; the foundry was left to the first named in trust for Sarah Oliver (see p. 131), but was leased at £75 a year to Pack and Chapman.

THOMAS PACK AND WILLIAM CHAPMAN (1769-1781).

Pack and Chapman kept up the foundry after Lester's death for twelve years, and cast numerous important rings throughout the country, such as Aylesbury, St. Michael, Coventry, and St. Mary, Shrewsbury. Their bells in Essex are mostly single ones, the only whole rings being one of five at Nazing and one of eight at Walthamstow (now ten).

The complete list is:—

1770	Maldon All Saints	5th
1771	North Fambridge	Bell
	Salcot	Bell
1772	Stebbing	old 4th
	Mark's Tey	1st
	Tolleshunt D'Arcy	1-3
1773	Prittlewell	old 5th
1774	Belchamp Walter	2nd
	Little Chishall	Bell
	Hadstock	3rd
	Sandon	5th
	Springfield	old 6th
1775	High Ongar	5th
1776	Roydon	6th
1778	Belchamp Walter	1st
	Walthamstow	3-9 and old 10th
1779	Foulness	Bell
	Hatfield Broad Oak	Sanctus
	Nazing	1-5
	Gt. Parndon	old 2nd
	Toppesfield	5th
1780	Belchamp Walter	6th
	Stebbing	6th

Most of these are, it will be seen, single bells, with merely the founder's name, and sometimes those of vicars or churchwardens; the ornamentation is almost confined to the 'Whitechapel pattern' or the device consisting of four loops arranged round a square used by Lester and Pack (see above). They are much addicted to incising parts of their inscriptions. The Walthamstow inscriptions are worth quoting as specimens of the poetical genius which shed its afflatus over their larger rings.

3rd (now recast):—ALL THOUGH I AM BUT LIGHT AND SMALL
I WILL BE HEARD ABOVE YOU ALL

4th:—This has only PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD (frequently used by the Rudhalls of Gloucester; cf. also Chelmsford and Hornchurch).

5th:—AT PROPER TIMES OUR VOICES WE WILL RAISE
IN SOUNDING TO OUR BENEFACTORS PRAISE

6th:—OUR VOICES SHALL WITH JOYFULL SOUND
MAKE HILLS AND VALLEYS ECCHO ROUND

7th:—WHILST THUS WE JOIN IN CHEAERFULL SOUND
MAY LOVE AND LOYALTY ABOUND

8th:—YE RINGERS ALL THAT PRIZE YOUR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS
BE SOBER MERRY WISE AND YOU'LL THE SAME POSSESS

9th:—IN WEDLOCK BANDS ALL YE WHO JOIN WITH HANDS YOUR HEARTS UNITE
SO SHALL OUR TUNEFULL TONGUES COMBINE TO LAUD THE NUPTIAL RITE

The tenor (recast in 1852) probably only had names of vicar and churchwardens. These inscriptions recur again at Chelmsford, Great Baddow, and Hornchurch, all these being bells by William Mears (see below).

WILLIAM CHAPMAN AND WILLIAM MEARS (1781-1787).

Pack died in 1781, and for one year Chapman was founding alone. There are only a very few instances of a bell bearing his name alone, but we find it on the treble at St. Osyth, cast in this year; it also occurs on the tenors at Willougby, Warwickshire, and Otley, Yorkshire, the 3rd at Durham Cathedral, two bells in Kent, and at Stirling Parish Kirk, Scotland. He is not mentioned in Pack's will, which is dated 15th Jan., 1780, and was proved 5th Feb., 1781, by James Exeter (see above) and Thomas Green, junr. His money was left to Elizabeth Patrick, daughter of Robert the bell-founder, (p. 131) and to one Samuel Sharman, his nephew, also described as a bell-founder of Whitechapel.

Mr. Tyssen[1] has recorded the story of Chapman's visit to Canterbury in 1762, and his taking up the young William Mears there, and it is unnecessary to repeat it in full. We find Mears in partnership with him in 1782, and the name has continued in the firm ever since, though there has been no Mears in it since 1865.

[1] *Sussex*, p. 40.

But we have the testimony of several Essex bells to indicate that Mears was founding independently before his alliance with Chapman, from 1777 to 1782, and moreover that he formed himself into a company, styling himself 'Mears & Co.' or 'W. Mears & Co.' He uses the Whitechapel lettering (except that he generally dispenses with larger initials), and also indulges largely in their poetical inscriptions (see above): but there are a few slight differences in his use of stops, etc. It is clear that he must from the first have had some connection with the original firm. He cast as his first attempt the original ring of eight at Chelmsford, and a single bell at Great Saling, both in 1777; these were followed by an addition of four to Gardiner's bells, at Thaxted in 1778 (the first three and the tenor); by a ring of six at Hornchurch in 1779 (now increased to eight); and finally the ring of eight at Great Baddow in 1781,[1] where however the tenor was not added till the following year, when he was in regular partnership with Chapman.

The rings at Chelmsford, Hornchurch and Baddow all provide us with sets of the characteristic inscriptions already given under Walthamstow. That on the 4th of the latter ring appears on Chelmsford 8th and Hornchurch 4th; Walthamstow 5th and 7th correspond to Chelmsford 5th and Baddow 6th respectively; Walthamstow 8th is repeated as Chelmsford 9th and Hornchurch 5th; Walthamstow 9th as Chelmsford 10th and Hornchurch 7th. Mears's independent contributions are the 4th at Chelmsford (= Hornchurch 3rd):

IF YOU HAVE A JUDICIOUS EAR
YOU'LL OWN MY VOICE IS SWEET AND CLEAR.

the 6th at Hornchurch:

YE PEOPLE ALL THAT HEAR ME RING
BE FAITHFUL TO YOUR GOD AND KING

the treble at Great Baddow:

I MEAN TO MAKE IT UNDERSTOOD
THAT THO' IM LITTLE YET IM GOOD.

the 7th of the same ring and the 6th at Chelmsford:

TO HONOUR BOTH OF GOD & KING
OUR VOICES SHALL IN CONSORT RING.

while the tenor at Baddow repeats the rhyme on Ingatestone treble (p. 136).

Bells by Chapman and Mears are by no means common, and in Essex we only find them (besides the Great Baddow tenor) at Great Stambridge (4th, 1783) and Sandon (4th, 1784). They also cast a few rings for other counties, e.g. Moreton Corbet, Salop, and King's Norton, Worcestershire. On Chapman's death, in 1784, William Mears continued the business by himself for three years and then joined with his son Thomas. To this period belong Lambourne 3rd and Southminster 1st, both dated 1784, and a few other bells here and there, as Ealing 4th, Middlesex, dated 1785. We next find the names of William and Thomas combined, in 1787, on the 4th at Ashdon and the third at Great Baddow. In 1788 they cast bells for St. Mary at Hill, London, and Hillingdon, Middlesex, where they described themselves as 'LATE LESTER PACK AND CHAPMAN.'[2] They preserve the Whitechapel lettering and pattern, but the metrical couplets now disappear, until Thomas subsequently revived the fashion. William Mears' name

[1] The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th were subsequently recast.

[2] We does Thomas Mears down to 1791 (cf. Moreton, etc.)

appears as a bell-founder of 267 Whitechapel Road in Lowndes' *Directory* for 1789, and also in the *Clavis Campanalogia or a key to the Art of ringing*, in 1788.

THOMAS MEARS, SENIOR (1789-1810).

Thomas Mears I. took sole charge of the foundry on the death of his father, William, in 1791, and died in 1810. During the last three or four years of his life the name of his son (Thomas Mears II.) also appears on his bells, but these are comparatively few in number. His almost invariable form of signature is THOS. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT, the date often preceding this, or worked into the inscription in the case of the tenor, which in many large rings is the only one bearing anything more than the founder's name. Elsewhere he uses THOMAS in full, or more rarely the simple initial. He was a devoted adherent of the 'Whitechapel pattern,' which is seldom absent from his bells; and among his other marks are a key pattern as at Dagenham, or a row of lozenges as at Hawkwell; but any further decoration is very rare. He keeps up the same style of lettering, but it is rather broader, and the initials and smaller set more of a size than is the case with those used by his predecessors.

Another peculiarity of his is his fondness for long inscriptions on tenor bells; that on the 5th at Dagenham probably exceeds any others in Essex, except perhaps his son's performance on the Writtle tenor; but it is far outdone by his tenor at Stepney, which gives its own history from 1386 onwards, and by the well-known tenor at Glasgow Cathedral[1], which is also autobiographical. His Essex bells number about 70, including a dozen recasts.

There are rings of six at Dagenham, and (formerly) Wivenhoe; rings of five at Orsett (now six) and Great Wakering; and the rest are nearly all single bells. The names of T. MEARS AND SON occur at Prittlewell, Hawkwell, North Shoebury (1806), Burnham, Great Wakering, Great Baddow, Shelley, and Langham.

Mr. A. D. Tyssen has in his possession a copy of an advertisement issued by Thomas Mears I. shortly before his death;[2] it is not dated, and has no mention of his son, but includes the Stepney ring and others cast about the same time. It purports to give a complete list of all rings of five or more issuing from the Whitechapel Foundry since Lester's accession in 1738, arranged in a rough chronological order, and amounting to some 285 rings and 1800 bells. Another list is given by the late J. P. Earwaker in *Notes and Queries*,[3] appended to which is a "list of the Peals of Bells hung by Samuel and Robert Turner, bell-hangers to Messrs. Lester and Pack."

THOMAS MEARS II (1810-1843).

The Whitechapel firm at this time was enjoying almost a monopoly in bell-founding, and Thomas Mears the younger must have found his business prospering exceedingly, with a constant supply of bells required for new churches in London and elsewhere. There are altogether 87 bells by him in Essex, (three since recast) the principal rings being the well-known eight at Writtle (1811), one of his first independent performances, another of eight at Harwich (1821), rings of six at Leytonstone (1833) and Bobbingworth (1841), and one of five at Rayne (1841). The others are mostly single bells.

[1] Lukis, *Ch. Bells*, p. 134.

[2] I also possess a copy of this. The three bells engraved at the top (the foundry sign) have the mottoes (1) SI DEUS (2) NOBISCUM QUIS (3) CONTRA NOS.—C.D.

[3] 5th Ser. ix. p. 262 (6 Apr. 1878).

In character his bells differ little from his father's; the chief variation is that in most cases up to 1837 he describes himself simply as T. MEARS; from that year onwards he gives his full name THOMAS without using a larger-sized initial T., the larger set of type being after 1838 finally dropped by the firm. In 1843 he suddenly breaks out in black-letter with Gothic capitals, at Theydon Bois; this is doubtless the effect of the Gothic revival. At Writtle he uses a conventional tree (Plate XXXIII., Fig. 2) as a stop. Like his father he very seldom places any inscription beyond his name on the larger rings, except in the case of the tenor (at Harwich it is the 7th). But there are exceptions, as notably at Writtle, where the inscription develops from:

RECAST A.D. 1811 BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION AND PARISH RATE
JAMES CAMPER WRIGHT ROBT BAILEY CHURCH WARDENS T. MEARS FECIT

on the treble to four lines on the tenor. At Bobbingworth we have extracts from the 96th Psalm. Good as his work is, it hardly has any interest except for the ringer.

Mr. Cocks has taken the trouble to trace out the different foundries which Thomas Mears from time to time bought up and incorporated with his own business. In 1825 he acquired those of John Briant at Hertford (p. 132) and James Wells of Aldbourne; in 1830 the historic foundry of the Rudhalls at Gloucester, where he himself went for a time to wind up the business (1835-1841)[1]; and in 1833 that of Dobson at Downham (p. 132).

CHARLES AND GEORGE MEARS (1844-1863).

In 1844 Charles and George Mears took up their father's business. They made several changes in the style of their inscriptions, dropping the old FECIT, and dispensing with stops, and sometimes even with the date, as the 3rd at Barking. Most of their bells are simply inscribed

C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

with the date, in a type which has been kept up by their successors. There are however some interesting exceptions, such as the 4th at Pebmarsh, in Gothic capitals, and the 4th at Belchamp Walter inscribed:—

C. & G. MEARS FECIT. 1844.

The type used here is derived from John Rudhall of Gloucester, and is used by the Mearses also at Broadstone, Shropshire, and elsewhere in the same year. A diminutive variety of the ordinary type occurs at Emmanuel, Forest Gate, and Colchester St. Mary Magdalene. None of the Essex bells bear anything in the way of inscriptions, though two or three rings in London shew influence of the Catholic Revival, with names of saints, etc., and others have appropriate texts from Scripture. The only rings in Essex are two in the modern churches of Greenstead Green (6 of 1845) and Stanway All Saints (3 of 1845); the total number is 36, amongst which we must not omit to mention the tenor at West Ham, the largest bell in the county. Charles Mears died in 1855, but the style of inscription is kept up for two years longer, until in 1858 George's initial alone appears, with the addition of a 'Co.' in 1862. In the following

[1] In 1830 he cast bells for Llanymynech and Ketley, Salop, on which he describes himself as of Gloucester and London, and similarly the 7th at Feckenham, Worcs., was cast by him at Gloucester in 1841.

year George took into partnership Mr. Robert Stainbank, who gave a fillip to the business which had been declining, and raised it once again to a high pitch of prosperity. George Mears' name occurs on the original ring of six (now eight) at Braintree (1858), and on fifteen other bells, one of which is the fine curfew at Harlow.

MEARS AND STAINBANK.

With the exception of two bells of 1868, at Chignal St. James and Leaden Roothing, which bear the name of Robert Stainbank only, all bells cast by this firm since 1864 have borne the now familiar name of MEARS & STAINBANK. As a matter of fact George Mears died in 1873 and Robert Stainbank in 1883, and since the latter year the business has been in the hands firstly of Mr. A. S. Lawson who died in 1904, secondly of Mr. A. Hughes.

Excluding modern churches, of which we have not complete information, there were in the county up to the end of 1905 over a hundred bells bearing the name of this firm ; these include a ring of eight at Brentwood (1887), rings of six at Great Ilford (1866), Wivenhoe (1905), Tendring (1907), and one of five at Inworth (1877), as well as seven out of ten at Prittlewell. Like other founders, they have reaped no little advantage from the recent enthusiasms aroused by the Diamond Jubilee and the accession of Edward VII.

THE WARNERS OF CRIPPLEGATE.

In the eighteenth century a Quaker known as "old John Warner," son of Jacob Warner, a brass-founder of Wood Street, on succeeding to his father's business, migrated to Jewin Crescent, Cripplegate. Here in company with his brother Tomson Warner, he set up a bell-foundry, where the offices of his descendants exist at the present day, though the works have lately been removed to Spelman Street, Spitalfields. He was made free of the Founders' Company in 1757, and subsequently associated his sons in partnership. The firm then became, for the first time that such a formula occurs in the history of bell-founding, "Warner and Son."

Their business, overshadowed by Whitechapel, was not a large one, and only about twenty of their bells exist, none of which are in Essex; they date from 1788 to 1802. For some fifty years they dropped the business of making church bells, resuming again about 1850, since which time they have enjoyed a great reputation. They now dispute, at all events in Essex, the supremacy of Whitechapel, and their connection with our county always seems to have been a close one ; Mr. Miller Christy informs me that the family originally came from Essex, and this would account for the large number of bells they have sent to the county since 1850. They had for a time a branch establishment at Walton on the Naze.

On their earlier bells, from Margaret Roothing (1853) down to 1866, the lettering is of a simple and effective 'block' Roman type ; but for the last forty years this has been superseded by a somewhat feeble variety of fancy Gothic, in two sizes. On the other hand they have now dropped the odious "PATENT" which, accompanied by the Royal Arms, disfigured their bells for many years.

Their principal rings in Essex are : Barking (5 of 8, various dates); Broomfield (six of 1874); Earl's Colne (six of 1869); Good Easter (five of 1886-92); Ford End, Great Waltham (six of 1871-82); Fyfield (five of 1862); Galleywood (eight of 1873); Harlow (eight of 1883); Havering (six of 1897); Littleheath, Ilford (five of 1872); Loughton (eight of 1867-74); Black Notley (five of 1879); Great Totham (six of 1878); Walthamstow St. Saviour (eight of 1874); and Widford (original six 1862). They also cast a good set of clock-bells for Colchester Town Hall in 1900, the hour bell weighing 25 cwt.

THE TAYLORS OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

Among the other founders whose names are found on Essex bells of the nineteenth century, are a firm of formidable rivals to the ancient Whitechapel foundry, who, if they cannot boast of such a lineage have at least a respectable pedigree.

The name of Messrs Taylor of Loughborough is as familiar in the campanological world as that of Mears and Stainbank, and their reputation has been greatly enhanced since their production of the great ring of twelve for St. Paul's Cathedral in 1877, followed closely by the arrival of Great Paul in 1881. Their connection has, however, always lain more in the Midlands than the south and east of England, and I have only information of some 40 of their bells in Essex, mostly in the north-west corner of the county. In 1905 they cast a ring of eight for St. Mary Magdalene, Harlow. Those recently supplied to Castle Hedingham and Belchamp St Paul's exhibit admirable workmanship, and they have lately taken to adorning their bells with borders and arcading (Plate XXXIV., Fig. 9) which mitigate in some degree the severity of their up-to-date framework.

The foundry traces its pedigree from Joseph Eayre who, originally in partnership with his brother Thomas at Kettering, set up an establishment at St. Neot's, Hunts, in 1731; he died in 1771, and was succeeded by his cousin Edward Arnold, who bequeathed the foundry about 1800 to an old apprentice Robert Taylor. In 1821 Robert, in partnership with his son John, removed to Oxford, where on Robert's death about 1830, another son William came into the business. William Taylor remained at Oxford till his death in 1854, but in 1837 John migrated to Loughborough and there established the foundry which to-day bears his name. Since his death the firm has consisted of his son, Mr. John William Taylor, who died in November, 1906, at an advanced age, and two sons of the latter, Messrs. J. W. Taylor, Jun., and E. D. Taylor.

Their earliest bells in Essex are the two at Cold Norton (1854), and two at High Roothing, on which they give their names as TAYLOR AND SON; these, and others at Heydon, Wicken Bonant, and St. Mark's, Silvertown, are inscribed in a square thick type, which about 1865 was discarded for a set of plain narrow letters. Recently they have adopted a more effective style of lettering. We should also mention the fine bell of nearly a ton weight supplied to East Ham Town Hall in 1901, and the chime of twelve small bells put up in Lexden church in 1901.

BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES BARWELL.

This firm, which has been casting church bells since about 1870, has only supplied one bell to Essex, the 3rd at Radwinter, dated 1877. It bears only the name of the founder BARWELL BIRMINGHAM. The work of this firm is unpretentious and good, but it is of course more largely represented in the Western Midlands. They use a plain Roman 'block' type, like Taylor's but smaller.

CROYDON.

GILLETT & CO.

This well-known firm only seems to cast church bells spasmodically, and most of their work in this line dates about 1884-1888. In 1885 they recast the 2nd at West Tilbury,

reproducing the old inscription with success. They use a 'fancy' type, something like Warner's, and in this case an ornamental border formed of crosses.

IPSWICH.

H. BOWELL & SON.

Originally bell-hangers only, this firm took to casting church bells about 1897, and have a growing reputation. Their work, which seems excellent, is to be found at Mistley, Rayleigh, Tollesbury, Little Bromley, Wendens Ambo, Layer Marney, Great Bentley, and Goldhanger, in the first case in the shape of a ring of five (together with one older bell); the others are recastings or additions. We have also come across instances of their work in Bucks and other counties. Some of the ornaments used on their bells are given on Plate XXXIV., Figs. 3-8.

REDENHALL, NORFOLK.

MOORE, HOLMES AND MACKENZIE.

To this firm we owe the two bells at Great Braxted and the curious and somewhat eccentric-looking ring of six at Stanford-le-Hope, with their original methods of hanging (see under that head in Part II). Both sets of bells were put up in 1884. Their trade-mark and a specimen of their lettering are given on Plate XXXIV., Figs. 1, 2.

A few words in conclusion on the bells—happily few in number—which have not so far been indentified with any founder or known group.

We have already noted (p. 65) the three bells dated 1579 at Latton, Takeley, and Mucking, which *may* be the work of some London founder of the period (most likely Hugh Walker), but may equally well be by an itinerant.

Next there is the 2nd at **Chrishall**, which probably belongs to the beginning of the seventeenth century. It has no inscription, but merely a collection of devices: (1) a fleur-de-lys; (2) a rose in a square; (3) an ornamental border in which appears a coat-of-arms (Plate XXVIII., Figs. 4-6). These are repeated in the following order: 1-2-3-2-1-3-3. The rose may be recognised as identical with a stamp used by Bristol founders of about 1500, and occurring at Swindon, Gloucs.; Langridge, Somerset; and Littleton Drew, Wilts. It is No. 24 in Ellacombe's *Gloucestershire*. We have already noted two other instances (pp. 41, 85) of the migration of West Country stamps to the East of England, and here is a third. The border does not seem to have been previously figured.

The 2nd at **Berden,** though inscribed and dated (1613) is equally puzzling, the more so as the 3rd in that tower is of the same date, but undoubtedly by a different founder (R. Oldfield). I know of no similar bell, nor have I any founder of the period to suggest. The inscription

+ I + AM + THE + GIFT + OF + CHRISTOPHER + PARRIS + 1613

is in plain Roman letters with a small plain cross as a stop, but the date figures are not like those of any founder of the time in Essex.

Lastly, and in point of time *longo intervallo*, there is the single bell at **Manningtree,** inscribed

F.B.C. MANNINGTREE CHURCH 1860.

The lettering is plain but good; possibly the bell is by the well-known firm of Ransome and Sims at Ipswich, who cast a bell for Tattingstone, Suffolk, in 1853, but it is certainly not from any of the better-known foundries.

RINGING CUSTOMS AND PECULIAR USES OF ESSEX BELLS.

Of these there are a fair number of survivals in Essex, though the Pancake Bell for instance is no longer heard; but considering the proximity of the county to London and the rapidity with which old ringing customs are dying out in all parts of the country from various causes, it is a matter for satisfaction that there still remain a sufficient number and variety to justify devoting to them a separate chapter.

Into the history and meaning of the older customs we do not propose to enter, and they have been ably discussed by our predecessors, more particularly Messrs. North, Stahlschmidt and Cocks. But although full details are given under the heading of each parish of the uses retained in each individual case, the student of bell-lore will perhaps be grateful for a summary which will enable him to dispense with the necessity of a prolonged search for the information he may require.

Apart from change-ringing and the recognition of secular anniversaries or festivals, all of which are of comparatively modern introduction, it may be laid down that all 'uses' of our church bells are originally associated with some religious idea or custom, even though that is not now apparent.

The Curfew bell, which is popularly associated with the well known enactment of William the Conqueror, and its correlative the early morning bell, are really the survivors of the morning and evening "Ave Peals." Similarly the Pancake Bell was originally associated with the preparations for the Lenten Fast. But it is doubtful whether ringing on the 5th of November can fairly be regarded as coming under the same category! In the case of Sunday uses the connection is more obvious, though the original meaning of many customs has become obscured by time and vicissitudes of religious beliefs and practices. Even the Passing Bell, originally an admonition to prayer for the departing soul, is now deferred till some hours later, usually to suit the sexton's convenience, or even combined with the funeral ceremonies.

In the succeeding account, the reader is warned that it has unfortunately been impossible to obtain complete returns from all the parishes, and that in many cases the information was received some years back, and customs then in use may have since been dropped. But the present editors, having circulated requests for information among more than half the parishes in the county, and having been fortunate enough to secure replies from about two-thirds of that number, in addition to information previously acquired, trust that enough evidence has been obtained to make their statistics not only reliable but representative. In some cases however the information has been too vaguely expressed to be of much use in detail.

I. Sunday Uses.

The normal pre-Reformation arrangement of services was Mattins at 8 a.m. and Mass at

9: but we find in some cases (cf. *Kent*, p. 122) that the hours were 7 and 8. Traces of the Mattins and Mass bells still exist in some cases,[1] but the usage has been somewhat obscured by the re-introduction of early celebrations. In many of the returns where a bell at 8 a.m. is reported it is not clear whether this refers to the use of a bell for services only or whether a bell is rung independently. But the following may be noted (apart from ringing on Festivals):—

At Roxwell a bell is rung at 7 a.m., at Witham, bells are chimed at that hour, and at Manningtree, one 'at an early hour' (this is not a 'survival,' as the church is of Post-Reformation origin).

In 29 parishes a bell is rung regularly at 8 a.m., whether there is service or not; in 18 more, two or more bells are chimed at the same hour, three bells being used for 15 minutes at Bradwell-on-Sea, two at Roxwell. The same formerly at Leyton and Tillingham. At Berden 144 strokes are rung on one bell for celebrations, and at Lindsell the Sanctus bell is always used for this service. At Pleshey the bell has always been rung at 8, but now apparently is only kept up for the villagers to set their clocks right!

The old 'Mass bell' at 9 a.m. is still kept up at Ashdon (4th), Kelvedon, Maldon All Saints, Manuden, Rivenhall, Tillingham, North Weald, and Witham (tenor); it was formerly rung at Little Easton, Leigh, and Sandon. At Kelvedon it is, according to another theory, only a Sunday School bell.

A 'warning' bell is rung at 10 a.m. at West Mersea.

A bell is rung between Mattins and Holy Communion at Boreham and Pitsea, when there is a late celebration, and at Hatfield Broad Oak the Sanctus bell was formerly rung just before the sermon. This custom would seem to be a relic of the old Sanctus bell at the beginning of the Canon of the Mass. At the conclusion of morning service a bell is rung at Hadstock, Hempstead, and Mistley, in the two latter cases to indicate an afternoon service. At Mistley this is known as a 'Pudding bell.' A so-called 'Sermon' bell is rung at Thaxted at 1 p.m., and one at Manuden and Great Waltham at two o'clock. At Corringham a bell is said to have been rung formerly every hour on Sunday (now only at 8 a.m.); and a bell is said to be rung after Evensong at Woodford.

For Mattins and Evensong the ordinary usage is of course ringing or chiming for a period varying from 45 to 15 minutes, with, in many cases, 'tolling in' at the end. Usually the treble is rung for the last five minutes, sometimes preceded by the tenor or two bells for five or ten, or the tenor is tolled for 15 minutes. Ringing on some or all occasions is reported in 42 parishes, chiming of two or more bells in 76 others. At Boreham the bells are rung only for Mattins; at Coggeshall and Saffron Walden only for Evensong; at Barking sometimes after Evensong. In ten cases the practice is variable or alternating, and at West Ham there is always ringing on 'Corporation' Sunday. At Coggeshall and perhaps elsewhere there is ringing for services (and not at other times) on Great Festivals.

'Tolling-in' in one form or another occurs in 69 instances. At Bulpham the old bell is used in this way, following two sets of chimes on the 'tubulars'; at Latton, the 'ting-tang' is so used. Mr. Cocks (*Bucks*, p. 275) regards this use as indicating a 'Sermon bell,' even though not so called at the present day. He gives a list of over 20 parishes in Bucks where it is actually known by this name. But we have not met with any instances in Essex.

[1] There are now no instances of the two being both preserved in any parish, but the use at Witham comes nearest, and Tillingham had both bells until recently.

Week Day Uses (for services).

In regard to ringing for services on week-days there is not of course much to note; but at Braintree, Halstead, and Lindsell the bells are always chimed, and at Pitsea they are also chimed, after which the day of the month is tolled on the tenor (this is of modern origin). At Boreham a bell is rung before Choir Practices.

Festivals, Good Friday, and New Year's Eve.

Special Ringing on the Great Festivals is reported in 51 instances, usually on Christmas or Easter morning. The hour varies from 5 a.m. to 7.30, and in some cases (as at Laindon Hills and Saffron Walden) it is on the preceding eve; at Tollesbury both on the eve and in the morning. At some thirteen churches the custom is extended to Whitsuntide; at Laindon Hills there is ringing on Ascension Eve, and at Feering on Ascension Day, when at Stanford-le-Hope ringing takes place at 4.30 a.m., accompanied by the singing of a hymn on the top of the tower. At Roydon and Willingale Doe ringing begins at 5 a.m. on Christmas morning, at Great Leighs, Pleshey, and Widdington at 6 a.m., and at the same time on Easter Day at Wicken Bonant and Widdington; at Foxearth, Fryerning, and Gestingthorpe at 6 a.m. on all festivals. At Boreham, Castle Hedingham, Stanford-le-Hope, and Writtle, ringing begins at 6.30. At Laindon Hills the bells are rung on the Eve of the Dedication Festival, at Barking and Romford on the same Festival, at Feering on All Saints Day (Patronal Festival), at Broomfield on Trinity Sunday, and at Belchamp Walter, Colne Engaine, High Easter, Feering, Goldhanger, Castle Hedingham, Romford and Great Waltham on the Harvest Festival. At Littlebury, peals are rung on the Sundays during harvest, and at Saffron Walden on the first Sunday in September, known as 'Harvest Sunday.' At High Easter there is ringing on the School Anniversary Sunday.

At Great Waltham a bell is always rung on St. Thomas' Day, and on Christmas Eve in connection with the distribution of charities.

On Good Friday the following peculiar uses (mostly of modern introduction) are reported: At Tillingham the tenor is tolled from 12 to 3; at Ardleigh a bell is tolled at 2.55 (at the conclusion of the three hours' service); at Laindon Hills the tenor is muffled at 3 p.m. and thirty-three strokes are tolled on it, indicating the years of our Lord's earthly life. At the last place it is customary to use two bells only in Holy Week.

Ringing in one form or another on New Year's Eve is frequent, though varying in detail; it is carried on in at least seventy-two parishes. At Widdington peals are rung at 7.0 and 11.45, at Moreton they are at 8.30 and 11.30. In some cases, as at Ardleigh, Bulphan, and Earl's Colne a bell is tolled up to midnight, followed by a peal or chime; in others as at Kelvedon, Stanford-le Hope, Stock, Great Totham, Great Waltham, Woodford, and Writtle, a muffled or half-muffled peal is rung up to midnight, and then an open one; otherwise the bells are rung in an ordinary way both before and after. At Birdbrook, Castle Hedingham, West Thurrock, Wicken Bonant, and Writtle twelve strokes on one bell are given exactly at midnight. But in the majority of cases the exact procedure has not been specified.

Secular and Social Festivals.

Under this heading we may include weddings, though religious functions, the ringing on such occasions being a purely personal matter, according to the desire of the parties concerned. In nearly all cases ringing on such occasions is only by request or when paid for. In seventy

four parishes ringing or chiming on these occasions is more or less customary. No peculiar uses are specified except that at Langley chiming is repeated again in the evening, nor is there any instance of ringing when banns are published.

At Great Leigh, the bells are rung on the occasion of local festivities, such as the Annual Flower Show; and at other places ringing on special occasions is reported. At Saffron Walden peals are rung on Mayor's Day (November 9th), and on June 27th, the local ringers' festival, which was instituted in 1623 by Thomas Turner (see Part II).

Royal Anniversaries (Birthdays and Coronation Day) are celebrated by peals at Barking, Boreham, Broomfield, Harwich, Langley, Manuden (Coronation Day), Romford, Sandon, Stebbing, Waltham Abbey, Great Waltham, and South Weald.

Ringing on November 5th is now apparently only kept up at Manuden, but formerly was practised at Halstead, Sible Hedingham, and Radwinter. On the 29th of May (King Charles' Restoration) peals are rung at Manuden and at Widdington (at 4 a.m.), as also formerly at Sible Hedingham.

Funeral Uses.

Of all special ringing customs, ancient and modern, these seem to have been the most universal, and are the most generally kept up, though not always as carefully as they might be. The uses include the Passing Bell or Death Knell, rung immediately or at a regular interval not exceeding twenty-four hours after death, which usually comprises tolling at intervals of a minute for half-an-hour to an hour, with "tellers" at the beginning and end, or others methods of denoting age and sex. On the day of the funeral itself, the uses are practically limited to tolling before the ceremony, with occasional chiming or quick ringing on the approach of the procession. This custom, still common in Shropshire, is there known as the joy-bells or ringing home. Sometimes muffled peals are rung for special personages.

The varieties in the use of the Passing Bell are very great, but we will endeavour to summarise them as briefly as possible.

In thirty instances it is rung immediately on the death being made known; in fifteen others at any time within twelve hours, *sc.* on the same day; in thirty-four others twelve or twenty-four hours afterwards, depending on the time at which death took place; in thirty-seven others twenty-four hours afterwards or within that time; and in ten parishes on the following morning, at 8 or 9 a.m.

The method of ringing has not always been clearly specified in the returns which have reached us, but the following statistics may be taken as accurate, so far as they go.

The Passing Bell is tolled only, without tellers to distinguish sex, in twenty-one parishes, for an hour or less. At Great Clacton ten strokes are given within fifteen minutes. In four of these cases (Ashen, Bobbingworth, Feering, and Woodham Mortimer) age is denoted by the use of a smaller bell for children. At Little Waltham there are no regular tellers, but the age is given by the number of strokes tolled together (see below) and a smaller bell is used for children. Where there are tellers, the intermediate tolling varies from ten minutes to an hour, the latter being the usual time. At Nazing, the bell is tolled for an hour for adults, thirty minutes for infants, (tellers at end). At Stebbing, six strokes are given at intervals for an hour, and at West Mersea ten strokes in all, at minute intervals, in both cases with tellers.

In sixty parishes a distinction is made for age by the use of different bells for the knell. The usual practice is the tenor for adults, and the treble or another bell (in many cases not specified) for children. At Grays, where there are three bells, the tenor is used for men, the

second for women, and the treble for children; at High Ongar the same except that the bells are the 5th, 4th, and 1st; at Hatfield Broad Oak the second is used for those under twelve, the tenor for all over; at Great Leighs four bells are used for different periods of life and at Southminster and Springfield three similarly: at both the tenor for adults; at Southminster the fourth for children and second for infants; at Springfield the third for those between eleven and twenty, the treble for all under eleven. At Writtle the use of the tenor is reserved for the Sovereign, the Vicar, and the Warden of New College (the patrons).

We now come to the uses of the tellers, for which the normal custom is 3×3 strokes for a man, 3×2 for a woman, including children, usually both at beginning and end of the tolling. This we find practised in about sixty-six parishes. Sometimes 3×1 in addition are tolled for a child, and this occurs in thirty-six instances. The following are abnormal as regards the number of strokes in each case:

Arkesden: 4 male, 3 female, 2 child.
Broxted: 4 male, 3 female, 3 child.
Chelmsford: 3×3 male, 3×4 female.
Great Hallingbury: 3×3 male, 2×2 female.
West Ham: 9 male, 7 female.
The same at Pitsea, recently introduced.
Mistley: reported as 3, 2, and 1 only.
Sturmer: 9 male, 8 female.
Wickham St Pauls: 6 male or female, 1 child.

At Horndon on the Hill and Tendring the return is 2×3 male, 3×3 female, but these may be clerical errors.

At Burnham the ordinary tellers occur at the beginning, and at the end nine slow and nine quick strokes are given for male, six and six similarly for female. At Harlow the tellers are given only at the beginning, and the use for a child is a single stroke for a boy and two for a girl. At Finchingfield and Roydon also they are only given at the beginning. At Moreton they are repeated at intervals, at Southminster thrice,[2] and also at Great Braxted and Tolleshunt D'Arcy for one hour; at Farnham, repeated at minute intervals. At Nazing and East Hanningfield the tellers are at the end only; at Great Totham three strokes for male or two for female are given on each bell, with the ordinary 3×3 or 3×2 at the end. At Stock the tellers are repeated a certain number of times according to the age of the deceased; and at Tolleshunt Knights three strokes for a man and two for a woman or child are repeated every five minutes. At Lamarsh and Aythorp Roothing 3×3 strokes appear to be given for all alike. The length of tolling between the two sets of tellers varies from ten minutes (at West Mersea) to one hour. At Coggeshall, Leigh and Great Leighs the tellers are repeated at funerals.

The age of the deceased is indicated by strokes in the following parishes: Berden, Colchester St. Peter, Corringham, Dedham (by request), Feering (at beginning and end) Castle Hedingham, Laindon Hills, Maldon St. Mary, Mistley, Panfield, Great Sampford, Southminster, Tolleshunt Major, Great Totham, Wivenhoe, and Woodford; at Stock by tellers (as above), and at Little Waltham by a different number of strokes for different ages (up to 12, 12 to 25, 25 to 40, etc).

Tolling at funerals is reported in forty-five instances, and chiming also at Panfield, Rainham, and Wickham St. Paul's. At Hempstead the tolling is continued for two hours. At Bobbingworth, Eastwood, Fairstead, Rayne and Great Totham the tolling is quickened when the procession arrives, the bell having been previously tolled forty-five minutes at

[2] The use appears to be: tellers, tolling, tellers, age tolled, tellers.

Bobbingworth and for twenty minutes in triplets at Fairstead. Muffled peals for various personages are customary at Barking, Braintree, Feering, Harwich, Romford, Saffron Walden, Stanford-le-Hope, Stebbing, and Thorington, and doubtless also elsewhere.

Miscellaneous Uses.

The Morning Bell and the Curfew we have already noted as survivals of the old Ave Peals. They are now rapidly dying out all over the country, and barely survive in Essex. But at Harlow both are rung from November 1st to March 25th; the one at 5 a.m., the other at 8 p.m., and the bell on which they are rung is known as the Curfew Bell, not forming part of the ring. The hour and day of the month are tolled. Similarly at Harwich a morning bell is rung daily at 9 a.m, the Curfew at 9 p.m. from November 1st to March 25th. At Dedham a bell is rung at 8 a.m. on Tuesdays. The Curfew is also rung at Wicken Bonant at 8 p.m. (on the tenor), and at Thaxted from September 25th to March 10th, except between Christmas Eve and Plough Monday. Both were formerly rung at Barking, 5 a.m. and 8 p.m., on the fire bell in the Abbey Gateway; at Newport (4 a.m. and 8 p.m.), and at Wivenhoe (6 a.m. and 8 p.m.) At Thaxted there was formerly a Morning Bell, at West Ham and Saffron Walden the Curfew.

The Pancake Bell was formerly rung on Shrove Tuesday at Hempstead and Saffron Walden.

The Gleaning Bell is still rung during harvest (or was within the last twenty years) in seventeen parishes. At Gestingthorpe and Hadstock the hours are 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.; at Belchamp St. Pauls, Boreham, Bulmer, Cressing, Great Maplestead, and Stambourne, at 8 and 6; at Ashdon, Broxted, Farnham, Hempstead, Henham and Manuden, at 9 and 5; at Wendens Ambo at 8.30 a.m.; at Borley and Dedham at times not specified. In thirty-four other parishes it has only been discontinued within living memory. It will be noted that all the survivals are in the north of the county; an interesting commentary on present agricultural conditions. In any case there are probably more instances in this than most counties; in Shropshire and Warwickshire for instance it seems to have entirely disappeared.

A bell is rung for Easter Vestry meetings in twenty-nine parishes.

At Saffron Walden and Thaxted, in cases of fire, the 1st and 2nd bells are chimed quickly.

The only other peculiar use to which we have to call attention is at Harwich, where in stormy weather it was the custom—now rarely observed—to ring a bell to call the people together for special prayer.

Principal Rings in Essex.

Place	Weight of tenor	Diam. of tenor	Diam. of next	Diam. of treble	Date and Founder of Tenor
I. Rings of Ten.					
	cwts.	ins.	ins.	ins.	
Chelmsford	22	49	44	28	Mears 1777
West Ham	28	54	48	28	Mears 1846
Prittlewell	17	46	43	26½	Mears and S. 1872
Walthamstow	19½	48	43	27½	Mears 1852

The weights are taken from the Report of the Essex Association (1904), corrected in a few cases from the founder's lists.

(2) Rings of Eight.

Ardleigh	14	42	39	27	R. Burford
Barking	22¼	48¼	43¼	30	Warner 1871
Bocking	18⅞	49	41	28½	Mears 1856
Brentwood	20	49	43½	30	Mears & S. 1887
Coggeshall	21	49	47	28½	Warner 1877
Colchester St. Peter	21	49	44	29	Lester & Pack 1763
Dedham	?	78	45	28	Thornton 1717
Feering	18	46	42	28½	Graye 1624
Finchingfield	18	45½	41	29½	Osborne 1781
Galleywood	14½	44	40	29	Warner 1873
Halstead	?	46	41	27½	Draper and Land 1575
Harlow	20	49	44	30	Warner 1883
Harwich	14	44	38	27	Mears 1821
Hatfield Broad Oak	29	45	41	30	Patrick 1783
Hornchurch	20	49	44	30	Mears 1779
Loughton	19¼	48½	42	29	Warner 1867
Rayleigh	16	45	39	28	Mears 1790
Romford	?	43	39	27	R. Burford
Saffron Walden	24	52	46	32	Briant 1798
Great Tey	15	42	39	26	Graye 1629
Thaxted	17	46	43	28	Mears 1778
Waltham Abbey	19	48	42	29	Briant 1806
Great Waltham	25	52	47	30	Hodson 1663
Walthamstow St. Saviour	16	46	41	29	Warner 1874
Writtle	19	48	43	29	Mears 1811

Rings of Six.

Ashdon	?	44	41	30	Graye 1665
Great Bardfield	16	44	38	28	Graye 1607
Bobbingworth	13	43	38	29	Mears 1841
Boreham	16	44	40	30	Hodson 1653
Great Bromley	18?	44	39	30	Gardiner 1726
Helions Bumpstead	?	44	39	30	Graye 1641
Earl's Colne	15	44	40	31	Warner 1869
Great Dunmow	23	50	45	32	Mears & S. 1879
High Easter	20	47½	42½	32	Mot 1590
Gestingthorpe	16	44	41	29	Warner 1901
Kelvedon	21	50	45	35	Graye 1608
Newport	18	45	39	31	Warner 1873
South Weald	15	44	38	28½	Wightman 1692
Witham	18	45	41	30	Gardiner 1743

Rings of Five.

Aveley	?	47	46	26	Bartlet 1618
Little Bentley	18	44	42	32	Graye 1626
Colchester St. Leonard	18	44	42	32	Gardiner 1755
Felstead	16	44	42	32	Mears 1818
Sible Hedingham	22?	48	40	33	Graye 1616
Hempstead	?	47	44	33	Tonne 1575
Ramsey	17	44	40	29	Gardiner 1724

In the following rings of eight the tenor does not exceed 13 cwt. or 42 in. in diameter:

	cwts.	ins.		cwts.	ins.
Great Baddow	13	42	St. Mary Magdalene, Harlow	12	41
Belchamp Walter	9	36	Great Ilford	8	35½
Great Bentley	8	35	Radwinter	12	41
Braintree	12¾	42	Stanstead	13	42
Foxearth	7	34	Widford	12	40

The following single bells are also worth noting for their size:

Debden	larger bell	Diam. 44in.	East Mersea	bell	44
Harlow	Curfew bell	41	Great Oakley	bell	43
Maldon St. Peter	bell	46	Wicken Bonant	tenor of three	43
	Widdington	tenor of three 44			

The hour clock bell at Colchester Town Hall weighs 25 cwt; that at East Ham Town Hall 19 cwt.

Part II

THE INSCRIPTIONS ON
THE CHURCH BELLS OF ESSEX,
WITH THEIR HISTORY AND USES,
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY PARISHES

PART II

THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE CHURCH BELLS OF ESSEX THEIR HISTORY AND USES

ABBERTON. St. Andrew. One bell.

1. MILE S + GRAYE + MADE + ME + 1663

The small lettering with each word on a separate *patera* followed by a quatrefoil stop (except the date) is characteristic of Miles Graye the younger (see p. 96).

No Inventories.

Morant (i. p. 414): "1 Bell." Muilman (v. p. 428) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 178.

Thanks to Rev. H. T. W. Eyre.

ABBESS ROOTHING, see Roothing, Abbess.

ALDBOROUGH HATCH. St. Peter. One bell.

I. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1861. (22⅝ in.

Church consecrated 1863; parish formed out of Great Ilford. There was apparently an older chapel existing in the eighteenth century, of which there is a mention in 1746. See Lysons, *Environs of London*, iv. p. 186; Tuck, *Hist. of Barking*, p. 45; Tasker, *Ilford Past and Present*, p. 121.

The bell hangs in a small tower, and is difficult of access. We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Hawkins for the description of it.

ALDHAM. Two bells.

1. Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis (see page 39) (3[illegible] in.

2. Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata (see p. 23) (32 in.

1st: by Thomas Bullisdon (p. 40); ordinary caps. (Plate XI., 1-6); shield Plate XII., 10.
2nd: by William Dawe; the cross is Plate X., 2, the stop Plate IX., 10; on the crown

the large variety of the laver-shield (Plate X., 6), thrice repeated; medium-sized capitals (Plate IX.) with fine set of smalls (taller than the capitals).

T.R.E. "Ilm Remayning three bellys w' y Roopys waying be estemac' xij c." (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 45).

Morant (ii. p. 201): "two Bells." Muilman (vi. p. 181) the same. See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 231, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 45.

ALPHAMSTONE.

Three bells.

1.  Sancte ✠ Gorge ✠ Ora ✠ Pro ✠ Nobis (32½ in.

2. IN HONORE SCAVNTE MARIE (see p. 82) (30 in.

3.  Sancta ✠ Maria ✠ Ora ✠ Pro ✠ Nobis (39 in.

Nos. 1 and 3 from the Bury foundry, probably not earlier than 1500; the cross in both cases is Pl. XVIII., 4; the stop, Pl. XVIII., 9. Both have on the shoulder the Bury shield Pl. XVIII., 11, thrice repeated. See page 53.

No. 2 is probably by Austen Bracker (see p. 82); his date is about 1550. The cross is Pl. XXXII., 7, subsequently used by Thomas Gardiner of Sudbury; the stop is *Cambs.*, Fig. 9, previously used by the Lynn founder Derby (see p. 11). The letters are on separate paterae, somewhat widely spaced; they occur again on the 4th at Little Cornard, Suffolk, and in a smaller form on most of his bells, as at Newton, Cambs, and Little Welnetham, Suffolk (see Pl. XXVII., 4-9).

"This interesting pre-Reformation trio has been evidently untouched, and probably very seldom visited since they were first hung. It is a case of a long ladder and a good clothes-brush." (C.D. in *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 113). See also *Essex Arch. Trans.* iii. p. 66 ff. One of the bells is said to have been cracked by the recent fall of the tower (see *Essex Review*, 1905, p. 240).

Morant (ii. p. 268): "In the belfry there is only one bell," an obvious error. Muilman (ii. p. 74) has '3 bells.'

ALRESFORD.

St. Peter.

One bell.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1860.

On waist :—  (26in.

PATENT

Weight of bell 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 27lbs. Note L.

No Inventories.

Morant (i. p. 453); "2 Bells." Muilman (vi. p. 20) the same. See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 44.

ALTHORNE.

St. Andrew. Two bells.

1. ✠ Vox Auguſtine Sonet In Aure Dei ✠ T B (31 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1638 (32 in.

"It is very curious that the larger bell here should have the lighter note." J.C.L.S.

1st bell by Thomas Harrys of London, c. 1480 (see p. 41). The initial crowned capitals also occur on a bell by Harrys at Henham. The cross and smalls are those ordinarily used by Harrys; the capitals are if anything smaller than the other letters. See for the stamps Pl. XIV., 1-4.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'ALLTHORNE It'm iiij bells hangyng in the Stepill conteynyng in wayte by estimacion l c' (50 cwt.). (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 237). Morant (i. p. 362): "3 bells." Muilman (v. p. 332) the same.

Thanks to Rev. H. T. W. Eyre and Mr. Miller Christy.

ARDLEIGH.

St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON.

On waist: THE SIX OLD BELLS RESTORED, AND TWO TREBLES ADDED IN MEMORY OF THE REV. CANON T. W. PERRY BY HIS PARISHIONERS AND FRIENDS 1892.

(27 in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— GREVILLE T. HALES, VICAR.

G. G. FENN } CHURCHWARDENS.
J. M. LUGAR }

(28 in.

3. IOHN ✦ DARBIE ✦ MADE ✦ ME ✦ 1676

(29 in.

4. IOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1675 THOMAS LVFKIN C W

(31 in.

5. THOMAS GARDINER SVDBVRY FECIT 1727

On the waist: RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY LONDON 1892 (33 in.

6. CHARLES NEWMAN MADE MEE 1689 (35 in.

7. J: BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1802. P: BROMLEY & T: COOPER C: WARDENS. (39 in.

8. Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata (see p. 7) (42 in.

Tenor probably by Robert Burford: see p. 15. The tenor at Romford is similar. The crosses are Plate VI., 5 and *Glouc.*, 58; the capitals, *Bucks*, plate X. (cf. Pl. VI., 6).

The old 5th (then the 3rd) was inscribed:

THOMAS ✣ GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ✣ FECIT ✣ ✣ 1727

Weights and notes of new bells:—

1)	4 cwt.	1 qr.	17 lbs.	F sharp.
2)	4	1	21	F
5)	6	5	0	B

The tenor weighs 18 cwt., note F sharp.

Morant (i. p. 435): '6 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 466) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 106. See *Church Bells*, 19 Aug. 1892.

Customs:—

Death knell rung 24 hours after death.
On Sundays bells generally chimed at 7.30; rung at 10 and 6.30.
On New Year's Eve the old year is tolled out and a muffled peal rung.
On Good Friday at 2.55 the bell is tolled (at end of Three Hours' Service).
A bell tolled for Vestry Meetings. Ringing occasionally for Weddings.

A board under the tower records that

"On Tuesday August 9th 1892
Eight members of the
Essex Association of Change Ringers
rang upon these Bells
For the first time a true peal
of Kent Trebles Bob Major
5,024 changes in 3 hours and 10 minutes.'
[Here follow names]

Many thanks to Rev. R. H. Grubbe, Vicar.

For the following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts we are further indebted to the kindness of the Vicar:

1552 Sept. 23.	Item payd for mendyng the bells ffor meyte and wages			xijd
1770 Apr. 16.	Paid for four Ringing Days	2	8	0
	Paid George Watt's bill for Bell Ropes	1	0	8
1772 Apr. 22.	Paid Jos Garling for two Ringing Days	1	4	0
	Paid Richard Browning for two Ringing Days	1	4	0
	[Dec. 2, and 1776-1777 four similar entries]			
1777 Oct. 1.	Watts Bill for Oil, Ropes, &c.		8	9
1779 Apr. 5.	Oil for the Bells and Clock		2	6
	Mending the Ropes for the Bells		1	6
	[1778-1783 payments for Ringing as before]			
1781 Apr. 5.	Allowed for Beer puting up the Bells		3	4
Apr. 10.	Mending the Bell Ropes		5	0
	For a new rope to great Bell 7lb.		4	1
1782 Mar. 26.	Paid Mr. Bedford's Bill for work done to the Bell, Clock, Fane, &c.	4	10	6
	Paid John Bond's bill for „ „ „ „	2	15	3
	Paid John Southgate's „ „ „ „		2	9
1784 Feb. 10.	Paid Mr. Bedford's bill for the Bells, &c.	7	7	6
	Paid John Bond's bill for work in the steeple	1	3	5
1789 Dec. 13.	Mr. James' Ringing Bill	1	4	0
1800 Apr. 11.	Paid Mr. Bull two Ringing Days	1	4	10
	Paid Mr. Rawling as per Bill for Bell Ropes	2	0	6

"Beer for the Ringers" is a constant item about this time. Thus in 1814:—

Mr. Cooper to Mary Vince (a publican)				
May 29.	Lounce for the Ringers	0	12	0
June 4.	Lowance	0	12	0
July 7.	Lowance	0	12	0
		1	16	0
1824 May 29.	Beer for the Ringers	1	4	0
	At an Easter meeting about 1823:—			
	To tolling the Bell Beer and Spirit for Davy	0	0	9

From *A Few Notes on the Parish of Ardleigh* (1905), p. 30:—

1804 Jan. 16.	Paid Mr. Briant for recasting the 5th Bell 28 p. cwt.	£18	1	0
„ 27.	Munnings for casting the Brasses for the Bells	5	2	8
Apr. 2.	Paid Bull and Vince for 2 Ringing Days each £1. 4. 0.	2	8	0
1809 Apr. 2.	Paid Mr. Bull for Hanging Bells and repairing Wheels	13	19	4½
1821 Oct. 5.	Item for toling the bell for the Queen's Burial by Mr. Bishop's order	0	2	0

[This was of course Queen Caroline, whose corpse was brought from London through Ardleigh to Harwich.]

ARKESDEN.

St. Margaret. Six bells.

1. **1701** (23 in.

2. J: WOLF ESQ. BENEFACTOR. J: BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1814. (24 in.

3. **1701** 25 in.

4. 1701 (28 in.

5. WILL. MAYNARD ESQR. 1701 30 in.

6. NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE DEI THO TRIGGE WILL MORRIS 1710 *On waist:* C W 34 in.

The founder of Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 is evidently Richard Keene, who was then casting at Royston (see p. 118). The 2nd is probably a recast of one of his and may have originally borne the inscription "Rich. Keene cast this ring" as at Hadstock. The tenor is also by Keene, the date probably being an error for 1701, as his bells do not go later than 1702 in Essex. He has here adopted a form of inscription favoured by W. Haulsey of St. Ives (see p. 160). The R from his alphabet is given in Pl. XXXII., 1. The 2nd is not mentioned in the list of Briant's bells (Stahlschmidt's *Herts*, p. 65).

Will. Maynard Esq. (5th bell) was probably one of the family of Thomas Maynard, who purchased the Manor of Woodhall in 1700 (Morant, ii. p. 590).

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552 "iij bells by estimacon of xxiiij^{s} weight." (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 591): "6 Bells." Muilman (iii. p. 56) the same. See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 180.

CUSTOMS:—

Death knell, four for a man, three for a woman, two for a child, early on morning following death.

Tenor tolled at funerals.

On Sundays bells chimed at 8, 12, and 6.30.

Ringing on New Year's Eve, and for weddings.

Thanks to Rev. H. M. Fearn, Vicar.

ASHDON. All Saints. Six bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1843.

Inscr. THE GIFT OF B. CHAPMAN D.D. RECTOR. (30 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842. (32 in.

3. THOMAS LESTER & T. PACK FECIT MARTIN PAGE & THOS REEDER CH: WARDENS 1754. 34 in.

4. W. & T. MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1787. MESSRS. WM HAYLOCK & DANL KENT CH. WARDENS. (36 in.

5. 

(41 in.

6. MILES + GRAYE + MADE + ME + 166? FE (44 in.

Tenor 14 cwt. 3rd: the lettering is that used originally by R. Phelps; this is one of the earliest bells with the name of Pack. 5th: by a Bury founder (see p. 53); the cross is Pl. XVIII., 5, the double stop Pl. XVIII., 6; for the D and N see Pl. XIX., 1, 2; the inscription is a very favourite one with this foundry.

"A superb six, in excellent ringing order; 5 and 6 remarkable for their tone." (Joseph Clarke in 1884).

C. D. noted in 1890: "For some four years the bells have not been rung up, the tower being thought unsafe (the fall of Hempstead tower seems to have alarmed the district). They are all secured by a lath passed through the wheel of each and nailed down to the frame. They are chimed by Ellacombe's apparatus, and are all in good order. The sexton says that No. 2 was given by the Parish when the treble was given by the Rector; both were recasts (but see below). The Rev. Benedict Chapman who gave the treble was Master of Gonville and Caius College (the patrons of the living) from 1839 to 1852.

T. R. E. 5 Oct., 1552 (Stowe MSS. 827). 'iiij belles in the steple of lviij^{li} a sanctus bell, a litle bell at the chauncelles ende iij hande belles.'

Cole in 1744, Morant (ii. p. 541), and Muilman, (ii. p. 313) all have '5 Bells.' But if the present 1st and 2nd were both recasts (see above) it looks as if there had then been six. Probably the sexton was wrong.

See *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 102, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N. S. iii. p. 102.

The fourth bell is used for funerals.

On Sundays the 4th is chimed at 9 a.m., for services the 2nd, and the tenor on Good Friday.

During the gleaning season the 4th bell is rung at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Thanks to Rev. D. B. R. Banham, Rector.

The Report of the Essex Ringing Association for 1904 states that the bells are still not rung, the tower being unsafe. The Rector in 1905 stated that the bells were still "clocked" and *fixed dead*.

ASHELDHAM. St. Lawrence. One bell.

1. SANCTE PETRE ORA

RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1884.

JOHN DENNIS, CHURCHWARDEN. (26 in.

Pits for three. There is apparently no record of the predecessor of this bell, but the present one must be presumed to repeat its dedication, if no more.

T. R. E. Sept. 1552. 'Asshyldam. It'm three bellys by estymatyon vij hundreth weyte.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 233).

Morant (i. p. 368): 'two Bells, or only one.' Muilman (v. p. 347): '1 bell.'

ASHEN. St. Augustine. Three bells.

1. (*On crown*:—) + ALICIA

+ AVE : MARIA : GRA : PLENA : DNS : TECUM (27¾ in.

21

2. (*On crown*:—) + THOMAS
+ IEC : NAZAREN : REX : IUDEORUM (30 in.

3. Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum  (36 in.

An untouched Pre-Reformation ring. The treble and 2nd are from the Lynn foundry, (about 1330); they are probably by Thomas de Lenne, and resemble a bell formerly at Wood Rising, Norfolk, illustrated by L'Estrange (p. 201); the cross is in an octagon. There are some peculiarities in the lettering, such as the Roman M, the U or V formed by a reversed N, the reversed I in 'Maria,' 'Ihc,' and 'Iudeorum,' and the reversed D in 'Dominus'; the Z and N in 'Nazaren' are also reversed. See Plate XVI. and p. 46.

Tenor by Henry Jordan; capitals Pl. XI., 12; other stamps Pl. XII., 4-6; see page 37. Original frames; belfry shockingly dirty and neglected.

Morant (ii. p. 341): '3 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 190) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 230; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 66 ff.

Death knell tolled; apparently no tellers; tenor for adults, middle bell for children.

Gleaning bell formerly rung at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., discontinued some twenty-five years ago.

ASHINGDON. St. Andrew. One bell.

1. THO MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1791 

Incised below:—THOS KEYES & BENJN PALMER CHH WARDENS (24 in.

The tower is very small, and the bell is difficult of access, a long ladder having to be introduced through a low and narrow doorway.

T. R. E. Oct., 1552. 'Ashendon . . . . Mdm that we hadd ij bells the wych war stolen the wych be estymacyon dyd waye A hundreth waythe.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 215).

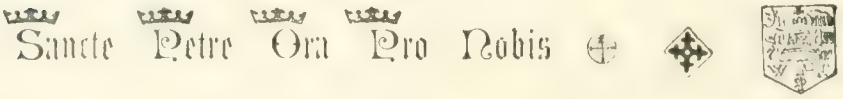
Morant (i. p. 322). '1 Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 248) the same.

Benton (*Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i.p. 20) notes that the old bell was cracked and sold.

AVELEY. St. Michael. Five bells.

1. MR ✠ LAMBART C ✠ W ✠ MR ✠ PEAD VICAR ✠ 1712  (26 in.

2. IOHN WAVLETT MADE ME 1712 (29 in.

3. Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis  (32¾ in.

4. RICHARD SPICER IEREMIAH PATCH CH-WARDENS 1692

Below the date: I  B (33½ in.

5. THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME 1618 (36½ in.

1st and 2nd by John Waylett (p. 121). The Rev. D. Pead was Vicar 1712-1769.

3rd by William Culverden (p. 42); capitals Plate XIII., 5-7; shield Plate XIII., 1; cross Plate VII., 5.

4th by James Bartlet (p. 77); trade mark, Plate XXV., 2; 5th by Thomas, in slightly smaller lettering.

"Nos. 1, 2, and 5 are cracked and useless; and the other two will speedily share the same fate, for they have been 'clocked.' The wheels and fittings generally are very much out of repair." (J. C. L. S). H. W. King also notes: "The third bell has no clapper, and the crown staple is worn away." Nothing further had been done up to 1905, but steps are now being taken to restore the tower and bells.

T.R.E. 3 Oct, 1552. 'iiij bells & a saunts bell conteyning xj . . . .' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 170).

Morant (i. p. 84): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 346) the same.

Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 73, gives the inscription on the 3rd; see also Palin, *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 169. The 3rd bell is popularly supposed to be dated 1400 *(sic)*, an error perpetuated in several topographical and other works.

Customs:—Death Knell within 24 hours.
Bells chimed for 15 minutes before Sunday services.
A bell rung for vestry meetings.

Thanks to Rev. W. E. Spencer, Vicar; also to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

AYTHORP ROOTHING see Roothing, Aythorp.

BADDOW, GREAT. St. Mary. 8 + 1 bells.

1. ⁘ I MEAN TO MAKE IT UNDERSTOOD THAT THO' IM LITTLE YET IM GOOD MEARS 1781 (28 in.

2. : THE GIFT OF Mr. WASTON GOWER 1738 RECAST 1809 THOMAS MEARS & SON
2nd line:—OF LONDON FECIT (29 in.

3. THE Revd. ALEXd. LONGMORE VICAR Mr. WILLIAM POLLY CH. WARDEN W. & T. MEARS OF LONDON (29 in.
2nd line:—FECIT 1787

4. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDRR 1837 (30 in.

5. JNo GODSALVE CROSS ESQr THE REVd Mr LONGMORE VICAR ◇◇◇◇ W. MEARS FECIT 1781 (33 in.

6. WHILST THUS WE JOIN IN CHEARFULL SOUND MAY LOVE AND LOYALTY ABOUND: MEARS 1781 (34 in.

7. ⁘ TO HONOR BOTH OF GOD & KING OUR VOICES SHALL IN CONSORT RING: MEARS 1781 (36 in.

8. THE FOUNDER HE HATH PLAY'D HIS PART THAT SHEWES HE'S MASTER OF HIS ART SO HANG ME WELL & RING ME TRUE & I WILL SOUND YOUR PRAISES DUE CHAPMAN & MEARS OF LONDON FECERUNT 1789 (42 in.

S. *No inscription.* (22 in.

Weight of tenor 13 cwt., note B flat.

The occurrence of William Mears' name alone on Nos. 1, 5, 6, and 7 denotes his appearance as an independent founder, as also at Chelmsford and Hornchurch (see p. 138); in the following year he joined Chapman, who naturally inherited the Whitechapel business after Pack's death in 1780. On the tenor we see the two in partnership, but several bells exist with the date 1782 on which Chapman's name occurs alone (see p. 137).

Morant (ii. p. 20): '5 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 150): '6 bells.'

In the Ringing-chamber are records of the following peals:—

16 Aug. 1890: 5040 Grandsire Triples.

1 Nov. 1890: 5056 Bob Major.

6 Dec. 1902: Holt's Original Grandsire Triples.

All rung by the Essex Association.

Best thanks to Mr. Miller Christy.

BADDOW, LITTLE.

St. Mary. Four bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1636 (30 in.

2. Sancte Toma Ora pro Nobis (34 in.

3. John: :der: made: :me: (36 in.

4. SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS (41 in.

2nd by Henry Jordan; see Plate XI., 10-12; Plate XII., 4-6; and page 37.

4th by a London founder about 1400 (see p. 13). The letters are much corroded, and so much defaced as to be almost illegible; but Mr. Tyssen's careful rubbing seems to shew that the A is identical with that on Little Totham 1st. *Possibly* this bell is by William Powdrell, or one of the Burfords.

Morant (ii. p. 25): '3 Bells' (an obvious error). Muilman (i. p. 168) the same, probably copying Morant.

BARDFIELD, GREAT.

St. Mary. 6 + 1 bells.

1. JOHN TAYLOR & Co. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH
On waist:— AD GLORIAM DEI
ET AD COMMEMORANDUM
QUINQUACESIMUM
VICTORIAE REGNANTIS
ANNUM 1887
W. E. L. LAMPET VICAR
C. CLARK, T. D. SMITH } CHURCHWARDENS
1889. (28 in.

2. MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1602 (30 in.

3. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1847

Below:— THE GIFT OF WILLIAM SANDLE, ESQ. (33 in.

4. **SANCTA. TRINITAS. UNUS. DEUS.**

On waist:—(*a*) **MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1602.** (*b*) 

JOHN TAYLOR RECAST ME 1889. (35 in.

5. **CUM. VOCO. AD. TEMPLUM. VENITE.**

On waist:—(*a*) **J. WAYLETT FECIT 1705.** (*b*) 

W. E. L. LAMPET HAD ME RECAST 1889. (38 in.

6. *As No.* 2. (44 in.

Clock bell. *Inaccessible.* (c. 20 in.

Treble, 4th, and 5th by Taylor of Loughborough, whose trade-mark appears on the waist of the two larger. Weights:—(1) 5 cwts. 2 lbs.; (4) 8 cwts.; (5) 10 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. The tenor weighs about 14 cwts. (16 cwts. according to Essex Association Report for 1904).

The clock-bell hangs outside, halfway up the spire, and is all but inaccessible; it is apparently an eighteenth century bell, about 20 in. in diameter. There were originally five bells, and the old 3rd and 4th were recast when the new treble was added. The old 3rd was inscribed like the present 2nd; the old 4th:—

SR MARTIN LVMLEY C W I WAYLET FECT 1705

Diameters, 35½ in. and 39 in. Stahlschmidt noted of the 3rd:—"Some wag has filed away the upper part of the 6 in the date, so that it looks like 1002, the seven being reversed." But he is wrong in reading the last figure as a 7; it is certainly a 2. Probably the whole five were originally cast or recast by Graye in 1602; the present 2nd and 6th are, since the disappearance of that at Bulmer, the oldest bells by him remaining, and are inscribed in the same plain, medium-sized letters as at Tollesbury (1604) and Kelvedon (1608) (see p. 93).

T. R. E. 5 Oct., 1552:—'iiij belles by estymacõn of xxxvj^{c} weight a sanctus belle of lx^{li} iij hand belles a litle bell that hangeth over the chauncell dore.' (Sold) 'a challis of silver & gilt broken and a shipp of silver broken for vj^{li} iij^{s} iiij^{d} w^{ch} money they bestowed upon newe brasyng of the belles and newe hanging of there bell frames in the steple.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Salmon and Morant (ii. p. 521) give five bells; Muilman (ii. p. 295) '5 bells and a clock.

See *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 103 (new bells not mentioned) and *Church Bells*, 8th Nov., 1889, for re-opening.

The Lumley family of Bardfield Lodge (see old 4th) formerly had large estates in the neighbourhood. The Sir Martin who gave the bell succeeded to the title in 1702, married

three wives and died in 1711. He was Sheriff of Essex in 1710. (Morant, ii, p. 519; *Essex Review*, 1900, p. 2ff).

Mr. R. H. Browne of Stapleford Abbots kindly sends the following extract, copied by him from the Visitation Records at Chelmsford (Vol. xv. fol. 75).

A.D. 1619. Henry Byam for taking away a bell-clapper without the consent of the churchwardens . . . . alleged that one John Newman who dyed in the town & gave many good gifts to the parish & being a man of good estate his Exōr was desirous that the bells should be rung at his funeral & because one of the clappers was broken, Hen. Tabor, one of the Churchwardens being in this man's shop, sent for the clapper and willed him to mend it, which he said he did and returned it.

At the Lodge there is a clock bell inscribed .—

MEARS LONDON 1838

by Thomas Mears; the clock was put up in 1719 (see *Essex Review*, 1900, p. 2ff.).

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

BARDFIELD, LITTLE. St. Katherine. Two bells.

1. **WILLIAM LAND MADE ME 1624** (32 in.

2.  Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata  (36½ in.

There is framing for four bells.

For William Land see p. 81. The larger bell is by John Bird (p. 27): cross Plate X., 3 (small variety); shield Plate X., 6; large capitals (cf. Plate X., 7, 8) and fine minuscules. Cf. the 4th at Laindon Clays, almost a duplicate of this.

T. R. E. 5 Oct. 1552 'three belles w^t the sanctus by estimacōn of xx^c weight ij hand belles of xij^l weight'. (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 524) '2 belles.' Muilman (ii. p. 286) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 103.

In 1587 a Visitation (preserved at Chelmsford) reports the absence of bell ropes, but at another in 1607 this want had been supplied; the defective state of the tower is also reported upon. (*Essex Review*, 1906, p. 40).

BARDFIELD SALING, see SALING, LITTLE.

BARKING. St. Margaret. Eight bells.

1. **RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1883.**

On the waist:— ALTHOUGH I AM BUT VERY SMALL
I WILL BE HEARD AMONGST YOU ALL.
J. S. RICHARDSON VICAR
E. GALLAWAY
J. WILLETT } CHURCHWARDENS
J. GLYNES 1883 (30 in.

2. *The same, but with date* 1888.

On the waist:— J. S. RICHARDSON VICAR
H. H. MASON
J. GLYNES
E. GALLAWAY } CHURCHWARDENS (31½ in.

3. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON (32½ in.

4. *As No. 1, but with date* 1871.

On the waist:—Royal Arms with PATENT *below* (35 in.

5. THOˢ TYSER & THOˢ TYLER CH: WARDENS 1758 LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT (36½ in.

6. *As No. 1, but with date* 1886

On the waist, as No. 2, with an additional churchwarden's name: E. J. BEAL.
(39½ in.

7. 1753 THOˢ LESTER & T: PACK (*Incised:—*) FECIT MR SAVAGE TYNDALL VICAR WICKS WILLSHER & RICHD STRADLING CH WARDENS (43¼ in.

8. *As No. 4.*

On the waist:— VENBLE HUGH W. JERMYN VICAR
F. MEAD
E. H. PARSONS } CHURCHWARDENS
J. T. QUASH 1871 (48½ in.

Weight and note of 4th bell, 8 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs., B flat; of the tenor, 21 cwt. 11 lbs. (the list of Essex rings, 1904, says 22¼ cwts.), E flat. The list of Essex rings states that the bells are 'in good order.' The 3rd was cast in 1846. The former ring was as follows:—

1. THO I AM BUT SMALL I WILL BE HEARD AMONGST YOU ALL • R • C J 7 4 6 • • (29 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1834 (30 in.

3. *Present 3rd.*

4. RT CATLIN FECIT J 7 4 6 (35 in.

5. *Present 5th.*

6. JOHN LAMBERT & JOHN HOMER C: WARDENS. JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD FECIT 1793 (40 in.

7. *Present 7th.*

8. STEPHENS D.D VICAR ✿ WILLIAM COCKING HENRY IRRELAND CHURCH WARDENS • R C FECIT 1746

(49 in.

The 1st, 4th and 8th, by Robert Catlin (p. 130); coins of Queen Anne on the 8th, and various floral ornaments.

T. R. E. Inventories defective.

Morant (i. p. 9): 'A ring of six Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 283): '8 good bells.' The former is presumably wrong here. See also *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 345.

The Ven. H. W. Jermyn (see tenor), was educated at Trin. Hall, Cambridge, (B.A., 1841, M.A., 1847, D.D. 1871); he was Vicar of Barking 1870-71, Bishop of Colombo 1871-75, and Bishop of Brechin and Primus of Scotland from 1875 to his death in 1903.

The Rev. S. Tyndall (7th bell) was Vicar 1751-62, and the Rev. W. Stephens (old tenor) from 1746 to 1751.

The names of the three churchwardens on the 1st, 2nd, and 8th should be noted, the additional one being originally appointed for the Ilford Ward (see Lysons, *Environs of London*, iv. p. 56).

CUSTOMS:—On Sundays bells rung for services, and occasionally after Evensong.

Ringing at 5 a.m. on great Festivals; also on Dedication Festival, and King's Birthday, and before and after midnight service on New Year's Eve; rarely for weddings.

Death Knell on 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, or tenor (according to age) as soon as possible after death; the same at funerals. Bells rung half or fully muffled for Royalty, Church Dignitaries, or deceased ringers.

Fourth bell used for daily services.

Thanks to Mr. T. Faulkner, Ringer.

The curfew was formerly rung daily on 7th bell from 29th September to 25th March at 8 p.m.; also a morning bell at 5 a.m. (see *Essex Review*, 1899, p. 108).

In 1886 the Essex Association rang 6080 changes on these bells in 3 hrs. 52 mins. (see *Bell News*, v. p. 277). Several other peals recorded on boards.

In the gateway at the entrance to the churchyard there was formerly a bell used for fires and ringing curfew, the gateway tower itself being in pre-Reformation times a chapel of the Holy Rood attached to the nunnery. In Salmon's time it was known as the Fire Bell Gate. Lysons (*op. cit.* p. 71) gives an extract from Catherine de la Pole's Register, but without date, shewing how the parishioners obtained permission from the abbess to replace the bell which was alleged to be 'crasid and fectief.' They were allowed to put up one of the same weight, although it was maintained that the old one was 'neither crasid nor fectief.'

The chapel-of-ease of ST. PAUL, erected in 1893, has one small bell. For other district churches in this parish see under ALDBOROUGH HATCH, BARKINGSIDE, ILFORD (GREAT.)

BARKINGSIDE.

Holy Trinity. 1 Bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1839 (21 in.

Church consecrated 1841; parish formed out of Great Ilford.
Bell difficult of access.
Many thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

BARLING. All Saints. Two bells.

1. Iohn: :vier: made: :me:

(33 in.

2. IOHN • H(ODSON • MADE • ME) • 1666 • ⚜ GA • WS • IS • C • WARDENS WH • CH • ⚜

34 in.

For the smaller bell cf. Little Baddow 3rd. The larger has been badly cracked; Mr. H. W. King noted in 1847 'broken and clamped with iron over the maker's name,' and in Mr. Tyssen's rubbing the part from the H of Hodson to ME is wanting for this reason. For John Hodson see p. 114; W. H. denotes the initials of his foreman William Hull, C. H. those of his son Christopher; the marks are two fleurs-de lys and three coins.

The Visitation of 1297 gives here: 'Item campanarium bonum cum ij campanis bene cordatis; that of 1458: 'due Campane manuales, tria tintinnabilia; tres Campane insimul concordantes.' (W. S. Simpson, *Visitation of Churches belonging to St. Pauls*, Camden Soc., 1895).

T. R. E. Sept. 1552. 'It'm iiij belles one waying xiij^{ten} c. Another waying viijc the other waying di. c. It'm ij haus (?) bells waynge x^{dzen} pounds.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 216).

Morant (i. p. 309): '4 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 229) the same.'

See Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 48; he says there were formerly three bells.

BARNSTON. Two Bells.

Both devoid of inscription or marks of any kind; the respective diameters are 22 in. and 24 in. They date from the middle of the seventeenth century, the previous bells having been destroyed in a fire in 1665, together with the tower or turret in which they hung; they were replaced by the present pair and the cupola containing them.

Morant (ii. p. 450): '1 Bell.'

BASILDON. Holy Cross. Three bells.

1. JAMES DODSON CH: WARDEN 1756 LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT (2[illegible] in.

2. **W. LAND 1634** (29 in.

3. Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis   

33 in.
22

2nd: Ct. Lt. Bardfield 1st. 3rd: by Henry Jordan (see page 37).
Mr. H. W. King notes '1st cracked and clamped with iron over the word PACK.'
Morant (i. p. 251) leaves number of bells blank. Muilman (v. p. 134), '3 bells.'
See *Essex Arch. Trans.* N. S. iii. p. 295.
There is a 'Bell Field' here.

BEAUCHAMP ROOTHING, see ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP.

BEAUMONT with MOZE. St. Leonard. Two Bells.

1. *No inscription.*

2. IOHN DARBIE MADE ME 16

These two bells hang one above the other in an open stone turret with pyramidal spire above, being chimed by levers; the upper one is probably ancient, but has no inscription or band for one; on the lower, the two last figures of the date have been cut away, but the year indicated may be 1678, that of the union of the two parishes.

Bell inspected through glasses, April, 1906. [H.B.W.]

T. R. E. "BEMONT. In prymys iij bells."
"MOSE. Imp'm^{s} iiij bellys hangyng in the stepyll Itm ij hand bellys."
(*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. pp. 7, 18).

Morant (i. p. 487): "In a wooden Belfrey are 2 Bells." Muilman (vi. p. 80): "2 bells."
Essex Review, 1897, p. 44.

The church at Moze has long been demolished, and the two parishes were united in 1678.

BEECH, HIGH. Holy Innocents.

13 hemispherical bells supplied by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank in 1874.

Church originally built 1836 and dedicated to St. Paul; superseded in 1884 by the present church of the Holy Innocents (erected in 1873).

The parish is taken out of Waltham Abbey.

BELCHAMP OTTEN. St. Ethelbert and All Saints. Three bells.

1. *On waist:—*



Johannes tonne me fecit



(*Above the* I, *medallion with figure of knight*) (28 in.

2. *The same; the circular medallion repeated on rev. of upper part of bell.* (30 in.

3. THOMAS ✣ CHAPLYN ✣ GENT ✣ WARDEN HP MADE ✣ ME ✣ 1695 ✣ ✣ ✣ (34 in.

The marks on 1st and 2nd are: above the cross, a coin; on left, a figure in oval; on right, a bearded head in hat, apparently Henry VIII (Plate XXI., 2); the large cross is Plate XX., 1. 3rd: by Henry Pleasant; bored through the crown, and said to be cracked. Thomas Chaplyn was probably connected with a family of that name settled at Cornish Hall, Finchingfield, at the end of the sixteenth century; there was a Thomas baptised 19th Feb. $166\frac{6}{7}$, but he seems to have died in 1674.

Muilman (ii. p. 170): "3 bells."

See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 231, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 68.

CUSTOMS:—

Death-Knell 24 hours after death; three strokes for male, two for female.

On Sundays bells chimed at 8 a.m. for a minute or two; for later services, chimed for fifteen minutes, followed by tolling for fifteen minutes.

Gleaning bell formerly at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., until about 1880.

According to an entry by a former Rector (Rev. Thomas Wright) in one of the Registers, John Ryce, who died in 1498, left some property for Requiem masses, and *inter alia* to the Sexton 'for ringing there unto threepence; also for the reparation of Bell-ropes fourpence.'

Thanks to Rev. H. P. Parmenter, Rector.

BELCHAMP ST. PAULS. St. Andrew. Five bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1682

Below:—  *(continued all round)*

RECAST 1902 

(29 in.

2. MILES ✣ GRAYE ✣ MADE ✣ ME ✣ 1682

(30 in.

3. IOHN ✣ ✣ ✣ THORNTON ✣ ✣ ✣ MADE ✣ ✣ ✣ ME ✣ ✣ ✣ 1716 ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣

(32 in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1626 (35 in.

5. MATT - HARDY ✣ C - W ✣ THO-GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ✣ FECIT ✣ 1745 ✣ ✣

(38 in.

New frames and fittings; iron headstocks; cannons removed from old bells, which are screwed tight to the headstocks through a circular iron band. Pits for six, with a view to a future treble.

The old treble was inscribed exactly as the present 2nd, diam. 27 in. On the stock of the new one (by Taylor of Loughborough) is $\frac{28}{2}\frac{1}{1}$, a mystic number such as appears on most of

their recent bells; on the waist is Taylor's trade-mark. The weight of the new bell is 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs.; the tenor weighs 12 cwt. Crosses on tenor Plate XXXII., 5.

Bells re-dedicated by the Bishop of Colchester, 29 March, 1903.

Visitation of 1297: "Belchamp. Campanarium melius cooperiendum. Item ij campane quarum una fracta. Item ij Tintinnabula."

1458: "Duo tintinnabilia." . . . (See under Barling).

Morant (ii. p.329): '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 168) the same.

Essex Review, 1898, p. 231.

Gleaning Bell rung at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

BELCHAMP WALTER. St. Mary. 8 + 1 bells.

1. THE REV^D. SAM^L. RAYMOND ✠ PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1778 (24 in.

2. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1774 ✠ (26 in.

3. CUM VOCO VENITE: T. OSBORN DOWNHAM NORFOLK FECIT 1782. (26½ ins.

4. C. & G. MEARS FEC^T. J844. (27 in.

5. ✠ THOMAS GARDINER CAST VS THREE 1712 (29½ in.

6. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT 1780 (31 in.

7. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1871.

Around waist: REV^D. J. H. S. CLERE RAYMOND LAY RECTOR (1871)

✠

CHA^S ADAMS } CHURCHWARDENS 1871.
ROB^T FIRMIN }

On the opposite side:—



PATENT (33½ in.

8. JOHN MAYNE ESQ. KESINGTON MIDDLESEX FEB: 9 1781: THO^S OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT. (30½ in.

Clock Bell. *Blank.* (24 in.

Weight of 7th, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs., note B flat; tenor about 9½ cwt. In good ringing order. A drawing of the old 7th, made before it was broken up, is pasted inside the cover of the Register. It was by John Bird (p. 28), and was inscribed:

 Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis 

The shields on the 5th are (1) a Latin cross; (2) divided per pale and per chief; (3) a cross *humettée* (*bis*); see Plate XXXII., 6, 8, 10; the stamp on the waist of the 7th is the Raymond crest. The 5th bell shares with the 4th at Moreton the distinction of being the earliest of Gardiner's bells in Essex; he only used these shields for a year or two. The type on the 4th bell is not Mears' own, but belonged to John Rudhall of Gloucester (see p. 140).

Morant (ii. p. 331) and Muilman (ii. p. 173): '3 Bells.' But as Gardiner cast three in 1712, and there was also the old 7th, there must have been four in their time. The dates of recasting and addition of the first three, 6th and tenor, are somewhat curious. Gardiner's other two bells must have been the present 4th and 6th, or 6th and 8th.

John Mayne (tenor) married the great-aunt of the late Rev. J. M. St. Clere Raymond, who died in 1893, aged 79, and whose grandfather, Rev. S. Raymond, gave the treble.

There is a record in the ringing chamber of a "complete peal of Kent Treble Bob Major, containing 5056 changes," rung in three hours by five of the Glemsford Company and others, 11 June, 1882.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 113.

Customs:—

Death-knell: three strokes for male, two for female, then toll one hour. Tenor for adults, a smaller bell for children.

On Sundays, a bell chimed for five minutes at 8 a.m.; for service, chiming for half-an-hour, then toll in.

Ringing apparently only on Harvest Festivals; that on New Year's Eve has been discontinued.

BENFLEET, NORTH. All Saints. Two bells.

1. ✠ Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis ✠ (33 in.

2. *The same.* (35 in.

Both by Robert Burford (p. 14); the crosses are Pl. IV., 13, and VII., 6; the capitals those used by William Burford.

Morant (i. p. 262): '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 151) the same.

BENFLEET, SOUTH. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. ✠IOHN·HODSON·MADE·ME·1664·C C ·C P·C·WARDENS·WH

(31 in.

2. Mr Henry Blewett. Thos Mears Late Lester Pack & Chapman of London Fecit 1790 (33 in.

3. ✠ Nomen Magdalene Campana Gerit Melodie ✠

(35 in.

4. MILE S ✣ GRAYE ✣ MADE ✣ ME ✣ 1676 (37 in.

5. I ✣ W H ✣ W MADE ✣ ME 1636 T ✣ W I ✣ R ✣ C ✣ W (40 in.

Treble: cf. Barling 2nd. 3rd: by John Walgrave (p. 31); cross and shield, Pl. XII., 2, 9. Tenor: by John and Henry Wilner of Borden in Kent (p. 106).

New stay to fourth bell; clappers tied. Pits for six.

Morant (i. p. 264): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 156) the same.

See Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, p. 70; he gives a peal-board of 1794.

There are fields here known as "Bell Island" and "Bell House Marsh."

BENTLEY, GREAT. St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. *On waist:*—(*a*) **THESE. TWO. TREBLES. ADDED IN. MEMORY. OF. THE. DIAMOND. JUBILEE.** (*b*) **H. BOWELL & SON IPSWICH 1897** (23 in.

2. *On waist:*—(*a*) **F. P. H. POWELL. RECTOR A. BARKER, A. CREASEY } CHURCHWARDENS W. I. NEVARD TOWER WARDEN** (*b*) *As No. 1.* (23¼ in.

3. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON, 1890.
On waist: GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO.
CUM VOCO AD TEMPLUM VENITE.
IN MEMORY OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE 1887 (25½ in.

4. ✝ JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1819 (27 in.

5. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1884.
On waist:—
RECAST 1884.
H. NORTON VICAR.
ISAAC MILLS, THOS C. JOLLY } CHURCHWARDENS.
W. NEWARD, LEADING RINGER
"LAUS DEO." (28 in.

6. MILE S ✣ GRAYE ✣ MADE ✣ ME ✣ 1683 (29 in.

7. HENRY PLEASANT MADE ME 1703 (32 in.

8. THOMAS ✣ GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ✣ FECIT ✣ 1732 ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ (35 in.

A very light ring; the first three are entirely new bells. The predecessor of the present 5th was inscribed like the 6th, except that the words were in the right order. Bells reopened in 1890 (see *Church Bells*, 15 August); the older ones rehung by Bowell in 1884, as noted on a plate on the stock of the tenor. The two trebles are ugly bells with many heavy lines; they have circular wooden caps in place of cannons. The three smallest bells are hung in the middle of the frame.

Weights and notes:—	3rd.	3 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs.	F sharp
	4th.	4 cwt.	E
	5th.	4 cwt. 22 lbs.	D
	6th.	5 cwt.	C sharp
	7th.	6 cwt.	B
	8th.	8 cwt.	A

Morant (i. p. 448): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 13) the same.

Essex Review, 1897, pp. 45, 132, 1898, p. 96.

In the ringing gallery are several peal-boards:—

5040 changes by the Essex Association, 17 Dec., 1895 (6 bells).

5088 changes by the Norwich Association, 8 Feb., 1900.

Others of 24 May, 1902 and two of 1904.

LITTLE BENTLEY.

St. Mary. Five Bells.

1. ROBT KING C[H] WARDEN  LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1764 (32 in.

2. PAUL BAYNING OF LONDON ALDERMAN OWETH
THIS BELL MADE IN MAY ANNO 1599
R M [36 in.

3. PAUL BAYNING OF LONDON ALDERMAN OWETH THIS BELL MADE
IN MAY ANNO 1599 R M [39 in.

4. PAUL BAYNING OF LONDON ALDERMAN OWETH THIS BELL
MADE IN MAY ANNO 1599 R M [42 in.
(For 2nd to 4th, see page 176).

5. **MILES ⁘ GRAYE . MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1626** (44 in.

Bells in a filthy neglected condition, the clappers tied, and no proper ropes. The tenor is cracked from 'clocking,' and has the cannons off and the crown screwed to the stock. Its weight is given as 18 cwt., but may be less.

The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, are fine bells by Robert Mot (see p. 69) with a remarkable wealth of ornament. They are all inscribed alike, but with considerable variations in the ornament, as will be observed. The stamps are as follows:—(1) On the crown of each, the 'Brasyer' shield (Pl. XVIII., 2). (2) A crowned rose as initial cross (Pl. XXIV., 4). (3) A small rosette in a lozenge as stop (Pl. XXIII., 8). (4) On the 3rd after OF, and on 2nd at beginning of 2nd line a large floriated cross used by the Brasyers of Norwich (Pl. XXIV., 1), also used by the Wattses of Leicester. (5) and (6) two floriated crosses used as stops which also occur on the

Paul Bayning Of London Alderman Oweth This Bell
Dade In Day anno 1599 R M

Paul Bayning of London Alderman Oweth
this Bell Dade In Day anno 1599
R M

Paul Bayning of London Alderman Oweth this Bell Dade
In Day anno 1599 R M

LITTLE BENTLEY, 2nd-4th

2nd at Wimbish (Pl. XXII., 9, 11); of these Pl. XXII., 11 occurs after the date on the 4th, after OF on the 3rd, after OWETH and ANNO on the 2nd; (7) Mot's trade-mark (Pl. XXIII., 12) between his initials; (8) a coat of arms in the middle of each 1st and 2nd line, for which see below. The P, first B, A, and O, are from the Brasyer set of capitals (Pl. XVII., 6-9); the L, second B, M, and I are Elizabethan in type (Pl. XXIV., 2, 3, 5).

Tenor: note the use of smaller type, usually associated with Miles Graye, Jun.; see p. 95 and cf. Broxted 1st-3rd.

Paul Bayning was citizen and alderman of London, and sheriff in 1593. He resided at Bentley Hall, and on his death in 1616 at the age of 77 was buried in St. Olave's, Hart Street, London. (Morant, i. p. 446; Watson, *Tendring Hundred in Olden Time*, p. 36; Stow and Strype's *Survey*, ii., p. 39). His coat of arms (Pl. XXXV.), which appears with crest and mantling on these three bells, is given under the spelling BANINGE in the Visitation of Essex (Harleian Soc. xiii. p. 142) as "Or, two bars sable each charged with as many escallops of the first; crest, on a mound vert an ostrich argent collared or, holding in mouth a key of the last." His son was Sheriff of Essex, and successively Knight, Baronet, Baron and Viscount Bayning. The title became extinct in 1638.

T. R. E. 18 Sept. 1552. 'Itm too hand bells and iiij chyme bells. Itm one bell and a sawnse bell. Itm iij bellys taken away by S^r^ Wyllyam Pyrton, Knight, about this tyme xij monethe what weyght, of what value, or to what use we cannott Tell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 8).

Morant (i. p. 447): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 11) the same.
See also *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 106.
No peculiar uses.
Thanks to Rev. J. D. Churchill, Rector.

BERDEN. St. Nicholas. Four bells.

1. **THIS BELL WAS RVNN AT LONDON ATT THE CHARGE OF THE PARRISH AND BY** (*2nd line*) **THE HAND OF THOMAS CARR OCTO J69J W AND P WIGHTMAN MADE ME** (27 in.

2. + I + AM + THE + GIFT + OF + CHRISTOPHER + PARRIS + 1613 (30 in.

3. ✠ **PRAISE THE LORD 1613** (36 in.



4. **THO** = * * * **NEWMAN** * * * **AT** * **CAMBRIDGE** * **MADE** * **ME** * **1723** * **WILLIAM** * * * **HOY** * * **CW** * * * * * * * * * * * * (40 in.

1st: Small lettering; cf. the sanctus at Enfield, Middlesex; Thomas Carr was Wightman's foreman. 2nd: by an unknown founder (see p. 143). The Rev. T. M. N. Owen says 'not Hausley; possibly (J.) Keene.' 3rd: by Robert Oldfield; cross and shield Pl. XXXV., 5 and 3. The presence of two bells dated 1613 by different founders in the same tower is curious. 4th: cf. Little Easton 3rd, also cast at Cambridge.

T. R. E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iiij belles wherof thone is a sanctus bell by estimacōn of x^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 616): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 119) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 181.

Formerly five bells, the middle one having been stolen about 1840.

Customs:—

Death-Knell on morning after decease at 9 a.m.; 3×3 for man, 3×2 for woman, 3×1 for child; then toll age.

On Sundays, for 8 a.m. Celebration, 144 pulls; for later services bells chimed for 10 and 5 minutes, then treble for 5 minutes and tenor for the last five.

The New Year is sometimes rung in; chiming for weddings. Ringing on the eves of Saint's Days in prospect.

The Vicar hopes to introduce a bell daily at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Thanks to Rev. H. K. Hudson, Vicar.

BERECHURCH. St. Michael. One bell.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1876. (22 in.

Weight 2 cwt. 10 lbs., note G.

The predecessor of this bell was unfortunately cracked and had to be recast. It was 35 in. in diameter, and was inscribed:

RICARDUS DE WIMBIS ME FECIT (see p. 5)

The lettering being that used at Rawreth (Pl. III., 1-7), with plain initial cross. See p. 4.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 285.

Thanks to Rev. T. O. Price of Layer-de-la-Haye.

BERGHOLT, WEST. B.V.M. One bell.

1. CHST BY J. WARNER & SONS, LONDON, 1883. (29 in.

Weight 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. Note E flat.

This replaces a bell of Henry Jordan's, 30 in. in diameter, which was inscribed:

Wox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei (see page 39)

The capitals are William Powdrell's, except the S.; other stamps as usual.

The old bell had been badly cracked since about 1850; the 'ring' with the inscription is preserved in the church. Some tin casts were made by Messrs Warner and sent to Mr. North.

T. R. E. 13 Sept, 1552: 'WEST BERHOLTE. Ite. iij bells in the stepill.'

(From *East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S. i. p. 81).

Morant (ii. p. 230), 'one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 224): '1 bell.'

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 231.

Kelly's *Directory* (1906) gives two bells here.

Formerly the bell was always rung at 8 a.m. on Sundays.
Thanks to Rev. H. Blood, formerly Rector.

BERNERS ROOTHING, see ROOTHING, BERNERS.

BILLERICAY. St. Mary Magdalene. One bell.

1. GALFRIDUS DE HEDELMETON ME FECIT

Below :—REGAST 1890.

On the sound-bow :—**MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON.**

(26 in.

The predecessor of this bell, said to have been wantonly sold for old metal, was inscribed as follows (the modern reproduction of the spelling is not strictly accurate):

GALFRIDUS DE HEDEMTUN ME FECIT (see page 5).

The lettering is fully and carefully reproduced by Stahlschmidt, *Surrey Bells*, Pl. III. Geoffrey of Edmonton lived about 1310 (see p. 3). The bell at Southchurch (*q.v.*) *may* also be by this founder.

Morant (i. p. 198) states that in the 'Book of Chantries' the small bell of Billericay chapel was 'praised at 1s'. If this was Geoffrey de Edmonton's, it does not seem to have been any more highly estimated in the sixteenth century than in the nineteenth!

The *Essex County Chronicle* for Oct. 10, 1890, states that the old bell was cracked by being tolled, and that an unsuccessful attempt was made to repair it. The new bell was put up the following December (*ibid.* 5 Dec.); its weight is given as 4 cwt.

BIRCH, GREAT. St. Peter. One bell.

1. THO=GARDINER ⚜ SVDBVRY ⚜ FECIT 1737 (33 in.

Hung with wheel, and hammer for clock. The inscription belongs to Gardiner's SVDBVRY period, when he uses V for U, and drops the use of his crosses, as at Ingrave and Messing; see p. 125.

T. R. E. (*East Anglian*, N.S. i. p. 129). 'BYRCH MAGNA. Itm that I John Smyth dyd sell vnto John Barons of Byrch a hand Bell waying a pound payd for it xxd.

Itm John Smythe churche warden by the consent of y^e^ hole pysh solde vnto Mr fforster of Lyttyll Byrche two Belles waying a xj^c^ for xvj^s^ the hundret as Mr ffooster sayth.

Itm that I John Smyth dyd sell vnto Robert Emsted of Byrche a hand Bell waying a pownd payd for it xx^d^.

Itm we have remayning in ou^r^ Churche a Bell.

Morant (ii. p. 183), 'one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 152) the same.

BIRCH, LITTLE. *Ecclesia destructa.*

T. R. E. (*East Anglian*, N.S. i. p. 142). 'BYRCH P'VA. It'm we have remayning in our Churche two Belles.'

BIRCHANGER. St. Mary. One Bell.

A small, probably modern, bell in arch of western gable, about 21 in. in diameter, devoid of inscription, so far as can be seen from below through glasses. [J.C.L.S. Verified by C. D., Sept. 1905.]

Formerly there were four bells in a wooden turret, but when the church was restored in 1848 these were disposed of, and said to have been sent to Farnham (*q.v.*), but of this there is no evidence, rather the contrary.

6 Oct. 1552: 'thre belles by estimacõn of xxv^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant and Muilman nothing. *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 181.

BIRDBROOK. St. Augustine. Three bells.

1. ⚜ RICHARD ⚜ ▭ ⚜ BOWLER ⚜ ▭ ⚜ ME ⚜ ▭ FECIT ⚜ ▭ 1791 ▭ (27 in.

2. peter·hawkes·made·me·  **1612** (29 in.

3. ANNO ✠ DOMINI 1570 (32 in.

Treble: for R. Bowler, see p. 86; the fleurs-de-lys are of two sizes (the larger also found at Shalford), and the borders (see Pl. XXVIII., 7) also vary slightly. 2nd: for Peter Hawkes, see p. 85 and Pl. XXVIII., 1-3. 3rd: large ill-formed letters; probably from the Brend foundry at Norwich (see p. 82; cross Pl. XXVII.).

Muilman (ii. p. 232): '3 bells.' See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 231.

Customs:—

Death knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tellers once for child, twice for woman, three times for man; tolling for one hour, and the same at funerals.

On Sundays chiming for twenty minutes, single bell for ten, before services.

On New Year's Eve 12 strokes at midnight followed by chiming.

Bells chimed after weddings when required.

Thanks to Rev. J. Sedgwick, D.D., Rector.

BLACKMORE. St. Lawrence. Five bells.

1. MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1647 (29 in.

2. *The same.* (31 in.

3. MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1648 IOHN HVBBERD (33 in.

4. **THOMAS LESTER OF LONDON MADE ME** ✠

Incised below:—IOHN STAPLER CH: WARDEN 1752 (36 in.

5. **STEPHEN SMITH ESQVIRE** MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1647

On waist:—

GREAT LAWRENCE
RECAST 1901
LAUS DEO
WALTER LAYTON PETRIE, VICAR
JAMES ROBERT WHITE, JOHN HENRY ARTHY } CHURCHWARDENS
MEARS & STAINBANK, LONDON (41 in.

The old tenor (which was broken, a large piece being cut out, and a cut made above with a saw) was inscribed as follows:—

STEPHEN SMITH ESQVIER **MILES :: GRAYE :: MADE :: ME :: 1647**
(40 in.

The new bell weighs 10 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs. Four or five varieties of type are used in the inscription. The first three and the old tenor are probably early instances of the younger Miles Graye.

Morant (ii. p. 58) does not mention the bells, but states that a field of half an acre was bequeathed to supply bell ropes. Muilman (i. p. 271): '5 bells.'

See Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 140, and *Essex Review*, 1899, p. 80.

Stephen Smyth (see old tenor) was born 1602 and died 1670; his family inherited the Priory lands. (Morant, ii. p. 57). In the will of John Smyth of Blackmore (1543) among the goods at his 'mansion house called Smythes hall' is 'Item a bell hanging over the chappell.' Mr. H. W. King suggests that this bell is the one now at the Hyde, Ingatestone (*q.v.*). (*Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.*, iii. 60).

Thanks to Rev. W. L. Petrie, Vicar, and to Mr. Miller Christy.

BOBBINGWORTH.

St. Germain. Six bells.

1. **THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841 SING WE MERILY UNTO GOD OUR STRENGTH**

Below:—**REV^{D}. W. OLIVER RECTOR**
CAPEL CURE ESQ^{R} PATRON
JONATHAN LEWIS CHURCH WARDENS (29 in.

2. *As the last, except after date*:—**FOR THE LORD IS GREAT AND CANNOT WORTHILY BE PRAISED** (30 in.

3. *As before; after the date*:—**HE IS MORE TO BE FEARED THAN ALL GODS** (33 in.

4. *As before; after the date*:—**TELL IT OUT AMONG THE HEATHEN THAT THE LORD IS KING** (34 in.

5. *As before; after the date*:—**LET THE HEAVENS REJOICE AND THE EARTH BE GLAD** (38 in.

6. *As before; after the date*:—**FOR HE COMETH FOR HE COMETH TO JUDGE THE EARTH** (43 in.

Tenor 13 cwt., note F. Names of Rector, Patron, and Churchwarden on each bell as on 1st, except that on the tenor the patron's name is placed uppermost.

The verses are from Ps. lxxxi. 1 and xcvi. 4, 10, 11, 13 (P.B.V.).

The Rev. W. McJanlay Oliver was instituted in 1836 and resigned in 1898; he died April, 1905, aged 95. He presented the ring, which cost £415, or with £80 allowed for the metal of three old bells, £335.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'It'm iij bells in the steple wherof the litell bell is iij q'te's of a yerde wide. It'm the secunde is iij quarters and iij ynches of a yerde wyde. It' the great bell a yerde save iij ynches wyde. It' ij hande bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 231).

Morant (i. p. 149): '4 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 370) the same.

There is a field belonging to the church known as 'Bell Acre,' consisting of two acres, left at some time to provide ropes for the bells.

On a board in the porch is a record of two peals rung on Monday, 12 October, 1841, on the new bells by the Hornchurch youths: 'Two true and complete peals . . . being the first ever completed, the First Court Bob, the second Bob Minor.' See also *Church Bells*, 5 Oct. 1872.

Customs:—

At Deaths, minute bell for one hour immediately after; tenor for adults, treble for children. At Funerals, tenor as minute bell for three-quarters of an hour previously, quickening as the procession approaches.

On Sundays a full peal before services, with 'tolling in' on tenor for five minutes.

A peal rung at midnight on New Year's Eve.

Ringing for weddings by arrangement.

Thanks to the Rev. W. W. Whistler, Rector.

BOCKING. St. Mary. 8 + 1 bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1904

On the waist:—
RINGERS
FRED. RUDKIN, DIST. MASTER, E.A.C.R.
HENRY HAMMOND, CHARLES BEARMAN,
WILLIAM MOORE, SAMUEL SARGENT,
SAMUEL HAYES, FREDERICK WARREN
WILLIAM STEELE, FREDERICK RADLEY,
WILLIAM GRIMWADE, NORRIS SMITH. (28½ in.

2. *As No.* 1, *without the date.*

On the waist:—
TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND TO COMMEMORATE THE 60TH YEAR
OF THE REV: HENRY CARRINGTON, M.A.
AS DEAN AND RECTOR OF THIS PARISH,
THESE TWO TREBLES WERE ERECTED BY
MRS. CARRINGTON TO COMPLETE THE OCTAVE,
EASTER, 1904.
LT. COL. S. G. SAVILL } CHURCHWARDENS
JOSEPH H. SAVILL } (30 in.

3. IOHN ✦ DARBIE ✦ MADE ✦ ME ✦ 1682 I W (31½ in.

4. *The same with border in place of initials.* (34½ in.

5. *The same as No. 4 with date* 1685. (36 in.

6. IAMES BARTLET MADE ME 1682 IOHN MARYON DANIELL TREW CHVRCHWARDENS *Below :—*  (39 in.

7. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON

On waist :— C. E. HOLMSTED, A. L. BARNARD } CH. WARDENS 1856 (42 in.

8. *As No.* 7. (49 in.

Clock bell. ✠ nomen ▩ si ▩ bueris ▩ qutus ▩ vocor ▩ ipse ▩ ricardus



(*an oval medallion here*)

Weight of tenor 18 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs. note E flat. 6th much chipped round edge. In good ringing order. The two trebles are entirely new bells ; the initials E.A.C.R. on the 1st. = Essex Association of Change Ringers.

On the 6th is the trade mark, Plate XXV., Fig. 2.

Clock bell by John Tonne ; see p. 56 : small lettering as at Aythorpe Roothing, with small Calvary cross ; the stop does not occur elsewhere. Below the inscription are the two medallions also occurring at Belchamp Otten (see for the circular one, Plate XXI., Fig. 2).

Morant (ii. p. 189) : '6 bells ; Muilman (i. p. 412) : '6 bells besides a small one.'

Essex Review, 1891, p. 110, 1904, pp. 182, 251, 1905, p. 59.

On a board on the wall of the belfry is an inscription recording the addition of the trebles in 1904 ; the wording is similar to that on the second bell.

In Messrs. Warner's list two bells are given as supplied to Bocking in 1881 (weight 1¾ cwt. and 6¼ cwt.) ; they were evidently not for the church, nor for the Chapel-of-ease of St. Peter, which was only erected in 1897.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

BOREHAM. St. Andrew. Six bells.

✦ GRATIOR A LONGE SONVS ✦
1653 WW ME FECIT

2. THOMAS CAUELL CHURCHWARDEN WILLIAM BAKER CLARK 1746

T. LESTER OF LONDON MADE ME (32 in.

3. W H 1626 (34 in.

4. THOMAS ✣ GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY FECIT ✣ 1759 (36 in.

5. MILES DIXON SAMVEL COLFORD CHVRCHWARDENS 1688 I B (40 in.

6. ✦ THOMAS TENDRING ✦ ✦ ✦ RICHARD EVERARD ESQ ✦ IOHN HODSON MADE ME

Below:—✦ AND W WHITMORE ✦ 1653 ✦ FOR ✦ CHVRCH-WARDEN (44 in.

1st and 6th: by William Whitmore and John Hodson, then in partnership (see p. 113, and cf. Springfield, etc.); the lettering differs from that subsequently used by Hodson. 3rd: Miles Graye's lettering; the initials are those of his foreman William Harbert (p. 94); cf. the old tenor at Roydon. 4th: crosses Pl. XXXII., 5 and 7. 5th: by James Bartlet (trade mark Pl. XXV., 2).

In good ringing order; tenor 16 cwt., note F. Rehung in 1878 by Mears and Stainbank.

Morant (ii. p. 16): '6 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 115) the same.

The Richard Everard mentioned on the tenor must be the eldest son of Sir Richard Everard, second Baronet, of Langley's, Great Waltham. He died unmarried before his father.

Customs:—

Gleaning Bell at 8 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Death Knell: 12 hours after death; 3 for a man, two for a woman, at beginning and end.

On Sundays a peal from 10.30 to 10-55; chiming for Evensong; 'tolling in' for last five minutes. A bell is rung at noon on first Sunday in month between Matins and Holy Communion.

Ringing on Easter Day at 6.30 a.m., and occasionally at Christmas at same hour; on New Year's Eve at 11 and 12; at Weddings occasionally, and for King's Birthday.

A bell is rung for Choir practices.

In the ringing-chamber are belfry rules and a peal-board recording the ringing of a peal by local members of the Essex Association on October 5th, 1903; 720 changes, each of various Bob minor methods, being the first peal on these bells.

Thanks to Rev. D. N. Yonge, Vicar.

The Churchwardens' Accounts here extend from 1565 to 1734. Unfortunately however, they are very disappointing as regards the amount of information they yield, being presented in a very summary form with very little detail. The Rev. Dr. Clark of Great Leighs has kindly looked through them and sends the following items relating to the bells:—

In the years 1565-68 the sum of £4 9s. 6d. was spent in sundry repairs to the bells and other parts of the fabric.

1575-77.	Receyved for ij bells and certyn lynnen of the church goods	vj viij[d]
	For a bell-clapper	xviij[s] iiij[d]
1578-79.	For Boteleggs to mend the bell-ropes	xvj[d]
	For a bell-rope	ij[s] v[d]
1584-85.	For mending of a bell whele	vij[s]
1659-60.	For three ropes for the bells wayed 26 pound	13[s]

BORLEY.

Two bells.

1.  DE ✠ BVRI ✠ SANTI ✠ EDMONDI ✠ STEFANVS ✠
TONNI ✠ ME ✠ FECIT ✠ 1574 ✠

(30 in.

2. CORNELINS ✠ BREWER ✠ C = W ✠
1703

(32 in.

For Stephen Tonni see p. 78; this is the earliest of his Essex bells. The stamps are Pl. XXVI., Figs. 4, 6. The larger bell is by Thomas Gardiner of Sudbury; the cross is Pl. XXXII., 5; letters on clearly-defined separate *paterae*. Note the almost invariable reversed S on Stephen Tonne's bells.

Morant (ii. p. 329): '3 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 147): '2 bells.'

Essex Review, 1894, p. 114.

Death knell 24 hours after death.

Gleaning bell rung (times not stated).

BOWERS GIFFORD.

St. Margaret.

Two bells.

1.  Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis

(33 in.

2.  SIT ✠ NOMEN ✠ DOMINI ✠ BENEDICTVM (see p. 7)

(37 in.

By Robert and William Burford respectively; the crosses on the 1st. are Pl. IV., 13 and *Kent*, 5*a*; that on the 2nd, Pl. IV., 13. See pp. 13, 14.

Morant (i. p. 260): '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 147) the same.

BOXTED.

St. Mary.

Two bells.

1. THOMAS GARDINER SVDBVRY FECIT 1714 

(27 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1812 (33 in.

No. 1. is an early instance of Thomas Gardiner; the shield (Pl. XXXII., Fig. 8) is the third on the 5th at Belchamp St. Paul (*v. supra*).

T.R.E. 16 Sept. 1552: 'Boxtede. In p[r]ms iij Bells w[t] a sance bell.' (*East Anglian*, N.S. i. p. 103).

Morant (ii. p. 241) 'three bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 240) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 231.

BRADFIELD. St. Lawrence. One bell.

1. I ❀ AM ❀ KOC ❀ OF ❀ THIS ❀ FLOC ❀ WIC ❀ GLORIA ❀ TIBI ❀ DOMINE (33½ in.

For the cross (Pl. X., 2) and lettering (Pl. IX), cf. Leyton tenor; wheel-stop (Pl. VIII., 5), as at Gt. Holland. By a predecessor of W. Dawe; see p. 25. The first part of the inscription may be compared with the boast on Dawe's bell at Netteswell: 'Gallus vocor ego,' etc.; in the latter, sense may be made by reading SIT for WIT.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'Imp'm[s] belongyng vnto the said pishe chirche iij grett Bells, whearof S[r] John Raynsforth, Knyght, beynge lorde of the same p'ishe, hadd aweye ij of the Byggeste of them, the rest of them they knew not, so one Bell Remaynyng styll in the chirche.'

'Itm ij hande Bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 9).

Morant (i. p. 466): 'In it' (the steeple) 'were three Bells.' It was then in a ruinous condition. Muilman (vi. p. 39) has the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 107, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 73.

BRADWELL-BY-COGGESHALL. Holy Trinity. Three bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1621 (25 in.

2. MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1609 (28½ in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1632 (30 in.

The tenor is cracked. Lettering on 1st and 3rd, the elder Graye's large type; on the 2nd his earlier medium type, as at Kelvedon and Tollesbury.

Morant (ii. p. 157) 'three bells.' Muilman (i. p. 388) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 144.

Death knell rung 24 hours after death; no tellers; same bell for all.

Thanks to Rev. H. T. W. Eyre.

BRADWELL-JUXTA-MARE. St. Thomas Apostle. Five bells.

1. ROBERT CATLIN FECIT J744 (24 in.

2. Rt. CATLIN FECIT J744 (27 in.

3. *As No. 1.* (29 in.

4. ROBERT CATLIN CAST US ALL 1744 (30 in.

5. THEODORE ECCLESTON ESQR OF CROWFIELD IN SUFFOLK GAVE THIS FRAME R. C. 1744 (32 in.

The remains of a ring of eight, of which the tenor and two trebles have disappeared. The latter were sold about 1872, being cracked; doubtless all were of the same date as the survivors. Tradition says that the tenor was sent to London to be recast and returned by mistake to Faversham, Kent; a claim was made for its value, and the amount was expended on the clock (*Essex Review*, 1897, p. 207).

Mr. H. W. King has noted (in 1872) that 'the framing bears the names of Robert Meacham Thos Hutson Churchwardens John Williams London fecit.' He also states that he saw two uninscribed bells in the vestry 'awaiting hanging,' (but more likely awaiting the fate alluded to above).

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'ij bells the least in wayght by or estimacio' xvc. Also we have the first yere of the Kyngs mts Raing that now is another bell xxvc xli wich bell was sold . . . to John Debneye of Colchester for xxijs the hundred. S'm xxvjli xvs vjd. It'm in taking doune the bell broking and wayeing the same vjs [viijd].' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. v. p. 230).

Morant (i. p. 377): '8 Bells.' He also states that in 1442 the chapel of St. Peter's-on-the-Walls had 'a small Tower with two Bells.' Muilman (v. pp. 363-364) the same.

On Sundays the three larger bells chimed for fifteen minutes at 8 a.m. Bells chimed for service for fifteen minutes, followed by 'tolling in' for the last fifteen.

'Not in ringing order' (1904).

Thanks to Rev. H. T. W. Eyre.

BRAINTREE. St. Michael. 8 + 1 bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1899

Below:—

SCT: MICHAEL: ARC: BRAINTREE
TO CELEBRATE YE 700TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDATION OF THIS CHURCH
BY BISHOP WILLIAM DE SANCTA MARIA
A.D. 1199. (28 in.

2. *As No. 1.*

Below:—(*a*)

S. MICHAEL'S GUILD OF RINGERS, BRAINTREE.
BY THE LOVING GIFT OF THE PEOPLE
THIS OCTAVE OF BELLS WAS COMPLETED.
DEDICATED, MICHAELMAS, 1899.

(*b*)

J. W. KENWORTHY, VICAR, 15TH YEAR.
H. PRYKE } CHURCHWARDENS.
W. E. PILCHER }
C. H. HOWARD, RINGING-MASTER. (29 in.

3. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858 (30 in.

4. *The same.* (31 in.

5. *The same.* (32 in.

6. *The same.* (34 in.

7. *The same.* (37½ in.

8. *The same.*

On it :— HENRY JACKSON, GEORGE LACEY MAY, CHURCHWARDENS (42 in.

Clock Bell. *Inaccessible : probably blank.*

Tenor 14 cwt., note F. Before 1858 the tenor weighed one ton. The two new bells weigh 5 cwt. 24 lbs. and 5 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs.

There was formerly also a priest's bell, dated 1675, which disappeared at the re-casting in 1858. The clock bell, which hangs high up on the spire, is probably the one put up in the 16th century in accordance with the bequest of John Pepper, who in his will, dated 1519, left 20*s.* 'to the charges of a newe clocke bell to be made, to serve for the clocke of the church of Braintree.' It is described by the Vicar as 'very flat in shape, wide flange mouth, no marks can be read or even seen; it has been quarter-turned, and has no clapper.'

William St. Maria, who is commemorated on the new treble, was Bishop of London 1199-1221, and Lord of the Manor of Braintree.

In 1523 Edward Curson gave towards making the 'great' bell £6 3*s.* 4*d.*

There is an entry of 1549-50 'Rec for the Chapple Bells 10*d.*' but no mention in inventories of 1552 (*East Anglian N. and Q.* iii. p. 78).

Morant (ii. p. 399): 'a ring of 6 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 421): '6 bells and a clock.' H. W. King quotes from Buckler's notes as follows :—

'There are two small bells, one for the clock dated 1675 and hanging in one of the north windows; the other without a date, but apparently an old relic under a pent roof under the North-East face and near the top of the spire is called the Minister's bell but was probably the ancient Sanctus Bell. Besides these is a peal of 6 Bells, the tenor cast in 1682 inscribed "God be my good speed;" the others are dated 1675 (broken), 1682, 1738, 1754.'

He has evidently confused the sanctus and clock bells.

See also *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 110, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iv. pp. 261, 268.

Customs :—

Death-Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tenor for adults, smaller one for children, according to age. Tellers at beginning, 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female; then toll for about an hour.

On Sundays a bell tolled for early celebrations and afternoon service, for morning and evening services the bells are rung.

For Week-day services three bells are chimed; 'ringing in' on one. Peals are rung in the early morning of Easter Day and Christmas Day; a muffled peal for the death of a ringer or a member of the Royal Family.

Previously to 1858 there had been no ringing for over twenty years. A company was formed in 1879, and has since rung regularly; an account of their performances during the first eighteen months is given in *Church Bells*, 12 Feb., 1881.

The two new bells were dedicated 28 September, 1899 (see *Church Bells*, 13 Oct.).

Very many thanks to Rev. J. W. Kenworthy, Vicar, for help and information.

In the Colchester Museum there is a 'Ringer's' Jug from Braintree, dated 1685 (see H. Laver in *Reliquary*, 1905, p. 129).

BRAXTED, GREAT. All Saints. Two bells.

1. Honor Deo Nostro ✠ *On waist:—*  (27½ in.

2. ✠ Fortitudo Deo Nostro

On waist:—  (30 in.

By Moore, Holmes, and MacKenzie of Redenhall, 1883, as the device on the waist indicates (see Pl. XXXIV., 1). Words widely spaced; the H of HONOR is inverted. Similar bells at Stanford-le-Hope (*q.v.*). See for lettering Pl. XXXIV., 2.

These replace a ring of three, which were inscribed as follows:—

1. ⚜ IOHN • HODSON • MADE • ME ⚜ 1669 • ⚜ • WH • ⚜ •

2.  Sterns Nuns Resonet Campana Johannis 

3.  Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata

The two larger by William Wodewarde and John Bird respectively (see pp. 25, 27); cross on 2nd, Pl. IX., 12; smallest set of capitals (Pl. VIII.) and smalls; small laver-shield (Pl. X., 6). Cross on 3rd: large version of Pl. X., 3 (= *Cambs.*, fig. 26), with corresponding fine capitals (Pl. X., 7, 8) and smalls. See pp. 25, 27.

The bells have no wheels, and are chimed by levers, no easy matter with a bell of 5 or 6 cwt. Pits for three; remains of old bell-wheels and a headstock.

Morant (ii. p. 143): '3 Bells besides a small one called a Saints Bell.' Muilman (i. p. 381): '4 bells.'

Essex Review, 1897, p. 144.

Death knell 12 or 24 hours after death; 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female, single strokes for child (on smaller bell), repeated for an hour. On Sunday, both rung for fifteen minutes, then the smaller for five.

BRAXTED, LITTLE.

St. Nicholas. Two bells.

Both without inscription; diameters, 18 in. and 18½ in. Stahlschmidt notes: 'An interesting pair of abnormally "long-waisted" bells, probably of 13th century date. The clappers—probably the work of some local blacksmith—are somewhat eccentric in shape; they have no proper "boss" but are simply thickened towards the lower end.' There are bells with similar clappers at Easthope and Ratlingshope in Shropshire, in the latter case apparently of early date.

Buckler in his *Churches of Essex*, p. 178, says, 'There are two bells, without name or date, of remarkable form; they diminish more rapidly than is usual towards the crown, where the diameter is disproportionately small; the clappers are also peculiar, being of a club-like form without any particular bulb at the striking part; it is quite possible that these belonged to other bells older than the present.'

The Rev. E. Geldart, formerly Rector, describes the bells as 'in sound condition, but of unmusical tone.' A pen-and-ink drawing of the bell and clapper was sent by him to Mr. North.

Morant (ii. p. 144): 'two bells.' Muilman (i. p. 378) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 145.

Death knell 12 or 24 hours after death. Tellers 3×3 for a man; 3×2 for a woman; 3×1 for a child.

BRENTWOOD.

St. Thomas of Canterbury. 8+1 bells.

1–8. MEARS ET STAINBANK LONDINI FECERUNT, 1887.

On waist: J. C. QUERNELL M.D. ET C. J. WALLIS, CUSTODES SACRORUM CAROLUS GRINSTEAD, VICARIUS. A.D. 1887 (30 in.

2. OMNIS SPIRITUS LAUDET DOMINUM; HALLELUIA (31 in.

3. LAUDATE EUM IN CYMBALIS BENE SONANTIBUS; LAUDATE EUM IN CYMBALIS JUBILATIONIS. (33 in.

4. LAUDATE EUM IN TYMPANO ET CHORO; LAUDATE EUM IN CHORDIS ET ORGANO. (35 in.

5. LAUDATE EUM IN SONO TUBAE; LAUDATE EUM IN PSALTERIO ET CITHARA (38 in.

6. LAUDATE EUM IN VIRTUTIBUS EJUS; LAUDATE EUM SECUNDUM MULTITUDINEM MAGNITUDINIS EJUS. (40 in.

7. LAUDATE DOMINUM IN SANCTIS EJUS: LAUDATE EUM IN FIRMAMENTO VIRTUTIS EJUS. (43½ in.

8. AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM
ET IN MEMORIAM CAROLI ALMERIC BELLI
NOS OCTO—DEDERUNT.
EDWARDUS HOWLEY PALMER ET ELLEN
LOUISA BOREHAM A.D. 1887. (49 in.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.						
Weights :—	1)	5	: 3	: 18	5)	9	: 1	: 10		
	2)	5	: 3	: 18	6)	10	: 3	: 27		
	3)	6	: 3	: 18	7)	13	: 1	: 11		
	4)	7	: 3	: 19	8)	19	: 3	: 0	note E.	

See *Church Bells*, 11 November, 1887.

Note that the inscriptions on 2nd-7th are from *Ps.* 150, but in reversed order, beginning with the 7th.

This ring of eight replaces two bells removed to the new church in 1883, formerly in the old church built in 1835 (see Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 168). They were inscribed :

1. JOSH MASSA JAS FINCH CH & CHAPEL WARDENS 1764

2. JAS FINCH & JOS MASSA CHAPEL WARDENS ▭ LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1764 *Below :—*

Inscription on 1st incised all but date. On 2nd, ornament as at St. Osyth and Great Yeldham (Pl. XXXIII., Fig. 3) and border of loops below.

In a cot over the chancel arch is a small bell, 17 in. diam., with inscription on the sound-bow :—

J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1885

It was probably the bell temporarily used for the new church between 1883 and 1887.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'It'm a hand bell. It'm a greate bell that the clocke smytth on weying by estymacōn xx hundred. It'm a saynct bell & ij crewets.'

Morant (i. p. 124) : '1 Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 16) the same.

Best thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

BRIGHTLINGSEA.

All Saints. 1 + 1 bells.

1. Dulcis Sista Melis Vocor Campana Michaelis (39 in.

S. (unhung). *No inscription.*

The large bell is the survivor (No. 3 or 4) of a ring of five, the pits for which still remain ; it is by William Dawe, with his medallion ; the cross is Pl. X., 2, the initials and minuscules of the medium variety (Pl. IX., 1-8) ; cf. Pleshey 2nd and 4th, and p. 26. S reversed throughout.

This bell now enjoys the companionship of ten modern tubular abominations of steel, put up in 1889 ; the old sanctus bell, a small blank bell 14 in. high and 14½ in. diameter, lies unhung in the belfry. It was transferred to St. James' Church *(v. infra)*, on the erection of that building, and thence in 1887 back to the parish church.

The earliest record of the bells here goes back to the year 1497, when John Beriffe the elder, by his will dated 20 Jan. 1497, and proved the 18 July following, bequeathed as follows :—

'Item lego ad comparacionem duarum campanarum centum marcas quas Willelmus Bounde & Robertus Barlowe michi debent pro vno pacto salis Proviso semper quod parochiani de Brikilsey predictae voluerunt totaliter perficere et consummare in omnibus novum opus campanilis ibidem bene inchoate prout michi promiserunt quia si hoc facere et consummare recusauerint extimo volo quod non habeant quicquid.'

[See *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 163. The present bell is of course earlier in date].

In 1527 John Payne leaves money for the purchase of a 'tenour' bell, but the bequest like the last is conditional.

In 1552 the Commissioners' Report of 24 Sept. is as follows: (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 13):—

'It'm ther remayneth in the steoples there iiij bells cawlyd a ryng. Itm iij ly [ttle] sacryng bells of brasse.' There were also sold 'a bell of sylu^r . . . . Itm a lytyll bell cawlyd a saynts bell w^ch doth remay'e at the Kyngs ma^ts storehowse in the pryshe a fore sayd. Itm a noth^r lytyll bell wych was hayd into shype namyd the mary rose.'[1] The following items were then paid:—

It'm p'd for nayles to me'de the belle frames	iij^d
Itm for halfe a horse hyde to make baldrycke for the belles	iij^s vj^d

Morant (i. p. 456) says: 'In [the steeple] are 2 bells and a saint's bell; but there are frames for five.' Muilman (vi. 623) the same. This was in 1760-72. The sanctus bell has already been accounted for; the other large bell was probably sold in 1815 to help pay for a new roof to the church.

See also *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 45.

Many thanks to the Vicar, Rev. A. Pertwee, for much of the above information.

BRIGHTLINGSEA. St. James. One bell.

A modern bell, put up together with the clock in 1887; the old sanctus bell from the parish church (see above) formerly hung here.

The church was erected in 1837.

BROMLEY, GREAT. St. George. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1879 (30 in.
2. IOHN ✱ THORNTON ✱ SUDBURY ✱ ME ✱ FECIT ● 1717 ● ● (31 in.
3. THO=GARDINER ✠ ✠ ✠ SUDBURY ✠ ✠ FECIT ✠ ✠ 1743 ✠ (34 in.
4. THOMAS MEARS AND SON LONDON FECIT 1806 ◇◇◇◇ (36 in.
5. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1860 (39 in.

[1] Local tradition here as in many places holds that some of the bells were lost at sea while on their way to be recast. Probably being cracked, they were sold and shipped to London as old metal and never replaced.—J.C.L.S.

6. THOMAS ✠ ✠ GARDINER ✠ ✠ SUDBURY ✠ ✠ FECIT ✠ ✠ 1726 (44 in.

On the 3rd, Gardiner's usual cross (Pl. XXXII., 5); on the 6th, same cross, and border Pl. XXXII., 2.

Weight of tenor 15 cwt, (in Mears' list; another version is 18 cwt.); note F. The treble is a new bell, not a re-casting; weight 5 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs.

T.R.E. 'Itm iiij grett bells and a saunce bell, w^t^ iij handbells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 10).

Morant (i. p. 443): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 4) the same. See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 107; *Church Bells*, 14 Oct. 1892.

Death knell 24 hours after death; small bell for children.

Bells chimed for Sunday services; ringing on Festivals and New Year's Eve, and for weddings when paid for.

Thanks to Rev. A. E. Graham, Rector.

BROMLEY, LITTLE. St. Mary. Four bells.

1. **H. BOWELL & SON FOUNDERS IPSWICH 1898.**

On waist:— **SIT SEMPER NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM**
H. H. MINCHIN RECTOR
W. H. CRIMSEY CHURCHWARDEN. MDCCCXCVII. (29 in.

2. *As No.* 1.

*On waist:—***OMNIBUS IN TERRIS PER QUAS VICTORIA REGNAT**
The rest as No. 1. (30 in.

3. ✠ Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis (33 in.

4. ✠ Nomen Domini Benedictum ✠ (36 in.

3rd and 4th both by Robert Burford; cross on 3rd, Pl. IV., 13; on 4th, Pl. IV., 13, VII., 6; see p. 14.

Previously to 1898 there were three bells, of which the middle one was recast into two trebles in that year; it was inscribed:

LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1765 (34 in.

The two new bells weigh 5 cwt. and 5½ cwt. respectively.

Morant (i. p. 440): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 472) the same. *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 107.

Death knell at any time on the same day if possible (tolling only).

On Sundays bells rung for 45 minutes before services.

Best thanks to Rev. A. D. Cope, Rector; also to Mr. C. H. Hawkins and Messrs. Bowell.

BROOMFIELD. St. Mary. Six Bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WHRNER & SONS LONDON.

On the waist:— THIS PEAL OF BELLS
WAS PRESENTED
TO THE PARISH OF BROOMFIELD
BY H. C. WELLS
OF BROOMFIELD LODGE
1874 & 5. (30 in.

2. CAST BY JOHN WHRNER & SONS LONDON 1875. (31½ in.

3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1874. (32½ in.

4. *As No.* 3. (35 in.

5. *As No.* 3. (37 in.

6. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1874 (40 in.

These replace two bells inscribed:

1. John: :Dier: made: :me: 1580 (33 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1613 (36 in.

of which there are rubbings in Mr. Tyssen's collection; see also Buckler, *Churches of Essex*, pp. 23, 24.

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights and notes of present ring: 1)	6	1	4	E.
2)	6	2	16	D.
3)	7	0	0	C.
4)	8	1	2	B.
5)	9	0	20	A.
6)	11	0	18	G.

Morant (ii. p. 78): 'three Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 309) the same.

CUSTOMS:—

Death-Knell: 3 × 3 and 3 × 2; different bells used according to age.

On Sundays bells chimed at 8 a.m., and for other services.

Ringing on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whitsunday and Trinity Sunday; also on New Year's Eve, 11.30 to 12.30; for weddings when required and on Sovereign's Birthday.

A bell tolled for Vestry Meetings

Gleaning Bell at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. up to about 1890.

In the belfry is an account of a Date Touch rung 24 May 1898.

Thanks to Rev. C. Edmunds, Vicar, and to Mr. Miller Christy.

At Broomfield Lodge there is a clock bell dated 1811.

BROXTED. St. Mary. Four bells.

1. MILES :: GRAYE · MADE :: ME :: 1632 (28½ in.

2. *The same.* (30½ in.

3. *The same.* (32½ in.

4. IAMES BARTLET MADE MEE 1688 (36½ in.



Lettering on 1-3, though small, not like Miles Graye junior's but a smaller version of the large type. Cf. Little Bentley 5th. Trade mark on 4th, Pl. XXV., 2.

Morant (ii. p. 449): 'four Bells.'

Death-Knell rung 24 hours after death. Tellers: four strokes for a man, three for a woman or a child (this is a quite abnormal use); then toll for one hour. Tenor bell used for adults, a smaller one for children.

On Sundays, one bell rung for early Celebration; for other services all bells chimed; 'ringing in' on 3rd bell for last five minutes.

Gleaning bell rung at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

BUCKHURST HILL. St. John Baptist.

The Rector (Rev. F. M. Woodward) kindly informed us in 1905 that there was here only one 'tubular bell,' but a ring of hemispherical bells has since been supplied by Mears and Stainbank.

Church built 1838; parish formed out of Chigwell.

The Chapel-of-Ease of St. Stephen, erected in 1876, has one bell.

BULMER. St. Andrew. Four bells.

1. THOMAS GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1723

On waist :— PRESENTED BY RACHEL EDITH BURKE
A.D. 1903.

*Above sound-bow :—*RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK, LONDON. (32 in.

2. ✲ HENRY ✲ PLEASANT ✲ MADE ✲ ME ✲ 1707 ✲

 (33½ in.

3. MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1600

On waist and below, as No. 1. (36 in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1619 (38½ in.

New headstocks to all four; old frame; no wheels; bells chimed by hammers striking inside. For some years previous to 1903 only three bells had been in use. The weight of the two new ones is given as 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. and 8 cwts. 1 qr. 11 lbs. respectively. The upper inscription in each case is in the same type as on Blackmore tenor, not Mears' ordinary.

The old treble was inscribed:—

THO GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1723

Border, Pl. XXXII., 2. (30 in.

The present 3rd replaces the old 2nd, the loss of which is to be regretted, as it was the earliest known work of the great Colchester founder, overlapping by a year or two with Bowler. It was inscribed as follows in a quite unique type:—

MILES CRAIE MADE ME 1 3 0 0

2nd: border at end Pl. XXXII., 4; small star between words. Old 1st: cross Pl. XXXII., 5; border at end, Pl. XXXII., 4.

Morant (ii. p. 314): '4 or 5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 140): '4 bells.'

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 114.

Death-Knell formerly 24 hours, now 12 hours after death; tellers, three strokes for a man, two for a woman.

Gleaning Bell at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

BULPHAN.

St. Mary. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (32 in.

These are also five tubular arrangements put up in 1891 by Harrington, Latham & Co. of Coventry, at a cost of £90. Formerly there were three bells, and the frame for these three was noted by Stahlschmidt as still in good condition some twenty years ago. According to local tradition the other two disappeared about the beginning of the last century, but it was probably earlier, as Morant (i. p. 222) gives only one bell. Possibly being cracked they were sold for funds to repair the church.

The Rector (Rev. T. A. Teitelbaum) kindly sends the following notes as to the present uses of the old bell and the others:—

'The old Bell is used at each service on Sundays as the 3rd Bell, the Tubulars being rung twice. The Bell is used alone for all Celebrations. We continue the Passing Bell (1 for a child, 2 for a woman, and 3 for a man), and the bell is used at all funerals. The large Bell is used to toll the Old Year out and the Tubulars to welcome the New Year.'

Morant (i. p. 222): 'one Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 73) the same.

See Palin, *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 148.

BUMPSTEAD, HELIONS.

St. Andrew. 6 + 1 Bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1834 (30 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER RECAST 1833 (32 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1647 (35 in.

4. *As No. 2.* (36 in.

5. MILO GRAIE ME FECIT (39 in.

6. MILO GRAIE ME FECIT 1641 (44 in.

Clock bell. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1838 (20 in.

For the 'Milo Graie' bells, see p. 95. The 6 on the tenor is reversed. Weight of tenor 14 cwt., of clock bell, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb.; it is hung dead without clapper.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iiij belles by estimacõn of l^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

No mention of number of bells in Morant, but Muilman (ii. p. 256) gives five, and Cole in 1744 says '5 tuneable good Bells.'

The tower fell in 1812, and was rebuilt very substantially of red brick.

The following entry relating to the bells occurs in the Parish Registers:—

'In 1833 there were five bells in the steeple. The largest bears date 1641, the next 1647. All these cast by Milo Graye. The remaining two (one of which bore date 1616 and the other an inscription, thus "Virgo coronata dat (*sic*) nos ad regna beata") were found cracked and were recast in 1833 by Thomas Mears of London, the expense being defrayed by a subscription of £21 1. 6. and £12 0. 0. by a Church Rate.'

'In 1834 a sixth bell also cast by Mears was added by subscription at a cost of £33. The whole expense of recasting the two old Bells adding the new one and repairing all and carriage, etc. was £84, of which £51 1. 9. was raised by subscription and the rest by rate.

J. HODGSON, Vicar.'

A tablet at the bottom of the tower records the ringing on Monday, 13 October, 1814, of 5040 old Grandsire in 3½ hours.

Death-Knell rung, tenor for adults, a smaller bell for children. Tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female.

Gleaning bell discontinued some twenty years ago.

BUMPSTEAD, STEEPLE. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. IOHN • HODSON ✠ MADE • ME ✠ 1653 • (31 in.

2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1859.

On the waist:— *Royal Arms and* PATENT. (33 in.

3. THO=GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ▣ 1726 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ • • (36 in.

4. GEORGE=RALLINGS C—W THOMAS GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1760 (39 in.

5. GEORGE RALLINGS CH. WARDEN 1763 LESTER & PACK LONDON FECIT (42 in.

1st: In W. Whitmore's lettering; cf. Boreham 1st and 6th; the stop occurs again at Great Waltham. 3rd: the impressions are from the reverse of a halfpenny and obverse of a penny of Queen Anne. 4th: One of Gardiner's latest efforts; George Rallings was buried 31 March 1785; rectangular U (see p. 125). Crosses on 3rd and 4th: Pl. XXXII., 5, 7. Weight of tenor, 12 cwt.

Cole in 1744 says '5 Bells.' Morant nothing; Muilman (ii. p. 248): 'a clock and 5 bells.' See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 232.

Gleaning bell discontinued.

'William Holborow by his last will, dated 4 Feb. 1498, gave for repairing of the Bells, and bell-ropes, and things most necessary to the steeple, five acres of land' (Morant, ii. p. 355).

BURES, MOUNT. St. John. Two bells.

1. Sancte Nicolae Ora Pro Nobis (28 in.

2. Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum (32 in.

1st: By Henry Jordan; Powdrell capitals.

2nd: By Robert Burford; the crosses are not quite identical, the first being *Kent*, fig. 5a in octagon, the other, Pl. IV., 13, in lozenge.

T.R.E. 48 Sept. (*sic*) 1552: 'ffyrst iiij belles in the steple and ij hand bells . . . another lyttle bell in the chansell.' (*East Anglian*, N.S. ii. p. 56).

Morant (ii. p. 226): '4 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 216) the same.

See also *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 234, and *Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 70, and i. p. 132, where it is stated that the larger bell weighs about 13 cwt. (*sic*), also that the missing bells were sold to defray the expense of repairing the tower when the spire was taken down in the eighteenth century.

BURNHAM. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. ROBERT STEPHENS DANIELL CROWDER CHVRCHWARDENS A B 1673

On waist:— (28 in.

2. *The same.* (30 in.

3. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis (32 in.

4. W. SHUTTLEWORTH D. HAWKINS CHURCH WARDENS T. MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1807. (35 in.

5. THO^S HUDART & W^M CLARK CH. WARDENS LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1767 (38 in.

1st and 2nd by Anthony Bartlet; on the waist, his trade-mark (Pl. XXV., 2), and impressions of large coins of Charles II.

3rd: by John Walgrave (p. 31); cross Pl. XII., 9; lettering Pl. XI., 1-7. A beautiful bell.

Ornament on 5th, Pl. XXXIII., 5.

In 1901 Mr. C. H. Hawkins noted: 'The 5th has a large piece broken out of the crown and cannons broken, the bell being secured by bolts to the stock. Tower and woodwork in bad repair; jackdaws' nests everywhere.'

In 1902 the tenor was in the same condition, and all were 'clocked,' which the Churchwarden promised to stop. In 1904 the Report of the Essex Association states that the bells are unfit for ringing. The tenor is to be recast and a new treble added, for which Messrs. Warner have given an estimate for £120. [C.D.]

T.R.E. Sept. 1552 'iiij gret belles wyche ys by Estymashone as nere as we can judge 1 C. wayte . . . ij hand belles.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 235).

Morant (i. p. 365): 'It has the loftiest Tower in this Hundred, with six Bells, but blown down in the great wind (of 1703) . . . . 'Tis since rebuilt and hath only 5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 339) has much the same.

See also *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iv. p. 129.

CUSTOMS:—

Death-knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tenor for all over twelve, 2nd bell for children; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2, then minute strokes for half an hour and finish with 9 slowly and 9 quickly for male, 6 similarly for female.

For services bells chimed from the half hour; 'toll in' on tenor for last five minutes.

H. W. King notes that on a mural monument to Lydia, wife of the Rev. Robert Middleton, it is said 'Campanam dari iussit sonantem, laete audivit, et pacifice obijt decimo die Novemb: 1680,' referring to the Passing Bell.

BURSTEAD, GREAT.

St. Mary Magdalene. Five bells.

1. THO=GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1724 (26 in.

2. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1814 S LOWE CH WARDEN (30 in.

3. *No inscription.* (32 in.

4. ✠ Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei ✠ (34 in.

5. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ ✠ SUDBURY ✠ ✠ ✠ FECIT 1731 ● ● ● ● (36 in.

1st and 5th: cross Pl. XXXII., 5 throughout; the coins on the 5th are Queen Anne's; on 1st, rectangular U (see p. 125).

2nd: Last part of inscription incised.

4th: by John Walgrave; cf. South Benfleet 3rd and Burnham 3rd.

Morant (i. p. 199): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 34) the same. *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 345. Date of 4th given in guide-books and elsewhere as 1436.

There is a 'Bell Field' here.

BURSTEAD, LITTLE. St. Mary. Two bells.

1. IOHN CLARKE MADE THIS BELL 1620 MASTER WILLIAM SAME'S ESQVYER (28 in.

2. 1633 I C (32 in.

For John Clarke, see p. 84. The larger bell is by John Clifton (p. 75).

Morant (i. p. 200): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 36) the same.

Mr. H. W. King noted three in 1860.

BUSH END, see Hatfield Broad Oak.

BUTTSBURY. St. Mary. One bell.

1.  (31 in.

By Henry Jordan; the stamps are the three usual ones, as at Mount Bures, etc,

Morant (ii. p. 50): 'three Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 236) the same.

What has happened to the other two?

CANEWDON. St. Nicholas. Five bells.

1. ♣ ME ◆ DEO ◆ DEDIT ◆ EDVARDVS ◆ WEBSTER ◆ VICARIVS ◆ ECCLESIÆ ◆ DE ◆ CANNEWDON ♣ ●

Below:— *A band with eighteen impressions of coins.*

Below:—IOHN ◆ AND ◆ CHRISTOPHER ◆ HODSON ◆ MADE ◆ ME ◆ 1678 (29 in.

2. EDWD: HACHMAN IOHN CLAYTON CH: WARDENS R: PHELPS FECIT 1724 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ (31 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1634 (35 in.

4. INO PAGE & ROBT TABRAM CHH WARDENS THOS MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1791 (37 in.

5. RICHARD EDWARDS WETHR IENNENS CW IW • 1707 (40 in.

The tenor is badly cracked. 1st: small type as at Great Easton, etc. 4th: the first part down to 'Wardens' is incised. Tenor by Waylett.

The Rev. E. Webster (1st bell) was Vicar 1670-81; subsequently of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'CANNONDEN. Thre bells in the steple wherof the gret bell conteynethe in weyght by estymacōn xxxti hundrethe the seconde bell xxti hundrethe And the litell bell xvjten hundrethe, one sanse bell conteynynge xxte poundes ij hande bells conteynynge xvj poundes.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 218).

Morant (i. p. 317): '5 tunable Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 421): '5 bells.'

See also Benton's *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 124, where it is said of the fourth bell: 'This bell previously to being suspended was turned upside down in the street before the Anchor public-house and filled with beer with which the rustics made merry.'

CUSTOMS:—

On Sundays a bell at 8 to 8.5 a.m.; for morning service 10.30-10.35, 10.40-10.45, and 10.55-11.0 (smallest bell), and correspondingly in evening.

Ringing on New Year's Eve; for Weddings occasionally.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings.

Thanks to Rev. C. R. Hardy, Vicar.

CANFIELD, GREAT. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. MILONEM GRAY ME FECIT 1634 (29½ in.

2. ✠ Laudate dominum de celis Laudate eum in ex celsis (33 in.

3. IOHN • HODSON • MADE • ME • 1664 • I • W • F • B • C • WARDENS • W • H ⚜ ⚜ FOR • (*coat of arms*) MASTER • IOHN • WISMAN • ESQVIER • 1597 • C • F • (36 in.

1st: Smaller and thinner letters than usual; for the Milonem bells see p. 95.

2nd: See on this bell pp. 58, 84 above. The inscription is from *Ps.* cxlviii. 1. Note the spelling [illegible].

3rd: The coat of arms is a chevron ermine between three cronels argent, evidently that of Wiseman. It may be presumed that the original John Wiseman (who died 17th Oct. 1602) left money for a bell, which was not used for some sixty years; the I. W. who was churchwarden in 1664 must be his great nephew, who carried out his bequest. A brass in the chancel to John Wyseman is dated 1558; this must be Sir John, who purchased the estate, the father of the one who bequeathed the bell. See Morant, ii. p. 461. The fleur-de-lys is Pl. XXXI., 4. W.H. = William Hull; see p. 114.

There was formerly another bell (probably a second) which being cracked was sold.

Morant (ii. p. 462): '4 Bells.'

CANFIELD, LITTLE. Four bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1908.

A. M. D. G.
ALICIA MARIA RIDOUT
OBDORMIVIT IN CHRISTO
XIXmo DIE APR. A.S. MCMVII
LXXIII ANNOS NATA
R. I. P.
DIXIT JESUS
EGO SI EXALTATUS TERRA OMNIA TRAHAM AD ME IPSUM

2. ✝ GOD SAVE THE KING 1617 (26 in.

3. *As No.* 1.

JOHANNES DOWELL RIDOUT
HUIUS PAROCHIAE XX ANNOS RECTOR
OBIIT
XIVto DIE MART, A.S. MCMV
AETATIS SUAE LXXXVII
AETERNA FAC CUM SANCTIS SUIS IN
GLORIA NUMERARI

4. PRAISE THE LORD 2017 (34 in.

2nd and 4th by Robert Oldfield of Hertford; cross on 2nd plain; shield Pl. XXX., 3; thin lettering. The first figure of the date on the 4th is an inverted 2 in place of 1; the 7 is in thicker type.

Formerly two bells only; the 1st and 3rd, for information about which we are indebted to Mr. Hughes of the Whitechapel Foundry, are recent additions.

CANNING TOWN, see West Ham.

CANVEY ISLAND.

St. Katharine. One bell.

The bell hangs in a small central turret or *flèche* and appears to be inaccessible. It was supplied by Warner and Sons in 1875, and is described in their Invoice dated 30 Nov. 'a 16½ in. loam-cast Bell with clapper, note B, weight 3 qrs. 22 lbs.'

Church first built for Dutch settlers in 1622; rebuilt several times since.

CHADWELL.

St. Mary. Three bells.

1. *On waist :—* R E 1694 W R (28 in.

2. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1763 (30 in.

3. THOMAS BARTLET MADE THIS BELL 1628  (33 in.

Treble badly broken; founder probably John Wood (cf. West Tilbury). Trade mark on 3rd, Pl. XXV., 2.

Morant (i. p. 231): 'three Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 89) the same.

Palin, *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 91 (from King's notes).

Death-Knell as soon as possible after death, 3 for a man, 2 for a woman, 1 for a child.

Ringing for Weddings.

A bell rung for vestry meetings.

Thanks to Rev. E. Smith, Rector.

CHADWELL.

St. John Baptist, Tilbury. One bell (?).

Church built 1883; consecrated 1903.

There is also a chapel in Tilbury Fort, built about 1875.

CHADWELL HEATH.

St. Chad. One bell.

Church built 1884; clock with hour-bell put up in the tower in 1898 (*Essex Review*, 1898, p. 203). Parish formed from Dagenham.

CHAPPEL.

Two bells.

1. J. WARNER & SONS, LIMITED LONDON.

On waist :— 1676.
RECAST 1895. (17 in.

2. J. WARNER & SONS, LONDON, 1871.

On waist :— Royal Arms and PATENT (20 in.

Formerly two by Miles Graye, junr., with merely the date 1676; the diameters were 18 in. and 20 in. respectively. The smaller bell was reported badly cracked in 1892 (see *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 235).

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. PONTISBRIGHT. 'Itm ij litell bells hanging in the steple It'm on handbell of brasse wayeng vj *li.*' *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 52).

Morant (ii. p. 210): 'two Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 196) the same.

Best thanks to Rev. A. Werninck, Vicar.

CHELMSFORD. St. Mary. Ten bells.

1. THE GIFT OF T, CLAPHAM, WM, DOBSON DOWNHAM NORFOLK, FECIT 1820 : · (28 in.

2. THE GIFT OF T, CLAPHAM, WM SMITH, WM BAKER AND JNO, SALTMARSH CHURCHWDNS 1820 (29 in.

3. THO MUCH AGAINST US MAY BE SAID TO SPEAK FOR OUR SELVS WE ARE ⁘ NOT AFRAID ⁘
WM MEARS AND CO LONDON FECIT 1777 (29¾ in.

4. IF YOU HAVE A JUDICIOUS EAR YOULL OWN MY VOICE IS SWEET AND CLEAR •
MEARS & CO LONDON 1777 (30½ in.

5. AT PROPER TIMES OUR VOICES WE WILL RAISE. IN SOUNDG TO OUR BENEFACTORS PRAISE
MEARS & CO LONDON FECIT 1777 (32½ in.

6. TO HONOUR BOTH OF GOD & KING OUR VOICES SHALL IN CONCORT RING
WM MEARS & CO LONDON FECIT 1777 (34½ in.

7. THOS CLAPHAM B CLAPHAM & R SHOOBRIDGE BES (*Incised*)
WM MEARS & CO LONDON FECIT 1777 (37 in.

8. PEACE & GOOD NEIHBOURHOOD ⁘ WM MEARS & CO LONDON FECIT 1777 (40 in.

9. ✕ YE RINGERS ALL THAT PRIZE YOUR HEALTH & HAPPINESS. BE SOBER MERRY WISE & YOULL THE SAME POSSESS
[illegible] WM MEARS & CO LONDON FECIT 1777 (44 in.

10. THE REVD JNO MORGON RECTOR MESSRS GEO: SIMPSON JNO WARD & MATW JOYCE CHURCH WARDENS 1777

2nd line:—IN WEDLOCK BANDS ALL YE WHO JOIN WITH HANDS YOUR HEARTS UNITE SO SHALL OUR TUNEFULL TONGUES COMBIE

3rd line:—TO LAUD THE NUPTIAL RITE WM MEARS & CO LONDON FECIT (49 in.

Re-hung by Warner 1881 (see *Church Bells*, 12 Nov.) Tenor 22 cwt., note E flat. The 1st and 2nd were placed in St. John's church at Moulsham when that was erected in 1838, but were brought back in 1883 (see under Moulsham). The larger set of letters on these two bells is exactly like that ordinarily used by the Mearses. The stop on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th is ⁘ and the ornament at the end of the first line on the 6th is composed of four M's

between two W's (for William Mears). This is the first ring cast by W. Mears, when he set up by himself during Pack's life-time (see p. 138).

Morant (ii. p. 7): 'a ring of six bells, and a clock.' Muilman (i. p. 62): 'a ring of 6 bells, a clock, and a set of chimes. It is said to have had a peal of 8 bells but that the parishioners gave two of them to Writtle in exchange for their chimes, which were accordingly brought here.' This was in or about 1770.

There are several tablets in the Ringing-chamber, including the following:—

23 Nov. 1813. 'A Compleat peal of Bob Major of 5040 changes in 3 hrs. 13 m. This peal was composed by Isaac Clay and never rung before.'

23 Jan. 1815. 'A Trué and Compleat Peal of Bob Major an even 6000 changes in 3 hours and 45 minutes.'

Recent records: 1 August 1887; 21 May 1888; New Year's Day 1889. See also *Church Bells*, 2 Nov. 1872, 23 Aug. 1873, 14 Aug. 1880; 12 Aug. 1887.

Death-Knell with tellers, 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 4 for female; time after death variable.

From the Parish Account Books the late Archdeacon Mildmay extracted the following items (see *Essex Arch. Trans.* ii. pp. 195, 211-228):—

1557. Itm payd for a hande bell for the rogation dayes and to ring before the corses at their burialles iij^{s} ix^{d}

1562. Received of Richard Marion for a hand bell solde unto hym for the marquete bell v^{s}

1586. The parsone Mr. Burlye hath cause I Wyll^{m} Pamplyn to make a roape for the great bell. Thys hath byn allways y^{e} parson's charge.

1550.[1] Bell metyll. Receyved by me Will^{m} Watsoun of Wyll^{m} Reynolds Will^{m} Myldmay & Rychard Maryon churchwardens of Chelmesford in the Countye of Essex for the Quen's Matt^{s} use one bell wainge ij C ij qrs lij li the which metell the Quens Majestie oweth for xxij lij.

1592. It^{m} receyved of thinhabitants of Chelmesforde by a rate levyed for the rep'acons of the Bells there the first daie of Maye 1592. xxxiij^{s} x^{d}

In 1591 there appear to have been four bells.

For the Sexton's fees in 1614 see *ibid.*, 224:

> The passinge bell for any tollings iiij^{d} and so on.

The Chapel of Ease of St. Peter was erected in 1892.

Best thanks to Rev. Canon H. A. Lake, Rector.

CHELMSFORD. Meadow Side.

In the possession of Mr. J. Crozier is a bell with the following inscription:—

◆ THOMAS ◆ YOVNG ◆ 1587

About 9 in. diameter. He has built a kind of summer-house to accommodate it and the ancient clock to which it pertains. It was formerly at Leaden Roothing Hall, where it had probably been for many years hanging in a clock-turret. About 1850 it was sold with the clock to Mr. Philbrick of Dunmow from whom it was purchased by Mr. Crozier for his

[1] *Sic.* Probably an error for 1560.

residence at High Roothing. In 1879 he moved it to his present address. The clock is very old, but bears no date.

For the above information we are indebted to Mr. Miller Christy.

CHESTERFORD, GREAT. All Saints. 6+3 bells.

1. JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD FECIT 1796 (28 in.

2. *The same.* (28½ in.

3. *The same.* (31 in.

4. *The same.* (32½ in.

5. JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD FECIT T FISHER CURATE (34½ in.

6. JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD FECIT 1796 W^M KENT & J. WAKEFIELD C: W. J: PLUMPIN. VICAR. STATUTUM EST OMNIBUS MORI (38 in.

Clock Bells. 1 (Hour). *On shoulder :—*



✠ aue ✠ maria ✠ gracia ✠ plena (26½ in.

2, 3. (Quarters). CAST BY JOHN WHRNER & SONS LONDON 1879. (21¼ in. (22½ in.

Weights of the ring : 1) 5 o 5. Note E. 4) 6 3 10. B
2) 5 o 26. D. 5) 7 o 16. A
3) 6 o 25. C. 6) 10 1 10. G.

Total 40 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. Mears' weights differ slightly, as given on a list hung on the tower. The belfry is very dirty and some of the timbers are shaky.

The clock bells are placed in a frame on the top of the tower, open to the air, and fixed to beams, with cannons and stocks. The hour-bell is from the Bury foundry (see p. 54); the founder's shield occurs once on the shoulder; the cross (Pl. XVIII., 8) occurs also at Westhorpe, Suffolk, and at Great Horkesley and Radwinter in an octagon.

There was formerly also a Priest's bell, which must have disappeared within memory, but its fate is undiscoverable; the inscription has been preserved (but not in a rubbing) :

I H EDMOND IACKSON CHVRCH WARDEN 1681

It was probably by John Hodson. The Vicar has ascertained that there was a churchwarden of the name given in that year.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552 (Stowe MSS. 827) 'v belles in the steple conteynynge by estimacõn of lxij^c A clock bell in weight j^c [1] a sanctus bell half a hundreth and sakering bell

[1] Probably an error. The present hour-bell weighs about 4 cwt.

and a hand bell in weight j.' The sum of £46 obtained by the sale of vestments etc. was 'bestowed upon the belles and the sute of the black velvet and the Repacõns of the churche.' Cole in 1744 gives '6 Bells'; Morant (ii. p. 556) '5 Bells and a clock.' Muilman (ii, p. 328) 6 good bells; over the tower is a small lanthorn leaded, in which is the clock bell.' There is a parochial record that 'the new peal of bells came home 19 Nov. 1796.' For other details see below.

See also *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 186, for an (inaccurate) account of the bells.

The Passing Bell was formerly rung as nearly as possible 24 hours after death, the tenor for adults, the treble for children.

The Gleaning bell was also rung at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

There appears to be no ringing done nowadays.

A curious local custom is the payment of £2 per annum by feoffees of Hinxton (Cambs.) for bell-ropes, in return for which 7½d. per annum is paid to them for the same purpose.

There is a tradition that about 1780 the bells were taken down with a view to being sold; this the parishioners resented, and organised gangs to watch them night and day where they were placed, in the yard of Jeremiah Hagger, a builder; the result is not known!

Very many thanks to Rev. J. Stewart, Vicar.

Mr. R. H. Browne of Stapleford Abbots kindly sends the following items relating to the bells preceding the present six:—

1739. May. The fourth bell was cast at Ingatestone by Thomas Gardiner; there were then but five bells.

1743. 5 Jan. The treble bell then came home to make the peal of six Bells. It was cast by Thomas Lester of Whitechapel and weighed 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs. at six pounds per cwt. [Jos. Shepherd and Rob^{t} Killingbeck, Churchwardens.]

We also owe to the kindness of the Vicar the following items from the Churchwardens' Accounts:—

		£	s	d
1790.	March 16. paid for taking down of Bells	3	15	0
1793.	paid for hanging the Ting-tang	.....		
1796.	taking the iron off Bell stocks.	.....		
1797.	Feb. 25. paid Mr. Briant	21	5	0
1798.	April 9. paid for hanging the Ting-tang and rope	.....		

The first-named entry is important as implying that Gardiner was at that time actually working in Essex; he could not have gone from Sudbury to South Essex to cast a bell in the north-west of the county. There is a distinct drop in his Suffolk bells between 1735 and 1743; but on the other hand there are very few in South Essex in the years following 1737. He also cast a bell for South Weald at Ingatestone (see under that heading).

CHESTERFORD, LITTLE.

St. Mary — Two bells.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1854

On the waist:— *Royal Arms and* PATENT.

2. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1876. (24 in.

These bells hang in two arches of a gable-turret, and are chimed by levers; the smaller is about 19 inches in diameter, with very marked mouldings; the larger weighs 3 cwt.

There was formerly a wooden turret containing three bells. When the church was restored in 1855 two of these were sold (one being cracked) for £54. 11. 10. to Messrs. Warner, and a new bell bought for £17. 4. 6. The remaining old one was recast in 1876 at a cost of £16. 3. 2, and a careful drawing of the inscription was made by Mr. Kimber, in a MS. volume now in the possession of Mears and Stainbank. To Mr. A. Hughes we are indebted for a loan of this precious volume, which gives the inscription as follows:—

℣ ORA ✠ MENTE ✠ PIA ✠ PRO ✠ NOBIS ✠ VIRGO ✠ MARIA (25 in.

The bell was obviously of the same class as that at Great Holland, by W. Dawe's predecessor (see p. 22), with cross *Herts* 7 and wheel-stop. In Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 25356 drawings are given of the turret and of part of the inscription on this bell, also of another small bell, blank and long waisted.

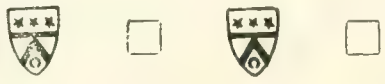
T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles in the steple by estimacōn of xxvij^{c} weight. A Sanctus bell of j^{c} weight and a hand bell.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 557): 'a square Tower of stone contains 4 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 341): '3 bells.' Cole in 1744 gives '3 Bells and a S^{ts} Bell.'

Passing bell as at Great Chesterford.

Best thanks to Rev. J. Stewart and local helpers.

CHICKNEY. St. Mary. Two bells.

1.  (32 in.

2. ✠ Ad Celi Syna Perducat Nos Caterina  (36 in.

10 Both by Kebyll, with shield Pl. VI., 9; the second stamp on the smaller is an eight-point rosette surrounded by dotted rings (Pl. XIV., 6); it also occurs on Lawrence's bell at Margaretting. The crosses on the 2nd are Pl. VII., 6 and 3 (S. Norton's); the capital letters are also S. Norton's. The word Syna seems to refer to the legend of the transportation of the body of St. Catherine to Mount Sinai.[1]

T.R.E. 'Furst in the steple ij Bells conteynyng a thousand pounds. It'm ij hand bells conteynyng in weight x li.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 238).

Morant (ii. p, 447): '2 Bells.'

CHIGNAL ST. JAMES. SS. Mary and James. One bell.

1. R. STAINBANK FOUNDER, LONDON 1868 (18 in.

Hangs in an open bell-cot. The name of Mr. Stainbank rarely occurs alone on bells from this foundry, the title 'Mears and Stainbank', being finally adopted soon after the death of George Mears. See p. 141.

[1] See Baring-Gould, *Lives of Saints*, Nov. p. 542. Hymns composed in her honour in mediaeval times often contain expressions similar to this line.

The predecessor of this bell was inscribed 'Johannes Clarke fecit me 1621,' as we learn from a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786, ii. p. 1009 (see Elliot Stock's reprint, Vol. iv. p. 90).

Morant (ii.p. 81) gives 'three bells.' Muilman (i. p. 316): '1 bell.'

In 1767 the Rev. Foote Garver, M.A., M.D., Rector, and John Gaudy, Churchwarden, represent that the Church 'for want of the necessary ornaments suitable to the decency of religious worship, is by no means in a condition becoming the House of God and the solemn performance of Divine Service therein.' Although the Rector is personally willing to contribute largely yet the inhabitants are so few and poor that repairs cannot be undertaken unless leave can be obtained 'to sell a small broken and useless bell belonging to the said Parish' with other lumber. In response to this appeal the Bishop grants a license for the sale of the Bell, etc., duly sealed and signed:

Ric. London, 5 Feb., 1767.

CHIGNAL SMEALEY. St. Nicholas. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (29 in.

'Supposed locally to have been the old Sanctus bell—but I think incorrectly. It is too large.' [J.C.L.S.] The Rev. E. A. Downman notes that this is an ancient 'long-waisted' bell.

Morant (ii. p. 82): 'one Bell.' Muilman (i. p. 318) the same.

CHIGWELL. St. Mary. Five Bells.

1. EDWARD : INGLETON THOMAS : FULLER : CHURCH : WARDENS ; SAMᴵ : KNIGHT ⋮ FECIT 1737 ⋮ (28 in.

2. Wᵐ CLARK ⁘ Wᵐ HUNT CH : WARDENS ⋮ ROBERT CATLIN FECIT 1743 (29 in.

3. MATTHEW • BAGLEY • MADE • MEE • J693 • • • (31 in.

4. MATTHEW • BAGLEY • MADE • MEE • J693 • • • • • • (34 in.

5. THE ⋮ REVᴰ ⋮ Mᴿ ⋮ KERRICH ⋮ VICKER ⋮ Rᴰ ⋮ FULLER ⋮ Iᴺ ⋮ CROUCHMAN CH WARDENS ⋮ RC ⋮ TS ⋮ FECᵀ J77J (38 in.

An interesting set of bells by lesser known London founders, who are otherwise little represented in Essex; the tenor is by Thomas Swain (p. 130), who is however hardly a Londoner, as most of his work was done at Longford in West Middlesex.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'Itm iij Bells in the steple waying by estimacōn xxxti c & ij Rogacion Bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* ii. p. 235).

Morant (i. p. 170): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 16): '5 good bells.'

Bell-Rope Acre is a field-name here (*Essex Review*, 1894, p. 134).

CHIGWELL ROW. All Saints. One bell (?).

Church consecrated in 1860, the tower built in 1903; the parish was formed from Chigwell.

CHILDERDITCH. All Saints. One bell.

1. *No inscription.*

'A long-waisted bell, probably of 17th century date. It is in an arch in the western gable, and for want of a ladder, inaccessible for measurement; probable diameter 18 to 20 inches.' [J.C.L.S.]

T.R.E. 7 Oct. 1552. 'It'm iij bells in the steple the least by estimatiō wayinge ij^{c} It'm a Saunte bell and a hand bell wayinge viij *li.*' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 170).

Morant (i. p. 116): 'The steeple of brick . . . and timber . . . hath in it only 1 bell.' Muilman (v. p. 5): '1 bell.'

CHINGFORD. Three bells.

1. W C I D CHVRCHWARDENS 1657 ANTHONY BARTLET MADE MEE (32 in.

2. GOD SAVE THE KING 1626 (*see page* 217) (35 in.

3. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1835 (39 in.

In the new church (built 1844); the old church is deserted and ruinous. 2nd: by Robert Oldfield of Hertford (p. 107); cross as Little Canfield 4th; the G is of Gothic character and the D is a G reversed. On the 1st the N.'s in ANTHONY are reversed.

Morant (i. p. 57): '3 Bells.'

CHIPPING ONGAR, *see* ONGAR, CHIPPING.

CHISHALL, GREAT. St. Swithin. Five bells.

1. W AND P WIGHTMAN MADE MEE J686 (26½ in.

2. *The same.* (28 in.

3. *The same.* (31 in.

4. *The same.* (33 in.

5. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841 (39 in.

There is an interval for another bell between the fourth and tenor; the latter weighs 10 cwt. 7 lbs. For the Wightmans, see p. 116. On the 3rd bell the G of Wightman is reversed and inverted.

The Sanctus bell-cote still exists over the eastern gable of the nave, but is of course tenantless (J.C.L.S.). The tower fell July, 1892, but the bells were not injured.

Bells not in ringing order in 1904.

5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles by estimacōn xxxiiij^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 607): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 99) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 186.

CHISHALL, LITTLE. St. Nicholas. One bell.

1. **1774** (16½ in.

Probably by Pack and Chapman.
5 Oct. 1552. 'ij bells by estimacon of ij^{c} and di' weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).
Morant (ii. p. 609). 'only 1 Bell.' Muilman (iii. p. 101): '1 bell.'
See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 187.

CHRISHALL. Holy Trinity. Four bells.

1. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1804. (29 in.

2.  (*border*) (*border*) (*border*) (*border*) (30 in.

3.  **NON CLAMOR SED AMOR CANTAT IN AVRE IDE 1621** (33 in.

4. **J. TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1869** (37½ in.

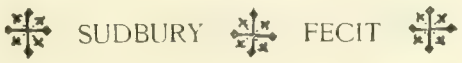
The 2nd probably dates from the early part of the 17th century: the stamps are a fleur-de-lys, a rose and an ornamental border, consisting of a coat of arms (a chevron between three roundlets) with gryphons as supporters (Pl. XXVIII., 4-6; see p. 143). 3rd: by W. Haulsey of St. Ives (p. 105); the cross is Plate XXX., 1; note the curious form of E (Plate XXX., 2). 4: the predecessor of this bell was from the Brasyer foundry at Norwich (see Raven's *Cambs.*, p. 30). The present bell weighs 9 cwt. 4 lbs.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. (Stowe MSS. 827). 'iij belles in the steple and a Sanctus bell of xxx^{c} weight.'

Cole (1744): 'four bells.' Morant (ii. p. 605): '5 bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 94): '4 bells.'
See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 187.
Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

CLACTON, GREAT. St. John Baptist. Five bells.

1. THO=GARDINER  SUDBURY FECIT 1721 (28 in.

2. THO=GARDINER  SUDBURY FECIT 1721 (30 in.

3. THO=GARDINER  SUDBURY FECIT 1721 (32 in.

4. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1649** (34 in.

5. *As No.* 4. (36 in.

The cross on Nos. 1-3 is Pl. XXXII., 5. Nos. 4 and 5 are very early instances of Miles Graye junior (see p. 96).

T.R.E. 25 Sept. 1552. 'Itm iiij great bells and a Sawnce bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 16).

Morant (i. p. 477): '6 bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 59) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 45; bells also mentioned *Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 86.

Death-Knell: ten strokes within a quarter of an hour; no rule about time or distinction of sex.

On Sundays chiming for morning and evening services; a bell rung at 8 a.m.

Bells not in ringing order in 1904.

Thanks to Rev. J. Silvester, Vicar.

CLACTON, LITTLE.

St. James. Three bells.

1. MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1652 (30 in.

2. ✠ Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis   (32 in.

3. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1748 (35 in.

2nd by Robert Crowch (p. 32); the cross is Pl. XII., 9, the shields are Pl. XII., 1-3, and the capitals Plate XI., 1-7.

Morant (i. p. 476): '3 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 56) the same. *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 46.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

St. Paul. One bell.

1. 1813 (19 in.

Church consecrated and separate parish formed from Great Clacton, 1878. The Vicar writes that the bell was purchased on the demolition of a chapel at Chelmsford in 1875.

Best thanks to Rev. H. Seeley, Vicar.

CLAVERING.

SS. Mary and Clement. Five bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1866 (27½ in.

2. *The same.* (28½ in.

3. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1830 (31 in.

4. *The same.* (34 in.

5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1866. (37½ in.

Weight of 2nd, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs., of 5th, 9 cwt. 24 lbs.; note in both cases G (?).

Formerly six bells; the old treble sold in 1866 to help pay for the re-casting of the other three; the pit still remains.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'v belles in the steple by estimacōn of lxij^{c} weight a sanctus bell and a handbell by estimacōn of j^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 614): 'six bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 109) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 181.

Customs:—Death-knell rung at 8 a.m. on day after death; treble for children under twelve, tenor for others; toll for one hour. Tellers: three strokes for male, two for female, at beginning and end of peal.

On Sundays bells chimed for services.

Gleaning bell rung up to 1887 at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.; tenor used.

Ringing at Christmas and New Year's Eve; but apparently very little enthusiasm shown (J. C. L. S.).

COGGESHALL.

St. Peter. Eight bells

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1876.

On waist:—THROUGH THE EXERTIONS OF THE
REV^{D} H. F. W. EYRE CURATE THIS PEAL WAS
AUGMENTED TO EIGHT BELLS EASTER 1876. (28½ in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— W. J. DAMPIER—VICAR
H. F. W. EYRE—CURATE
J. S. SURRIDGE, A. F. WARWICKER } CHURCHWARDENS.
1876. (29½ in.

3. W: SWINBORNE T: ALLEKER C. W. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1806 ✿ ✝ ✝ ✝ ✝ ✝ ✿ ✝ ✿ (32 in.

4. **MILES : GRAYE : MADE : ME : 1681** (34 in.

5. WILLIAM MOSS CHURCH WARDEN THO= GARDINER FECIT 1757 (38 in.

6. ISAAC POTTER IOHN TAYLER C=W^{S} THO= GARDINER FECIT 1733 • (42 in.

7. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY  FECIT ✠ 1733

 ✠ ✠ • ✠ ✠ • • (47 in.

8. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON
THIS BELL CAST IN THE YEAR 1692
WAS RECAST JUNE 1877
C. P. GREENE, VICAR.
J. S. SURRIDGE AND A. T. WARWICKER CHURCH WARDENS.
(49 in.

Weight of treble, 5 cwt. 3 qrs.; of tenor, 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs., note F. In excellent ringing order; Warner's chiming apparatus.

The marks on the 3rd recur at Waltham Abbey, viz., a double triangle, cross *fitchée*, cross Calvary, and bell.

Crosses on 5th and 6th, Pl. XXXII., 5 and 7; on 7th, Pl. XXXII., 5 only. The shield on the latter bell, Pl. XVIII., 2, is that formerly used by the Brasyers of Norwich, (afterwards by Watts of Leicester and Robert Mot (as at Little Bentley, see p. 69); it probably came into Gardiner's hands from the Leicester foundry, but its history between 1640 and 1710 is a blank.

The old tenor was inscribed

IAMES BARTLET MADE ME 1692 THOMAS KEBLE ROBERT TOWNSEND CHVRCHWARDENS.

Apparently a ring of six was cast in 1681, of which the 4th is the sole survivor; the thirteen years following were singularly eventful for the history of the ring (see the extracts given below). In May 1874 the bells were rehung by Warner (see *Church Bells*, 23 May), and in 1876-77 the tenor was recast and two trebles added.

Morant (ii. p. 165): 'six bells.' He also has a note (p. 163) about the old Chapel or Church of St. Nicholas at Little Coggeshall, which has lately (1897) been restored, to the effect that after the suppression 'the great church was pulled down and the Bells carried to Kelvedon, as tradition says.' Muilman (vi. p. 123) has virtually the same.

See also *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 180, *Essex Arch. Trans.*, i. p. 121, Dale, *Annals of Coggeshall*, p. 98, and Beaumont, *History of Coggeshall*, p. 22. The inscriptions on the old ring of six are given (incorrectly) by Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 73.

From the Parish records the following information may be gleaned (see Dale and Beaumont, *locc. citt.*)[1]:—

1681. Nov. 8. Three Bells were 'run' in Mr. Ennow's barn.
Dec. 23. In the night three others were 'run.'
1682. Sept. The sixth and third bells were 'new run' at Colchester.

[1] Mr. Beaumont states that the entries between 1681 and 1694 (which he copies from Dale) are in no existing book of accounts, and the source whence they were copied is unknown.

1683. April. The fifth bell was carried to Colchester and 'there was made thereof a little bell less than the least before.'

1692. May The great bell was carried to London to be 'new shot,' and was brought home again in July.

1693. The fourth bell was carried to Sudbury to be 'new shot,' and the rest were chipped to make them tuneable.

169$\frac{3}{4}$. Jan. The fourth bell was split and carried to Sudbury to be 'new shot' and brought home about May 7, 1694. Then it was made too small, and was carried back to Sudbury to be recast and made larger, and was brought home about June 18, 1694. This bell was first rung on June 22 in the same year.

1807. Sept. 10. Payment to John Briant for recasting the then treble, £17 10*s*.

1808. April 17. To Thomas Hughes, bill for bells. £15 17*s*. 1$\frac{1}{2}$*d*.

1813. July 14. Paid the ringers for Lord Wellington. £1 0 0.
July 22. „ „ anniversary.
Other payments for Battle of Vittoria (Aug. 3), Prince Regent's Birthday (Aug. 12), King's Coronation (Sept. 22), Battle of Leipzig (Nov. 4).

1814. April 7, ringing on entry of Paris by the Allied Forces, and
April 9, for the dethronement of Buonaparte.

CUSTOMS :—

Death-knell: tenor used for all over twelve years, smaller bells for children; the same at funerals. Tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2.

The Knell rung 12 or 24 hours after death; the bell then raised and rung as a minute bell for an hour; the same at funerals.

On Sundays bells chimed for 25 minutes; then tenor raised and rung for five; ringing for Evening Service, and on all great Festivals.

We are indebted to the Rev. H. T. W. Eyre, formerly Curate, for much of the above information.

COLCHESTER. ALL SAINTS. Five bells.

1. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1610** (28 in.

2. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1610** (30 in.

3. ✠ RICHARDE (*border*) BOLER (*border*) ME (*border*) FECIT (*border*) 1587 (*border*)
(*Below is a row of arcading; above and below the inscription, cable mouldings*). (34 in.

4. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1620** (35 in.

5. **W : M : MAYOR IOHN : PHILLIPPS W : C MILES : GRAYE : MADE : ME : 1682** (39 in.

1st and 2nd: medium type as at Kelvedon; date figures similar.

3rd: Large plain cross (Pl. XXIX., 1); border between words as at Shalford and Birdbrook (Pl. XXVIII., 7).

5th: both large and small types used; larger letters on separate *paterae*.

The bells are said to need re-hanging; they were not in ringing order in 1904. Tenor 12 cwt., note G.

Morant (p. 118): 'five Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 319) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 182.

No customs, apparently.

Thanks to Rev. G. G. Brown, Vicar.

COLCHESTER. HOLY TRINITY. One bell.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1633 (32 in.

Morant, p. 116: 'but one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 314): '1 bell.'

Essex Review, 1893, p. 183.

COLCHESTER. ST. BOTOLPH. One bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1837 (39 in.

Weight 9¾ cwt. Church built in 1837, on the site of a predecessor which had fallen into ruins.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 183.

In the Corporation Accounts, 17-18 James I. (1620) there appear the following entries:—

Liveries and cost of Badges paid to the St. Botolph's Ringers . . . . . .

Work about St. Botolph's Bell 1. 5. 0.

Muilman (vi. p. 323) says 'The great bell' (used to be) 'rung every morning and evening, at four and eight.'

COLCHESTER. ST. GILES. One bell.

1. MG TT WD SE IF 1627 (27 in.

By Miles Graye; date in smaller type than letters.

Morant, p. 125: 'a boarded Building which contains one small Bell.'

Essex Review, 1893, p. 183.

COLCHESTER. ST. JAMES. Two bells.

1. MILES ✠ GR AYE ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1622

THOMAS ✠ HARVE ✠ CRISTIVER ✠ BALYES:

CW WH ✠ (27 in.



GOD SAVE THE KING 1626

CHINGFORD 2ND

WM · ROWGHT · THº · MATHEWS · CH · WDS

INº · THORNTON · O · FECIT · O · 1719 · ⚜ ·

· REMEMBER · MY · SOUND ·

COLCHESTER ST. LEONARD 4TH

✣ QVE SONITV DISCORS PVLSAT CAMPANA REFECTA ✣



SVMPTIBVS ANDREE EST CHRYSOGVNES QVE IENOVR 1613

GREAT DUNMOW 5TH

2. *As No. 1 to 1622, then:—* THOMAS HARVI CHRISTO-

PHER BAYLES CHVRCH WARDENS

On the waist: the arms of the Borough twice. (39½ in.

The two stops are Pl. XXVII., 2 and 3 alternately (cf. Danbury, and see p. 94); the shield on the waist of the larger is the Borough Arms (a cross humettée ragulée between three crowns), with angels blowing trumpets (?) as supporters (Pl. XXXVI). W. H. on 1st. = William Harbert (see p. 94).

Morant (p. 120): 'only one Bell besides that on a Turret at the top, for the Clock to strike upon.' This clock-bell is evidently the smaller of the two now in the tower.

Muilman (vi. p. 320): '1 bell.' *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 183.

COLCHESTER. ST. JOHN EVANGELIST. One bell.

Church built 1863, the parish being formed out of seven others.

COLCHESTER. ST. LEONARD, HYTHE. 5 + 1 bells.

1. IOHN—KIRBY WILLIAM SLINGER C—W T—G FECIT 1755 (32 in.

2. Benedictum Sit Nomen Domini (36 in.

3. In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannes (39 in.

4. W* ROWGHT * TH* MATHEWS * C* * WD* * IN* * THORNTON * • FECIT * • * 1719 * ⚜

REMEMBER ⁂ MY ⁂ SOUND ⁂ (see page 217) (42 in.

5. THO=GARDINER DID ME CAST I WILL SING HIS PRAISE TO THE LAST 1755 (44 in.

8. *No inscription.* (23 in.

Crosses on 1st and 5th, Pl. XXXII., 5, 7.

2nd: by Henry Jordan, with the usual stamps; capitals Pl. XI., 1-7.

3rd: by Kebyll; cross Pl. VII., 3; shield Pl. VI., 9; capitals Pl. V.

4th: large ornamented initials as at Hadstock. See p. 217. Tenor, 18 cwt., note F.

The priest's bell lies on the floor unhung, with head-stock fixed to it.

All the bells are clocked ('not in ringing order' 1904). A sixth bell was sold about 1820, when the tower was rebuilt, traditionally inscribed 'Old Gray made me' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 353).

See also *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 183.

Death-Knell as soon after death as possible.

No other customs.

Thanks to Rev. H. F. V. Carter, Rector.

COLCHESTER. ST. MARTIN. One bell.

1. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 164?** (31 in.

Morant (p. 115): 'only one Bell, hanging a little way from the ground.' Muilman (vi. p. 313): '1 bell.'

Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 130: 'a solitary bell cast in 1645 rests upon two beams.'

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 184.

Dr. Raven in 1876 noted that the bell was only to be seen from about eight feet above; if so, its position must have been altered since, as it now hangs quite at the top of the tower (or what remains thereof).

At a visitation in 1607 it was reported 'our churchd[n] with the consent of the parish and of the offic[l] did take doune ij belles [sold] for the covering of the church.' (*Essex Review*, 1906, p. 40).

COLCHESTER. ST. MARY AT WALLS. One bell.

1. **IOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1679**

IOHN EDLIN THOMAS HOLLISTER CHVRCH WARDINGS

Below:—CR *crowned, surrounded by mantling.* (38 in.

Two types of lettering are used, as frequently on John Darbie's bells; borders between words with cable-moulding above and below. CR is for *Carolus Rex*.

Note of bell, A flat.

Morant, p. 109: 'There is here but one Bell.' *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 184.

COLCHESTER. ST. MARY MAGDALENE. One bell.

1. **MEARS LONDON 1847 MONTRESOR** (20 in.

By C. and G. Mears; very small lettering.
Morant (p. 126): 'one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 326): '1 bell.'
Essex Review, 1893, , p. 184.

COLCHESTER. ST. NICHOLAS with ST. RUNWALD. 6 + 2 Bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1803 (29 in.

2. JAMES LOVETT & CHARLES WHITE. CHVRCH WARDENS THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1803 (30 in.

3. Sancte Iacobe Ora Pro Nobis (31 in.

4. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1803 (33 in.

5. BENIAMIN CLAMTREE GEORGE GRAY CHVRCH WARDENS 1701 (36 in.

6. + In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis + *shield with lozenge* (see page 17) (40 in.

Clock Bell. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1829 (22 in.

Bell formerly at ST. RUNWALD'S:—

MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1621 (25 in.

3rd: By Richard Hille; cross and shield Pl. VI., 7 and 8; lettering, *Bucks*, xi. *b*; see page 16.

5th: By Henry Pleasant.

6th: By Joanna Hille, widow of Richard, as indicated by the lozenge over the shield; the crosses are *Surrey*, 168, and Pl. IV. 13; lettering, apparently a combination of Burford's capitals Pl. IV.) and Stephen Norton's (Pl. V.) uncrowned. See pp. 16, 18.

The tenor weighs 12 cwt.

Dr. Raven, who visited the bells in 1876, notes that they were then on the ground while the tower was under repair (? rebuilding, by Sir G. Scott). Since that time they have never been properly hung in the belfry, but the stocks are fixed resting on the frames, so that they hang quite dead! They have no ropes, and are only chimed by ropes tied to the clappers. The wonder is that they have so long survived. But the tower is said to be unsafe. Meanwhile the old half-wheels are lying stacked in a corner of the belfry. The present arrangement is curious:

0	1	3
6	2	
5	4	

(the unnumbered one being the St. Runwald's bell).

Morant (p. 117): 'Five bells and a Clock . . . on the top of the Tower there is a small Bell in a lantern, for the clock.' Muilman (vi. p. 317): '5 bells and a clock with a dial projecting.' *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 183.

No customs.

Best thanks to Rev. R. A. J. Hichens, formerly Vicar.

COLCHESTER. ST. PAUL. One bell.

'One bell, cast from a number of Dutch clock bells by two artisans resident in Colchester, who had designed it for the church of their native village in Holland, but difficulties arising as to its transmission, it was sold and hung in the turret of this church' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iv. p. 31; *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 185).

Church built 1842, as a chapel of ease to Lexden; constituted a separate district in 1849.

The bell hangs in an open gable-turret, with wheel; it is very high up, and practically inaccessible.

In Mr. Tyssen's collection of rubbings, under Colchester, is included one marked 'A bell cast in Colchester, diam. 23 in.' The inscription is

✠ Gull. Dearn me fecit Colchester ✠ 1863

✠ Dold (*sic*)
England

Having regard to the statement given above, it seems extremely probable that this represents the bell now at St. Paul's. We may therefore add Mr. William Dearn to the list of Essex bell-founders.

COLCHESTER. ST. PETER, Eight bells.

1. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1763 (29 in.
2. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1763 (*incised*) (30 in.
3. *As No.* 1. (33 in.
4. *As No.* 1. (35 in.
5. *As No.* 1. (38 in.
6. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1763 (40 in.
7. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON MADE ME IN THE YEAR 1763 (44 in.
8. REV^{D} M^{R} SMYTHIES VICAR ROB^{T} DUKE JA^{S} ROBGENT CHURCH WARDENS THIS PEAL OF EIGHT BELLS CAST IN 1763 BY LESTER & PACK OF LONDON (49 in.

The date on the 2nd is incised; the stamp on the 7th is probably Pl. XXXIII., 3.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights as stated in the tower: 1)	5	3	21	Note E.
2)	6	2	5	D sharp.
3)	7	1	4	C sharp.
4)	8	0	26	B.
5)	9	1	18	A.
6)	11	3	13	G sharp.
7)	14	3	23	F sharp.
8)	20	3	0	E.

Morant, p. 112: 'a good ring of eight Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 308): 'a good ring of 8 bells. *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 184.

The old clock bell or sanctus-bell, formerly on the top of the tower, was sold for church expenses some years ago, and is now at Guisnes Court in Tollesbury Parish, under which heading it is described. It is given in *Essex Review* (*loc. cit.*) under this heading.

In the tower is a board recording the following:—

1882.
Tuesday April 26,
St. Peter's Colchester.
Token of respect to the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

12 o'clock.	Bells raised silent and muffled.
3 to 3.30 o'clock.	Tenor bell tolled and muffled.
3.30 to 5 o'clock.	Muffled peal.
5 to 6 o'clock.	Peal half-muffled.
6 o'clock.	The late Lord's age (76) struck on Tenor bell muffled.
	The bells lowered.

Also three peal-boards recording four peals of over 5000 changes each

The bells are now said to be 'clocked' and (consequently) several of them cracked.

Customs:—

Death-Knell 12 hours after death, with tolling for an hour; tellers three strokes for male at three-minute intervals, two for woman, one for child, similarly; age denoted by consecutive strokes.

On Sundays bells chimed at 8 a.m., rung or chimed for one hour previous to later services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve; on special occasions by arrangement.

Thanks to Rev. C. T. Ward, Vicar.

COLCHESTER. ST. RUNWALD. Formerly one bell.

Church pulled down in 1878; bell now at St. Nicholas (q. v.).

Morant (p. 114): 'Here is but one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 312): '1 bell.'

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 185.

COLCHESTER TOWN HALL. One bell and five clock-bells.



1. ✠ Thomas Mare Sonat In a thre Glare (21 in.

By a predecessor of W. Dawe (John Langhorne?); see generally p. 24. The cross here is *Herts* fig. 7; the small 'laver' shield (Pl. X., 6) above, and the smallest set of capitals (Pl. VIII.) and minuscules associated with this group. The bell was formerly at the Castle, where it was used for announcing the hour of closing the grounds. See a note by Dr. Raven in *Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.* for 1898, p. 247, with an amusing commentary on the inscription. It is probably as he suggests, necessary to supply Care after Marie, a confused reminiscence of the 'Johannes Christi Care' which occurs at Willingale Spain.

See also *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 185, where the bell is stated to be at the Town Hall, though at that time it was actually at the Castle.

The five clock-bells were put up in 1901 at a cost of over £600 (including the clock); they were given by Mrs. C. H. Hawkins, whose husband was many times Mayor. They are inscribed as follows:—

Quarter bells: 1. PLACED HERE ON HIGH WE SERVE THE TOWN
BENEATH THE CROWN BENEATH THE SKY.

2. DIFFERING IN SIZE IN NOTE AND WEIGHT
YET SMALL OR GREAT WE HARMONIZE.

3. WITH MEASURED SPEECH WELL TIMED AND TRUE
OUR MESSAGE DUE WE TELL TO EACH.

4. BRIEF CLEAR AND BOLD WE SAY OUR SAY
AND THEN STRAIGHTWAY OUR PEACE WE HOLD.

Hour Bell. O MORTAL RACE OUR LESSON LEARN
EACH HAS HIS TURN AND TIME AND PLACE.

The bells were cast by Messrs Warner, and the inscriptions composed by Mr. W. Gurney Benham. The arms of the borough appear on each bell, as well as the founder's name and the date. The sizes, weights and notes are as follows:—

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
1)	29 in.	6	1	0	Note F.
2)	30 in.	6	2	0	E.
3)	32 in.	7	1	0	D.
4)	38 in.	10	3	0	A.
Hour)	53 in.	25	0	0	D.

See *Essex Review*, 1902, pp. 33, 48.

COLNE, EARL'S.

St. Andrew. 6 + 1 bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1869 (31½ in.

On the waist:—Royal arms and PATENT.

2. *The same.* (33 in.

3. *The same.* (35 in.

4. *The same.* (37 in.

5. *The same.* (40 in.

6. *The same.*

On the waist :— SO TEACH US TO NUMBER OUR DAYS
THAT WE MAY APPLY OUR HEARTS UNTO WISDOM (44 in.

Clock Bell. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1869.

On the waist :—(a) TO EVERYTHING THERE IS A SEASON
AND A TIME TO EVERY PURPOSE UNDER HEAVEN
ECCLES. III. 1.

(*b*) (*Royal Arms*) PATENT. (21 in.

Weights and notes :—						
1)	6 cwt.	2 qrs	22 lbs.	D.	Clock bell : 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs.	
2)	7	1	8	C.	Note G.	
3)	7	3	6	B flat.		
4)	9	0	6	A.		
5)	11	2	7	G.		
6)	14	0	15	F.		

These bells replace a ring of six, by Pleasant of Sudbury, with a sanctus bell, the inscriptions on which were as follows (from Mr. Tyssen's rubbings and Dr. Raven's notes) :—

1. HENRY PLEASANT MADE ME 1704 (30 in.

2. *No inscription.* (32 in.

3. *As No.* 1. (34 in.

4. *As No.* 1. (38 in.

5. HENRY ✲ PLEASANT ✲ MADE ✲ ME ✲ 1705 (39 in.

6. *As No.* 1. (45 in.

S. THO=GARDINER + SUDBURY + FECIT 1742 ● (18 in.

T.R.E. 18 Sept. 1552. 'Itm v belles in the steple a sans bell and a hand bell.' (*East Anglian N. and Q.* N.S. i. p. 207).

Cole (1744): '6 and a turret for Saint's Bell.' Morant (ii. p. 214): 'Six Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 201) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 235.

Dr. Raven in 1867 noted of the old ring: 'A deplorable peal, originally a bad casting; all but 1 and 5 are split.' During the fixing of the new bells the tenor fell 60 feet to the floor below, but injured neither itself nor any person. When Bishop Claughton preached at the reopening of the bells he took for his text the words on the clock bell. This bell has round cannons like the 'Victoria' bell at Westminster. Dr. Raven also notes that the present tenor has been sharpened by tuning.

CUSTOMS:—

Death-Knell immediately, 12 or 24 hours after death; three strokes for male, two for female.

On Sundays bells chimed or rung, with tolling for last five minutes.

On New Year's Eve a bell is tolled up to midnight, followed by a peal.

Ringing for weddings when paid for.

A bell rung for a few minutes before Vestry meetings.

Thanks to Rev. D. Methven, Vicar.

COLNE ENGAINE. St. Andrew. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1906.

"GOD BLESS ALL WHOM WE CALL."

THE GIFT OF J. D. DUMVILLE BOTTERELL
OF COLNE PARK, CHURCHWARDEN. (26 in.

2. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1882.

On waist:—MILES ✠ GRAYE ✠ THO: SAVIL: GENT.
ROB: ODDY. 1676. (27 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1624 (28 in.

4. *As No.* 1.

ROWLAND B. HILL, RECTOR.
J. D. DVMVILLE BOTTERELL, R. WALTER MASON } CHURCHWARDENS. (31¼ in.

5. *As No.* 2.

On waist:— MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1603 (34 in.

6. THO—GARDINER—DID—ME—CAST—I—WILL—SENG—HIS—PRAIS—TO—
THE—LAST ✠ 1760 (37¾ in.

The treble is an addition; the old 3rd (now 4th) was inscribed

MILES · GRAYE MADE : ME : 1675 (29½ in.

The inscriptions on the old 1st and 4th are reproduced on the new bells; that on the 1st was,

MILES : GRAYE : THO: SAVIL: GENT 1676

that on the 4th probably in the same type as at Tollesbury. It is both singular and regrettable that two of Miles Graye's earliest bells (the other was at Bulmer) should both have disappeared.

The tenor has both Gardiner's crosses (Pl. XXXII., 5 and 7); it is one of his latest bells (cf. Steeple Bumpstead and Danbury), and therefore also his last poetic effort.

On the old 3rd the 1 of the date was inverted, and the 5 reversed.

Dr. Raven noted that the old 4th was a curious instance of rustic bell-tinkering, the crack being remedied first by rivetting, then by sawing its sides 'to leave it free.' The old 1st he noted as 'quite sound,' its note D.

Bells rehung in 1882 under Mr. Mallaby's direction, and re-opened in April. (See *Church Bells*, 6 May, 1882).

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights of bells:	1)	3	1	25	4)	5	0	24	
	2)	3	2	2	5)	7	0	9	
	3)	4	1	2	6)	9	2	7	Note G.

T.R.E. 20 Sept. 1552: '. . . . . inventory of the church goods . . . now remaynyng . . . and iij bells and a sants bell and another bell late bowght By the p'rishe and Nott yet all payd for.' (*East Anglian N. and Q.* i. p. 161).

'Ite' for the ffeichyng home of a bell whele to Digglot.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 51).

Morant (ii. p. 220): 'five Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 210) the same. *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 235.

Thomas Savill (see old 1st) was born in 1640, and was one of a family residing here in the 17th century, afterwards at Colchester (Morant, ii. p. 220).

Customs:—

Death-Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; 3 strokes for male, 2 for female on tenor; same on 3rd for children.

On Sundays 2nd bell rung at 8 a.m. for five minutes for service on alternate Sundays; at other services the tenor for ten minutes and 2nd for five.

Ringing on Christmas Day, New Year's Eve, Easter Day, Whitsunday and Harvest Festival; for weddings by request.

Tenor rung for Vestry meetings.

Gleaning bell at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. discontinued about twenty years ago.

Many thanks to Rev. R. B. Hill, Rector.

COLNE, WAKES.

All Saints. Three bells.

1. HENRY ✲ PLEASANT ✲ MADE ✲ ME ✲ 1707 (29 in.

2. Wor Augustine Sonet In Aure Dei (31 in.

3. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1662** (32 in.

Border after date on 1st, Pl. XXXII., 4.

2nd: by Henry Jordan. 3rd: the usual quatrefoil stops after the words appear to be absent here.

The second is 'a good bell, sounding freely; tenor hardly so large as 2nd, and has been sharpened too much by chipping; a poor rough casting.' (J. J. RAVEN).

Morant (ii. p. 224): '3 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 213) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 235, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 73.

The following items are from 'the accounts of John Keable one of the Churchwardens of Colne Wake for the yeare 1697':—

paid for putting a stay on to one of the beels	0	1	0
paid John Knight for mendinge the beels	0	0	2
paid for halfe a pinte of oyle to use about the bells	0	0	6
paid natt wenden for mendinge the beels	0	1	1
paid for two collers and trussinge the bells	0	0	6

COLNE, WHITE. St. Andrew (?) Two bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1878. (25½ in.

2. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1880. (32½ in.

Up to 1878 there had only been one bell for many years; there are however traditions, doubtless correct, of there having been more. They were probably sold for funds to repair and 'beautify' the church. The present framework is new.

Weight of new bells: 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. (note G) and 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. (note C).

T.R.E. 'Itm, iij bells' . . . (sold) 'a hand bell wayng xiij^{li} w^{t} the Knepull at ij^{d} y^{e} powd iij^{s} ij^{d}.' (*East Anglian N. and Q.* N.S. ii. p. 245, iii. p. 28).

Morant (ii. p. 216): 'one bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 206) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 236.

COOPERSALE. St. Alban. One bell.

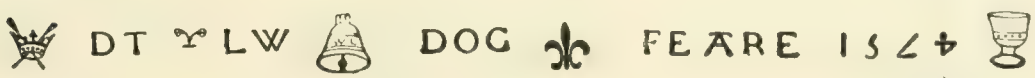
Church built 1852; parish formed out of Theydon Gernon. In the tower is one bell supplied by G. Mears & Co. in 1863, weighing 4 cwt. 14 lbs.

COPFORD. St. Michael and All Angels. Three bells.

1.  (31 in.

2.  Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata (see page 29)

(36 in.

3. 

(39 in.

1st: by Henry Jordan; cf. Buttsbury. 2nd: by John Bird; cross Pl. X., 3; large capitals Pl. X., 5, 7, 8, and fine minuscules; above the inscription, three laver-shields. 3rd: by Thomas Draper and William Land, the latter of whose initials appear on the first bell in the inscription; the marks are the Bury crown and arrows, a floral pattern after the DT, a bell, an inverted cup, and a fleur-de-lys (see Pl. XXVI.). Note that the founders' initials and the word GOD are reversed. The lettering is Stephen Tonne's, and these two appear to have been working in conjunction with him; see p. 79.

T.R.E. 'Itm thre bells in the steple and a sanct^{s} bell.' (*East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S. i. p. 161).

Morant (ii. p. 196): 'three bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 173) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 181, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 73.

Dr. Raven in 1876 found the bells difficult of access and the ladders rotten.

CORNISH HALL END, see FINCHINGFIELD.

CORRINGHAM. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. John: :der: made: :me:
1580

On the waist:—RICHARD CHAMPION ESQVIER (33 in.

2. THOMAS BARTLET MADE THIS BELL 1629  (36 in.

3. GOD BE MY GOOD SPEED 1617  (39½ in.

1st: Cf. Barling, etc.; inscription on waist in thin *sunk* Roman letters (cf. Stock 2nd).

3rd by Thomas Bartlet; the trade-mark is Pl. XXV., 1; cf. Ramsden Crays, and see p. 74. Smaller and rougher type than on 2nd. Richard Champion (1st bell) was owner of the manor of Hassingbrook, 1568-99, and nephew of Sir Richard Champion, Lord Mayor of London 1565.

Morant (i. p. 242): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 115) the same.

Palin, *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 128 (from King's notes).

CUSTOMS:—

Passing bell after death as soon as notice given; three for man, two for woman, followed by age.

Bell tolled at funerals during the procession.

The bells used to be rung every hour on Sunday; now a bell is rung at 8 a.m. when Holy Communion is after Mattins.

Thanks to Rev. J. Greatheed, Rector.

CRANHAM. All Saints. Three bells.

1. Iohannes Est Nomen Eius  (24½ in.

2. ✠ Iohannes Est Nomen Eius I  O (27½ in.

3. Sancta Petre Ora Pro Nobis  ✠  (28½ in.

1st and 2nd by John Danyell, whose initials appear on the 2nd; the crosses on 1st are Pl. XII., 8 and 9, and the former appears on the other two; Royal Arms on 1st and 2nd; 3rd by Henry Jordan. An interesting untouched Pre-Reformation ring, all dating from about 1460. The capitals are the same on all (Pl. XI., 1-7).

T.R.E. 3 Oct. 1552. 'Furst iij bells contaynyinge by estemacion in weight xviij^{c} li.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 171).

Morant (i. p. 105): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 379) the same.

Death-Knell same day before sun-down.

On Sundays before early celebration chiming for five minutes, tolling for five; chiming for other services off and on for 25 minutes, then tolling for five.

Chiming on New Years Eve (after midnight); also for weddings.

The bells are not hung for ringing and can only be chimed.

Thanks to Rev. C. J. R. Cooke, till recently Rector.

CRESSING.

All Saints. One bell.

1. THO=GARDINER ⚜ SVDBVRY ⚜ FECIT ⚜ 1737

Between the words, a small fleur-de-lys.

No Inventories; no mention of bells in Morant or Muilman.

See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 145.

Death-knell rung 24 hours after death; usual 'tellers.'

Gleaning bell in harvest time rung at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Thanks to Rev. C. H. Bond, vicar.

CRICKSEA.

All Saints. One bell.

1. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1799 (17 in.

T.R.E. 1 Oct. 1552. 'CRYXHE. ij belles wayt by estimatyon vj c. li.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 236).

Morant (i. p. 363): 'no steeple, nor any Bell, unless one.' So Muilman (v. p. 335): 'There is neither steeple nor bell.'

Thanks to Mr. Miller Christy.

DAGENHAM.

SS. Peter and Paul. Six bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804 (30 in.

2. *The same.* (32 in.

3. *The same.* (33 in.

4. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804 (36 in.

5. *As No.* 4. (39 in.

6. REVD HENRY MORICE VICAR JOHN GASCOYNE FANSHAW JOHN TYLER ESQRS MESSRS WM FORD JAS ARMSTRONG PHOEBUS GRIGG:

On the waist:—ROBT BRITTAIN JOHN BURLEY HY HUNSDON THOS TWYFORD LANCELOT TUCK JOHN BIGGS JOHN DANGERFIELD CH. WARDENS

(*Below*:—) JOHN HOPKINS DARE CHRISTOPHER TYLER ESQRS TREASURERS: TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY AN ACT OF 43RD GEO: 3D FOR THE .:.

(*3rd line*:—) MORE EFFECTUALLY REPAIRING THE PARISH CHURCH OF DAGENHAM ESSEX STERRY SOLICITOR .:. T. MEARS FECIT 1804 (43 in.

Tenor 13 cwt., Note F. On the 5th the word TUCK is incised.

T.R.E. 3 Oct. 1552. 'Bell mettall. It'm. Remeynynge in our church iiij bells wyth a lytyll sance bell and a cloke strykyng upon the grett bell the gret bell weying by estymacyon xij^{c}

the thyrd bell weying by estymacyon	x^{c}
the seconde bell weying by estymacyon	viij^{c}
the treble bell weying by estymacyon	vj^{c}
the lyttyll sance weying about	xxx^{li}

(*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 249).

See Shawcross, *Hist. of Dagenham*, pp. 39, 44, 55.

The Rev. Henry Morice (see tenor), of St. John's Coll. Oxf., B.A. 1798, was instituted in 1801, rebuilt the church, and resigned in 1807 (see Shawcross, p. 87). Of the Trustees and others mentioned on the same bell we learn the following from Mr. Shawcross' *History*:—

John Gascoyne Fanshawe died 1803, aged 57: buried in the church.
John Tyler of Mawneys died 1807, aged 89.
William Ford, farmer, died 1825, leaving £10,000 to found a free Church School.
John Hopkins Dare died 1805 aged 23; tenant of Valence.
Wasey Sterry, a solicitor of Romford and steward of Barking Manor, had much to do with the re-building of the church.
'Bell House Field' is a field-name here.
Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

DANBURY.

St. John Baptist. Five bells.

1. THO=GARDINER SVDBURY FECIT 1759 (30 in.

2. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1856 (32 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1642 (35 in.

4. THO=GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY FECIT 1759 IOHN BELCHER ✠
IOHN NICHOLS ✠ C W (38 in.

5. MILES ✠ GR AYE ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1622
(40 in.

Rehung 1885 by H. Bowell of Ipswich. 1st and 4th are nearly the latest bells we have from Gardiner (crosses Pl. XXXII., 5, 7). The stops on the 5th (Pl. XXVII., 2, 3) also occur at St. James', Colchester.

Mr. Tyssen notes that the old 2nd was inscribed 'Robertus Motus fecit me 1575,' one of the earliest known bells by this founder.

Morant (ii. p. 30): '5 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 185) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, pp. 28, 30, 1897, p. 253.

'An ancient charity happily exists here for *(inter alia)* the reparation of the church; the following payments were made from the funds:—'

1603.	Clapper made to Great Bell, etc.	0	12	8
1611.	All the bells rehung (cost not stated)			
1622.	Work by 'Gray bellfounder' and others	23	19	0
1694.	Bellfounder's bill for treble bell	7	5	6
1695.	Bellfounder's bill	5	17	10
1760.	Paid for new running the bells	4	5	6
1856.	Mears for recasting 2nd bell	15	16	8
	Bright for rehanging the same	5	0	11

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (Nov. 1896, p. 479) contributes the following,—'The devil had a special animosity against the 5th bell of the peal, and for long no Danbury man would ever ring it. It seems that this took the place of a bell which the devil stole from the tower, but as often happens, he had to drop what he was carrying, and the place where it fell is called Bell Hill Wood, and there it is believed to be hidden to this very day.' (See also *ibid.* p. 477 and *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 253).

DANBURY PALACE.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. H. T. W. Eyre of Great Totham for information about the three bells which remain here. On the house itself is a bell of 21½ in. diameter, bearing merely the date 1778; this is known as the 'dinner bell.' On the stable is a clock bell of 15 in. diameter, with the date 1783. The chapel bell, which is almost certainly modern, dating from the time of the rebuilding in 1832, has neither inscription nor date; the diameter is 18½ in.

In the *Essex Review*, 1892, p. 237, it is stated that the 'great bell' of the Palace was transferred from the old mansion erected by Sir W. Mildmay in the 16th century to the new

buildiug. None of the present bells can claim the title of 'great bell,' but if any is intended it must be the dinner-bell; in any case it had been recast since Mildmay's time.

DEBDEN. St. Mary. 1+1 bells.

1. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1802 THIS-BELL-WAS-RECAST-AT-THE-EXPENSE-OF-THE-PATRONESS THE

Below:—RECTOR-AND-THE-PARISH-IN-THE-YEAR-OF-OUR-LORD-1802-GLORIA-DEO (44 in.

S. RM Bought Anno Kirby Hall
Trench Chiswell Esqr Removed me to Debden 1786 (22 in.

1st: A fine bell; all after the first date is incised in neatly-cut letters.

Smaller bell: A fourteenth century bell with ornamented cannons; no inscription band; the inscription incised upon it at the time of its erection in this tower (cf. the name and date on the church font).

The bells are oddly hung in the two stages of the tower, which is built on the roof of the nave at the west end; both hung dead to beams and struck by ropes attached to the clappers; they are much hemmed in by beams etc., and difficult to examine properly, being only approachable from outside.

The smaller one is used for 'ringing in' for the last five minutes before services; it is said to be cracked. In the inscription the initials R. M. (for Richard Muilman, belong to the name Trench Chiswell.[1] Apparently he purchased the bell at Kirby Hall, his kinsman Richard Muilman's residence at Castle Hedingham; he was the owner of Debden Hall, and erected the tower and chancel, renovating the church generally, about 1786. He took the names of Trench Chiswell in addition to his original name Richard Muilman; and was High Sheriff of the county in 1776. (See *Essex Review* 1896, p. 115).

Cole in his MS. collections (Brit. Mus. Add. 5806 fol. 31) says: 'The Steeple fell down in Aug. 1698.' In his drawing (1745) no steeple of any kind is visible. He says the old tower 'had 5 bells in it, all wch are now placed at ye bottom of ye S. Isle. But the Archdeacon in his last Visitation left orders with ye Parishioners to get a Steeple erected that 2 of ye Bells might be put up for ye use of ye Parish, who have been accustomed to be without any ever since ye Fall of ye Tower.'

Muilman (ii. p. 396) says 'The tower hath not been rebuilt; the 5 bells belonging to it are placed upon the ground at the west end of the church, and three of them are so much damaged by their fall as hardly to be of service.' Morant gives no additional information.

T.R.E 5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles in ye steple by estimacōn of lc a sanctus bell and ij hand-belles of iiijxx li. weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827). See also *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 187 (imperfect descriptions).

Very many thanks to Rev. Canon Fisher, formerly Rector.

[1] The inscription is, I think, susceptible of another reading. The initials R. M. are impossible to see and difficult to feel, and a writer in the *Essex Review* (1899, p. 23) may be correct in his reading P. M. If so, the bell would have been bought by Peter Muilman (the historian) and only removed to Debden by Richard. (H. B. W).

The following contract relating to the casting of the 2nd bell by Roger Reve of Bury St. Edmunds (see p. 52) in 1533, is given in the *East Anglian N. and Q.* ii. p. 25, and quoted by Dr. Raven, *Cambs.* p. 37.

The condicon of this obligacon is suche that if the meane belle whiche the w^t^ in^t^ound Roger Reve hath made newe to the p'isshe Church of Depden in the Countie of Essex dure p'sever and abide save and holl in towne Sounde and metall Well and sufficiently concordyng to the other belle of the said Churche be on holl yeer and one day immediatly folowing aft' the Date w^t^ inwriten that then this p'sent obligacon to be void. And if it happen the said meane Belle to discorde or breke through defaute of woorkmanship w^t^in the said yeer and on day Then the said Roger or his ass'gnes Agen shall make or cause to be made or chaunge the saide meane belle, untill the saide meane Belle be sufficient in concord to the other Belle of the saide church. And the w^t^ innamed Will'm^r^ Will'm and Richard or they^r^ assignes shall carie and recarie the said meane belle from Depden forsaid to bury Saint Edmonds, and agayn from Bury to Depden as often as nede shall be. And the said Roger to content and pay for the cariage of the same meane belle. And the w^t^ innamed William Will'm and Richard or their assignes shall take up and downe the said meane bell out and into the Steple of the said Churche, And Sett it in the churche yard ther redy to the carte as often as nede shall be at their p'pre coste and charge. Moreov' it is agreed between the said p'ties that if the said meane belle be more in pondes whan it is now new yoten than it was before, then the said Will'm Will'm and Richard or one of them to content and pay to the said Roger Aft' the Rate of xxx*s.* the hundred of v^xx^ and xij to the hundred; And if it waye lesse, the said Roger to content and pay to the said Will'm Will'm and Richard Aft' the Rate of xv*s.* the hundred aft' the same waight or ells this p'sent obligacon to stond in full strength and (use ?)

On the other side is written :—

Nov'int univ'si p'sentes me Rog'um Reve de Bury sc'i Ed'i in Com' Suff. clothear teneri & firmit' obligari Will'mo West de Depden in Com' Essex Gentilman Will'mo Byrde et Ric'o hamond de ead'm yomen in quadraginta libr' Sterlingor' Solvend' eisd'n Will'o Will'o et Ric'o seu eor' attorn' . . . . vel execut' et assign' suis Ad festum nativit's Sc'i Joh' is Bap'te p'xfutur' post dat . . . . Ad quam quid'm Solvend' bene et fidelit' faciend' obligo me hered' & execut' meos pp'sent Sigillo meo Sigillat'. Dat' Decimo octavo die Junij Anno regni Regis henrici Octavi Vicesimo quinto.

DEDHAM.

St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. AD=BARNS VICKER ✠ M^R^=GRIMWOOD ▩ T=G ✠ FECIT 1754 (28 in.

2. IOHN SANNDERS ▩ ✠ WILLIAM ✠ CROSS C=W 1754 (29 in.

3. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ▩ FECIT ✠ ✠ ▩ 1754 ✠ ✠ ✠ (31 in.

4. THO=GARDINER ✠ ▩ SUDBURY ✠ ✠ ✠ FECIT ▩ ✠ ▩ ✠ 1754 (34 in.

5. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ▩ ▩ SUDBURY FECIT ▩ ▩ ✠ ✠ 1754 (38 in.

6. ✠ In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis (40 in.

7. ⚜ IOHN ⚜ HVDSON ⚜ C ⚜ W ⚜ IOHN ⚜ DARBIE ⚜ MADE ⚜ ME ⚜ 1675 (45 in.

8. ROBT ✱ FREMAN ✱ EDM ✱ SHERMAN ✱ CH ✱ WARDENS ✱ ✱ IOHN ✱ THORNTON ✱ SUDBURY ✱ FECIT 1717 ✱ ✱ (48 in.

Tenor 20 cwt., note E. The first five by Gardiner (crosses Pl. XXXII., 5, 7); 6th by Robert Burford (cf. N. Benfleet, etc.); cross Pl. VII., 6; W. Burford's capitals (see Pl. IV., Figs. 11, 12, 14).

7th: This bell is something of a curiosity; the founder's name is clear enough, but the letters are undoubtedly John Hodson's (largest set as at Great Waltham), as is also the fleur-de-lys (Pl. XXXI., 4). To add to the puzzle, the churchwarden's name curiously resembles that of the last-named founder! As Hodson was still founding at the time, it is not easy to see how Darbie got hold of his lettering.

The Rev. Adam Barnes (1st bell) was Vicar 1733-1759.

T.R.E. 9 Sept. 1552. 'It V bells weying VI score hundred and one and odd.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 50).

Another entry says: 'We payde to fathare hasnete & John Smethe fore makenge oware chymes & cloke liij^{s} 4^{d}

'We payde for . . . mendeng oware belle stokes & bawdrekes & wyre for y^{e} cloke & chymes & new bell ropes xxiij^{s} ix^{d}

Morant (ii. p. 248): '8 large tunable bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 250) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 231.

Customs:—

Gleaning bell during Harvest.

Death-Knell: tenor for adults, treble for infants, 2nd or 3rd for children of two or three years; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2; age not tolled except by request.

On Sundays bells chimed for 15 minutes, and then tenor tolled; on high festivals chiming from 7.30 to 7.45; a bell at 3 a.m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Chiming on New Year's Eve; ringing for weddings by request, and sometimes on anniversaries, etc.

A bell rung for vestry meetings.

In the belfry are six peal-boards, but nothing remarkable recorded (see *Church Bells*, 5 Oct. 1872). Ringing was stopped about twenty years ago by the advice of the late Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite. architect, owing to the unsafe condition of the tower.

Thanks to Rev. C. A. Jones, formerly Vicar.

DENGIE. St. James. Two bells.

1. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849 (25 in.

2. ✠ Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis  (27 in.

On the waist:—Sur Thomas Morys Vekery

Larger bell by Thomas Bullisdon; capitals, Pl. XI., 1-7; cross Pl. XII., 9; shield Pl. XII., 7.

VEKERY obviously = 'Vicar'; but there is no record of any such name in Morant or Newcourt, nor anywhere in Essex.

Bells in open turret, difficult of access.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'ffyrst iij bells whiche wa'e by estimac' ix hunderd.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 232).

Morant (i. p. 370): '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 350) the same.

Thanks to Messrs. Miller Christy and C. H. Hawkins.

DODDINGHURST. All Saints. Three bells.

1. + SANCTE NICOLAI ORA PRO NOBIS + *shield* (see page 45). (31 in.

2. RICH ✠ NICHOLES ✠ AND ✠ GESSE ✠ GRAVE ✠ CHVRCH ✠ WARDENS ✠ JAMES ✠

2nd line:—BAGLEY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1712 ✠ (35 in.

3. Robert ✠ Mot ✠ made ✠ me ✠ 1578 ✠ ✠

Incised:— A D C (38⅛ in.

1st: By Thomas Lawrence; lettering as at Leaden Roothing (Pl. XV.); the crosses and shield (Pl. XIV., 5) occur at Laindon Hills. See p. 44.

2nd: See p. 129.

3rd: Very ornate minuscules and 'rustic' capitals; four varieties of stops; see p. 70.

Morant and Muilman nothing.

There is a field named 'Bell Clough' here (*Essex Arch. Trans.* vi. p. 62), or, according to the Rector, 'Bell Rope Piece.'

Customs:—

Death-Knell with tellers, 3 × 3 for man, 3 × 2 for woman, 3 × 1 for child. On Sundays

bells chimed for services; small bell tolled for last five minutes. Ringing on New Year's Eve; for weddings by request; and on 'very special occasions.'

A bell tolled occasionally for Vestry meetings.

Gleaning bell formerly.

Thanks to Rev. F. A. Adams, Rector, and to Mr. Miller Christy.

DONYLAND, EAST. St. Lawrence. One bell.

There is one small modern bell, cast about 1900, and replacing one which dated from the time of the erection of the present church in 1837, and which had been broken. It hangs in a small brick turret over the north door, and is quite inaccessible from within and invisible from without.

The Rector, Rev. J. M. Easterling, kindly informs us that the bell of the old church was stolen about 1834, and was supposed to have been sunk in the Mill Creek, then taken away to the west of England and sold. His informant, the son of the old clerk, is 84 years of age, and when a boy of ten tolled the old bell, which 'was in a place like a chimney.'

T.R.E. 'It. iij bellys in the stepyll.' 'A sance bell and ij lytell hand bellys' sold to a brasier in Colchester. (*East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S. ii. p. 208; *Essex Arch. Trans*, N.S. iii. p. 44).

Morant (ii. p. 187): 'At the west end a little turret containing one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 159): '1 bell.'

DOVERCOURT. All Saints. (Two bells.

1. * PRAYSE * THE * LORDE * AN° 1572 * RM * (33 in.

2. ✠ IN + PULGIS + HORIS + RESONET + CHRISTUS + IOHANNIS (40 in.

1st: The earliest known bell by Robert Mot; see p. 67. The 'rustic' capitals (Pl. XXII.) also occur at Magdalen Laver and Theydon Bois; for the bell-and-crown stamp cf. Sedlescombe, Sussex, and Wimbledon; for the 'three-bell' shield (Pl. XVIII., 2), Mot's bells at Little Bentley.

2nd: By William Burford; crosses Pl. IV., 13 and *Kent*, 5*a*; lettering Pl. IV., 11-15.

T.R.E. 23 Sept. 1552. 'Inprimis in the steple iiij Greate Bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 57).

Morant (i. p. 498): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 93) the same.

Essex Review 1893, p. 107; Bloom, *Heraldry and Inscrns. of Tendring Hundred*, p. 109.

St. Augustine is a Chapel-of-Ease, consecrated 1884.

DOWNHAM. St. Margaret. Four bells.

1. THOMAS ⚜ GARDINER ✠ FECIT ✠ 1723 • • • • • • (24 in.

2. *On the crown :—* **1621**

IOHN CLARKE MADE THIS BELL RS (25 in.

3. THO=GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1723 ✠ • • (28 in.

4. **MILES :: GRAYE MADE :: ME : 1677** (30 in.

1st: The fleur-de-lys and first cross resemble those used by R. Phelps (p. 134). The other cross is Pl. XXXII., 5. The coins on 1st and 3rd are Queen Anne's; that on the 3rd is dated 1712; all are remarkably clear impressions. Note the square U on the 3rd (p. 125).

Old triangular frames.

Customs :—

On Sundays bells chimed by the sexton holding all four ropes, for about 25 minutes, followed by tolling for five minutes; also a bell rung for early celebrations at 8 a. m.

Ringing (?) for weddings.

The framework is said to be insecure, so that the bells cannot be rung.

Thanks to Rev. C. E. S. Ratcliffe, Rector.

DUNMOW, GREAT. St. Mary. Six bells.

1. **THE COMORD OF MENS ⯁ MIND PRODVCED ME LICKE**

*2nd line :—***TO ITSELFE PERFECT IN HARMONY ⯁ 1671 I D** (32 in.

2. *No inscription.* (34 in.

3. **IOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1673** (36 in.

4. **IOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1674** (39 in.

5. *On the crown, above the cross, a coat of arms.*



QVE SONITV DISCORS PVLSAT CAMPANA REFECTA ✣

SVMPTIBVS ANDREE EST CHRYSOGVNES QVE IENOVR 1613 

(See p. 217). (45 in.

6. **REV. W. L. SCOTT, VICAR. J. C. BARNARD AND D. CARTER, CHURCHWARDENS. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON. RECAST 1879.**

(50 in.

Weight of new tenor, 22¾ cwt. Its predecessor was inscribed:—

D: ROOTT & SAM PILBROW CARPINTERS T: LESTER MADE ME 1741.

1st: by John Darbie; COMORD of course = CONCORD; date from the larger alphabet which occurs on the 3rd and 4th.

5th: by Robert Oldfield; small thick lettering as at White Roothing, with fine large Gothic capitals as initials, originally used by Robert Burford, as at Ardleigh and Romford (see pp. 15, 108 and *Bucks*, pl. x). The initial cross (Pl. VI., 5) is also found with those letters at the same places. For a similar bell cf. the 7th at Lincoln Cathedral, dated 1606, with the same inscription as at Ardleigh (not certainly by R. Oldfield). The second cross is Oldfield's ordinary one (Pl. XXX., 5); the shield is Pl. XXX., 3. The coat-of-arms is *Jenoure:* az., a cross patonce between four fleur-de lys, or impaling Smythe: sa., a fess between three saltires couped, or.[1] The word PVLSAT must be translated as equivalent to *pulsabat*, 'used to strike.' Round the sound-bow is a plait-band, used also by James Keene (see *Bucks*, p. 165).

The Jenoures, formerly of Stonham Aspall in Suffolk, became possessed of the estate of Bigods in the sixteenth century. The Andrew who gave the 5th bell was father of Kenelm, created a baronet in 1628. He married Chrysogona Smith of Campden, Gloucs., and died Dec. 1622, aged 84. (See *Visitation of Essex*, i. p. 222).

The Rev. W. L. Scott (see tenor) was Vicar from 1863 to 1888.

Morant (ii. p. 427): '6 Bells.'[2]

[1] See also *East Anglian N. and Q.* i. pp. 98, 122.

[2] Some additional references to the account are given at this reference, but unfortunately the dates are not indicated.

	£.	s.	d.
The carriage of the bells from London cost		22	
For making a new floor and a new bell frame and new wheels, etc.	6	12	4
For making of a harness for a bell and for mending much of the old iron. . .		7	6

See *Essex Arch. Trans.* ii. p. 234, and W. T. Scott, *Antiquities of an Essex Parish* (1873). The latter work gives the inscriptions on the bells (p. 11), and various extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts, which cover the period 1527-1621 (pp. 11, 40, 54). The earliest allusion to the bells is in 1527: an item for 'tymber for the clochatt to say (?) y^e^ pesyd bell in,' and another for a workman's board while 'the bell was a pesynge.' It is possible that this 'clochatt' alludes to a wooden turret on the top of the tower in which a clock-bell (?) was hung. A little bell now at the mission room at Philpot End used, it is said, to hang on the top of the tower. That this was not the sanctus bell seems probable from the existence of a bell-cote on the east end of the nave. The bell in question[1] is inscribed:—

J. EDWARDS & I. BARNARD CHURCHWARDENS 1804:

It is probably by Thomas Mears, and the diameter is about 16 inches.

In 1529 the bells were sent to London to be 'new shot' (by Thomas Lawrence?) From that time onward there appear to have been six, with the sanctus; unfortunately the Edwardian Inventories are wanting. Another entry of about the same date runs:

'Item for lyne for the Sakeryng bell and for y^e^ chapell bell'

the latter probably referring to the chapel then existing at Bishop's Wood. In 1548-51 we learn that the bells were still rung on All Soul's Day and at night on All Saint's Day. In 1592 there are entries for

'Making of y^e^ bell stocke and the sance bell whele and for mendinge the bell clapper and the sance bell.'

In 1613 a church rate was levied to pay for the recasting of a bell—not the present 5th, for that was given by the Jenoures; it may be the present 2nd.

In 1598 (Scott, p. 64) there is a memorandum of the duties of the Sexton to the effect that he is to ring 'passinge Knelles' and 'to ringe courfewe from Michelmas till our Ladye daye at eighte at nighte and fower in the morninge.'

At Bell House in this town there is said to be a bell by Brian Eldridge of Chertsey (see page 107).

DUNMOW, LITTLE.

St. Mary. One bell.

1. THO=GARDINER ✠ FECIT ✠ ✠ ✠ 1729 ✠ 21 in.

The cross is Pl. XXXII., 5.

Dugdale, *Monasticum Anglicanum*, vi. p. 148, says with reference to the old Priory here:—

1501. Decimo die mensis Augusti omnes quinque campanae consecratae sunt in campanili ecclesiae beatae de Dunmowe.

[1] For the inscription on this bell we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. T. A. Goodey, and of Mr. C. H. Hawkins, to whom a rubbing was supplied by the first-named gentleman.

Prima campana in honore sancti Michaelis archangeli.
Secunda in honore Sancti Johannis evangelistae.
Tertia in honore Sancti Johannis Baptistae.
Quarta in honore Assumpsionis beatae Mariae.
Quinta in honore Sanctae Trinitatis et omnium sanctorum.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

DUNTON.

St. Mary. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (27½ in.

The bell was put up in 1712, as the following note, kindly supplied by the late Vicar (Rev. W. J. Benson), indicates:—

'In 1712 there were two bells in Dunton, but there were originally three. On August 12, 1712 the Vestry resolved that one good bell should be made out of the three [? two] and so it remains.' The present bell is therefore of that date. Morant however gives '2 bells' (i. p. 221), as does also Muilman (v. p. 72).

Mr. Tyssen noted some years ago that three of the cannons were broken off.

Thanks to Rev. W. J. Benson, until recently Vicar.

EASTER, GOOD.

St. Andrew. Five bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1892. (27 in.
2. *The same.* (30 in.
3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1886. (31 in.
4. *The same.* (32 in.
5. *The same.* (38 in.

Below:— THE OLD BELLS WERE MELTED WHEN THE CHURCH WAS BURNT MARCH 22, 1885.

The church was destroyed by fire on March 22nd, 1885 and the bells shared its fate. They were replaced by three from Warner's foundry in 1886, and the other two were added in 1892 to make up the original number. The old inscriptions, copied by Stahlschmidt, were as follows:—

1. WESTON • STILEMAN • CHVRCH • WARDEN • • • IH • 1653 • (26 in.
2. THO=GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ ✠ 1722 (27½ in.
3. + Sancte Thoma Ora Pro Nobis + I *coin* S (see p. 17) (29 in.

4. THO – GARDINER ✠ ✠ ✠ SUDBURY ✠ ✠ ✠ FECIT ✠ ✠ 1733 (33 in.

5. **IOHN • HODSON • MADE • ME • 1653 • WESTON • STILE • MAN • CHURCH • W •**

Below: – **WW •** (36 in.

1st and 5th not in Hodson's ordinary lettering, but in Whitmore's, as at Boreham, etc.: probably made by Whitmore for Hodson (see p. 1153).

On 2nd and 4th, cross Pl. XXXII., 5.

3rd by John Sturdy; crosses Pl. VII., 5 and VI., 7; capitals *Bucks*, xi. *b*; the use of the Roman T is remarkable. See p. 18.

Morant (ii. p. 459): '5 Bells.'

Customs:—

Death-knell within twelve hours; no special method.
Ringing on Sundays; chiming at 8 a.m. and for daily services.
Ringing sometimes on festivals and for weddings.
Best thanks to Rev. J. M. Giblin, Vicar.

EASTER, HIGH. St. Mary. 6 + 1 bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LTD. LONDON 1897.
Below: E DONO HENRICI COLLINGS WELLS. 1897. (32 in.

2. Iohn: :vicr: made: :me: 1588 (32½ in.

3. *As No.* 2. (30 in.

4. ✠ Hac In Conclaue Gabriel Nunc Pange Suaue ✠ (40 in.

5. IOHN ARCHER HEZIKIAH WRIGHT C W 1699 (42½ in.

6. Robertus ✠ mot ✠ me ✠ fecit ✠ 1590 (47 in.

Clock bell. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1791 (18 in.

Weight of new treble (an additional bell) 6 cwt. 3 qrs., note C sharp; tenor, 20 cwt. 2nd and 3rd: usual Dier type.

4th: Cross Pl. X., 3; shield 'small lavers' (Pl. X., 6); large crowned capitals and fine smalls; by John Bird: see p. 28.

5th: Founder; Richard Keene; rough letters, as at Heydon. Z reversed.

6th: Sundry crosses as stops; see p. 71.

Morant (ii. p. 457): '5 large Bells . . . with a Saints' bell.'

See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 98.

Customs:—

Death-knell on treble for infants, and upwards according to age; 3 × 3 for man, 3 × 2 for woman; then bell raised and tolled for an hour; tellers repeated; this is done just after death.

At Funerals the bell is raised two hours previously, then dropped and tolled as the procession approaches.

On Sundays bells chimed for half-an-hour before Matins and Evensong; at 8 a.m. only one bell now used, as also on week-days. Formerly bells chimed at 8 a.m. on Sundays.

Ringing on great Festivals and New Years' Eve; on School Anniversary and Harvest Thanksgiving day; for weddings by special permission.

Best thanks to Rev. E. Gepp, Vicar.

EASTHORPE. St. Mary. One bell.

1. **MILES ✠ GRAYE MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1663** (31½ in.

An exact duplicate of the single bell at Abberton.

T.R.E. ffirst one bell weying iiij^{c} & a halff. . . .

Itm a Saunctus bell w^{t} wyer for the stryng	ij^{s}
It' two hand bells w^{t} knerppulls weyyng viij pōnd	xvj^{di}
Itm a sacrye bell	viij^{di}
Itm a clapet w^{t} a Staye of Ioron for y^{e} bell	vj^{d}
It' a clapete w^{t} a Staye of Ioron for y^{e} sec bell	vij^{d}
Itm Two Gougons of brasse for the fore bell	vj^{d}
Itm two Gougons of brasse for the second bell	vj^{d}

The goods that be soulde

ffirst Henry banyngton and thomas Parker werdens by cōsent of the p'ychoners hathe solde vnto George fforster esqueyer and pottone of the p'iche churche of Esthorpe the fore bell weying ij^{c} & a halfe as Master Foster saithe and soulde it for sexteyn schillyngs eu'y hunderithe.

Itm the secunde bell weying iij^{c} & a halff as Mr. foster saithe solde at 'sayme price.' (*East Anglian*, N.S. i. p. 305).

Morant (ii. p. 181): 'one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 151) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 181.

EASTON, GREAT. St. John. Five bells.

1. ✠ IH ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1665 ✠ TL ✠ RECTOR ✠ CC ✠ TW ✠ C ✠ W ✠ WH (28 in.

2 ⚜ IOHN ◆ HODSON ⚜ MADE ⚜ ME ⚜ 1665 ◆ TL ⚜ RECTOR ◆ CC ◆ ●

(*2nd line* :—) ⚜ TW ⚜ CHVRCH ◆ WARDENS ◆ ● WH (33 in.

3. *As* 1*st to* TW ; *then* ◆ ● ⚜ ● ⚜ ● ⚜ ●

(*2nd line* :—) CHVRCH ◆ WARDENS ◆ WH ◆ ⚜ ● ⚜ ● ⚜ ● ⚜

(33 in.

4. Nomen Magdalene Campana Geret Melodie 

(35 in.

5. In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis (*Royal Arms* + (*See page 29*). (39 in.

1st to 3rd : WH = William Hull, Hodson's foreman.
4th : By Henry Jordan ; 'Powdrell' capitals. See p. 37.
5th : By John Danyell ; *Bucks* pl. xiii. capitals see p. 29) ; cross Pl. XII., 8 ; 'ladi help' shield (Pl. XII., 5) after Royal arms.
Morant (ii. p. 435) : '5 Bells.'
The T. L. on the first three is for Thomas Leader D.D., who was also Rector of Great Dunmow and Prebendary of Neasden (1671) ; he died in 1678.

EASTON, LITTLE.

St. Mary the Virgin (?) 3 × 1 Bells.

1. ✠ vox ⁊ clara ⁊ eccc ⁊ intonat ⁊ campana



(*Coin*)

Iohannes tonne me fecit (31 in.

2. HENRY + + + PLEASANT + + + MADE + + + ME + + + 1693

+ + + + DECEM + + + 19 + + +

(35 in.

3. EDWARD * COOKE * CW * ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● THOMAS NEWMAN * FECIT * 1724 * (38½ in.

S. *Munk.* (13 in.

1st: By John Tonne (p. 56); the word 'clara' is concealed by a stay; there are two varieties of stops between the words. 3rd; cf. Berden 3rd; probably cast at Cambridge. These two are the only Essex bells by T. Newman. Mr. Hawkins notes that the sanctus bell is probably ancient, and has beautifully finished cannons, with grooved lines down the sides.

Weever in his *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, p. 630, refers to the treble as follows:—'The treble Bell in the steeple of this Church is called the Bowsers Bell, on which is cast a peece of coine of silver, of King *Edward* the fourth; it was given by one of the Countesses of Essex, as one may partly gather by an old inscription; upon it is the Bowsers Knot.'[1] This same knot occurs on one of Tonne's bells at Aythorpe Roothing.

Morant (ii. p. 431): '4 bells.'

On Sundays a Sermon Bell is or was rung at 9 a.m. No other customs.

Thanks to Rev. H. Symonds, Rector, and to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

EASTWOOD. St. Lawrence and All Saints. Three bells.

1. ROBERT • BELL • C • WARDEN CHARLES • NEWMAN MADE MEE 1693 (30 in.

2. ✠ SANCTA ✠ KATERINA ✠ ORA ✠ PRO ✠ NOBIS (33 in.

3. ✠ SANCTE ✠ GREGORI ✠ ORA ✠ PRO ✠ NOBIS (35 in.

1st: the letters are somewhat irregular.

2nd and 3rd: by W. Burford, with his usual cross; see p. 13.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'Estwood. Itm ij Bells wayinge by est' xviij^{c}. Itm a Saunce bell & A hand Bell wayinge by estimac' xxj^{li} waight. It'm for Bell ropes ij^{s} iiij^{d} (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 219).

Morant (i. p. 283): '4 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 190) the same.

Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 161) gives inscriptions on 2nd and 3rd, and states that one bell was sold about 1835 to repair the spire (there were then four).[2]

Death-Knell on day after for an hour; three strokes for a man, two for a woman, one for a child. Tolling for funerals, becoming quicker as the procession approaches.

On Sundays bells chimed 30, 15, and 5 minutes before hour of service.

Chiming for weddings.

A bell formerly rung for Vestry meetings, but not for the last 35 years.

Thanks to Rev. J. W. Cassels, formerly Vicar, and to Rev. H. Horsley, his successor.

[1] This inscription on the canopy of the Bourchier monument in the chancel, whence it came.

[2] Mr. Veley thinks this is the bell now at Rochford Corn Exchange (1894).

ELMDON. St. Nicholas. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1875. (27½ in.
2. *The same.* (29 in.
3. WIL KENT THO GRAVES C W 1700 (31½ in.
4. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1847 (32½ in.
5. *As No.* 1. (35½ in.
6. *The same.* (39 in.

Weight of tenor, 10 cwts. 2 qrs. 26 lbs., note G. The 3rd is by Richard Keene; the letters are on clearly-marked *paterae*.

T.R.E. 5 Oct., 1552. 'iiij belles in the steple by estimacõn of lv^{c} weight a little bell of a C weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Cole (1744): 'four Bells.' Morant (ii. p. 600): '4 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 84) the same. *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 188.

The Passing Bell is rung as soon as notice of death is received, but not after dark; tenor for adults, a smaller one for children. Tellers: three strokes for male, two for female, both at beginning and end.

On Sundays, one or more bells chimed at 8 a.m.; all six rung or chimed for services.

Gleaning bell rung at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., up to 1886; 5th bell used.

Stahlschmidt notes that the Ringers' Rules here were the best he had ever seen.

ELMSTEAD. St. Lawrence (or St. Anne). One bell.

1. IOHN—SIMONS  C—W  THO=GARDINER+SUDBURY FECIT 1756 (32 in.

The crosses are respectively Pl. XXXII., 5, 7, and a small plain one.

Morant (i. p. 445): '1 Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 7) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 108.

ELSENHAM. St. Mary. Four bells.

1.  (28½ in.
2. Joh̃y: dier: :made: this bell: 1600 (30 in.
3. T. Mears of London Fecit 1819 (33 in.
4. Johanes grene me fecit anno dn 1572 (36 in.

1st: By William Culverden; the S seems to be a unique type: the cross is no. 58 in Ellacombe's *Gloucestershire*, an enlarged version of Pl. VII., 5. It also occurs at King's Ripton, Hunts. See p. 43 and Pl. XII., Figs. 2, 3.

4th: The only other bells known by John Grene are in Hunts (see p. 83); two at Harpenden, Herts, were recast in 1898. The date here is partly obliterated, but it is certain.

Bells rehung in 1903 at cost of Sir W. Gilbey.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. No mention of bells.

Morant (ii. p. 571): '4 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 5) the same.

See also *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 104, iv. p. 124, and *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 181; for the 1st bell, *Ecclesiologist*, xxvi. p. 261.

Apparently no customs.

Thanks to Rev. E. Sant, Vicar.

EPPING UPLAND. All Saints. 5 + 1 bells.

1. MR IOHN SEARLE ANNO 1707 (27 in.

2. IOHN WAYLETT MADE ME 1707 (29 in.

3. *As the 2nd.* (32 in.

4. MR ANDROW SEARL ANNO 1707 (36 in.

5.  PRAYSE THE LORD 1611 (40 in.

S. 1793 (22 in.

Tenor: by R. Oldfield; thick letters, not as Little Canfield; cross Pl. XXX., 5; shield Pl. XXX., 3. Priest's bell by Thomas Mears, senr.; hung dead in east window.

The tenor has a large flat 'cap,' and the inscription is on a narrow band between triple beadings.

Morant (i. p. 52) leaves the number of the bells blank. Muilman (iv. p. 190): '5 bells.'

There is a 'Bell Field' here.

The Searles lived at Chambers near the church; an Andrew Searle, a Barrister, who was drowned in 1762, may be the son of the one mentioned on the 4th bell. (Morant, i. p. 50).

There is a Charity here founded on property left by John Baker in 1519, the proceeds of which were partly devoted to church expenses. Among these we find the following items relating to the bells (see *Essex Review*, 1905, p. 39 ff.):—

1594.	Paid to Wood the castynge of A bell and other charges about the rep'acons of the Church	viij^{li} x^{s} vj^{d}
1595.	Paid to the Churchwardens towards the newe makynge of the great bell	xxx^{s}
1636.	Given to the Rep'atone of Epping great Bell by consent	0 10 0

1708.	Paid to ye Bell founder for running 3 old bells and one new bell ye old metle at 20 shillings A hundred and yr new att 6lb A hundred yr sum of 43lb. 14s. 5d.	43	14	5
	Paid for Timber and carrying yr bells to be run and loss of metle as Apeares by bills	5	5	0
	Paid Samuell Stacey for hanging ye Bells and makeing new wheelles as apeares by bills	9	13	5
	Paid Keyes his bills for Iron work used for hanging ye bells and Iron worke About ye Church as Apeares by bills	10	1	0
	Gave to men to help the bells up and downe and Loading them	0	1	6
1765.	Pd. Lester and Pack Bell founders their Bill for repairing the Bells	24	2	3
1793.	The bill of Messrs. Thwaites for a new Bell for the Clock to strike upon (out of which was deducted the value of an old bell £1 8s. 9d.)	16	18	9

EPPING (TOWN). St. John Baptist. One bell.

1. WILLIAM LORD GRAYE OF WARKE 1650

By William Whitmore of Watford (cf. Boreham, and see p. 113); diam. about 28 in.; hung in frame with lever on a shed at S.W. angle of the new church, which was built about 1889. Clapper tied.

The chapel of St. John the Baptist in Epping Town has been in existence since the time of Henry VIII.

William Lord Graye of Warke purchased the Manor of Epping in 1635; he died in 1674, and was buried in the church. (See Morant, i. p. 47).

On the history of the chapel and its bell, see Winstone, *The Ancient Chapel of St. John the Baptist, Epping*, p. 107.

FAIRSTEAD. St. Mary. Four bells.

1. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ⚜ ⚜ FECIT ⚜ 1725 ● ● (27 in.

2. T. OSBORN FECIT J785. . ⁝ ⁝ · (28 in.

3. + VOCOR ⁝ IOHANES
+ PETRVS ⁝ DE ⁝ WESTON ⁝ ME ⁝ FECIT (see p. 7). (30 in.

4. RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1601 (33 in.

Cross on 1st, Pl. XXXII., 5.

2nd: by Osborn of Downham, a new bell since Morant's time.

3rd: Cross and lettering as Pl. II., 18-20 and *Surrey Bells*, pl. 6; cf. Gt. Waltham and St. Lawrence, Norwich.

4th: Letters a mixture of Roman and Gothic (Pl. XXIX.); the I resembles that afterwards used by James Keene.

The third bell has a special interest for the compilers of this work, as it was quarter-turned, rehung, and set in order in 1888 by the late Mr. Stahlschmidt, who generously preserved this interesting relic of the fourteenth century at his own expense. The first and second were also rehung in 1889, and the tenor repaired at the same time at the expense of the late Miss Wakeham and the Rector.

Morant (ii. p. 120): '3 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 400) the same. There were evidently three down to 1785. *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 145.

There is a tradition that a bell was removed from here to Great Leighs.

Death-Knell 24 hours after death; usual tellers, then toll for half an hour. Before funerals bell tolled in triplets for twenty minutes quicker at close.

Best thanks to Rev. E. A. Causton, Rector.

FAMBRIDGE, NORTH. Holy Trinity. One bell.

1. 1771

By Pack and Chapman.

Morant (i. p. 352) says 'a small boarded frame tyled, but no Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 312): '1 bell.'

FAMBRIDGE, SOUTH. All Saints. One bell.

1. THO· MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796

Below (*incised*):—THE REVD IOHN ECCLES RECTOR (26 in.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'It.' one belle in ye steple wayinge jc di. It.' an old hande bell wayinge vli.'

'Inp'mis sold to one Raynold Smythes of Woodham ferres one belle wayinge jc l *li* p'ec xxvs.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 221).

Morant (i. p. 323): 'A little wooden turret but no Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 253) the same.

Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 171.

FARNHAM. St. Mary. Six bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1618 W IN ꝏ COETV ꝏ ANGELORUM (25 in.

2. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845 (26½ in.

3. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1859 (28½ in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1615 IN ꝏ CHORO ꝏ CAMPANARVM (31½ in.

5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1625 (34 in.

6. *As No.* 3. (37½ in.

Weight of tenor, 9½ cwt. Note the scratched W on the 1st, either denoting William Harbert, Miles' foreman, or else the great man's private mark (see p. 94).

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552: 'thre belles the little bell is in bredeth w^t in the sounde borde ij fote iij yneches the second in bredeth ij^{ti} in the sounde borde ij fote v yneches the thirde bell is in bredeth w^t in the sounde borde ij fote ix yneches.'

(Sold) 'a sanctus bell w^{th} a copper crosse . . . xiij iiij.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 625): '5 Bells.' See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 182.

See under Birchanger for an improbable tradition of bells sent here from that place in 1848.

Customs:—

Death-Knell: use somewhat peculiar. Usually rung in the evening, unless death occurs at night, when it is rung the following morning. Bell raised and struck three times for a male, this being repeated every minute for half an hour; the same use for a female, but twice instead of three times. Age denoted by size of bell used: tenor for adults, and so on.

On Sundays, bells chimed for services.

Ringing at Easter, Christmas, and Whitsunday.

Gleaning bell rung (the tenor) at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Some elaborate rules for ringers, but apparently little enthusiasm for the work excepting on paper (J.C.L.S. in 1887).'

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins (for an amended version of Stahlschmidt's copy).

FAULKBOURNE. St. Germain. Two bells.

1. *Blank.* (30 in.

2. ✠ Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis (32 in.

The tenor is cracked; it is by Robert Burford (p. 14), the cross being Pl. IV., 13.

Morant (ii. p. 119): '2 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 397) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 145.

Death-Knell tolled as soon as possible after death; usual tellers.

FEERING. All Saints. Eight bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LD. LONDON.

On waist:—TO GODS PRAISE HE RAISE.
A.D. MDCCCXCIX.
W. J. PACKE. H.A.—VICAR.
R. LAY
S. HARSHALL } CHURCHWARDENS. (28½ in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On waist:—EVERY DAY SINCERELY PRAY
A.D. MDCCCXCIX, *etc. as No.* 1. (29½ in.

3. *As No.* 1.

4. EDWARD. 1894
W. J. PACKE. M.A. VICAR.
R. IRAY
S. MARSHALL } CHURCHWARDENS. (36¼ in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1624 (32¼ in.

5. *As No.* 1.

[illegible].—MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1624
RECAST 1894. (34¼ in.

6. *As No.* 4. (38 in.

7. *As No.* 4. (42 in.

8. *As No.* 4. (46 in.

Old inscription reproduced on 5th. Warner's new bells have angular cannons; the 5th has the stock screwed on to the head.

Notes and height of bells:—

1)	F.	28 in.	5)	B flat.	32 in.
2)	E.	29 in.	6)	A.	31½ in.
3)	D.	28½ in.	7)	G.	39 in.
4)	C.	29½ in.	8)	F.	42 in. weight 18 cwt.

Up to 1894 there were five bells, a heavy ring by Miles Graye, the tenor weighing nearly a ton; in that year the 4th was recast and a treble added; the ring was increased to eight five years later.

T.R.E. 'It'm iiij bellys in the Stepyll and a hande bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 40).

Morant (ii. p. 172): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 138) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 181, 1895, p. 3, 1898, p. 96.

Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 73, gives inscriptions as in 1857, and states that the bells were cast in a field adjoining the churchyard.

To the great kindness of the Vicar, Rev. W. J. Packe, we owe not only most of the above information but also the following interesting matter relating to the bells, ancient and modern.

The following is taken from a page of one of the old Registers and relates to the original ring of 1624 (copied from a photograph of the page kindly sent by the Vicar):

"Die dominico X^o^ post festum Paschae Anno dm 1624.

"Memorand' that after warning given publiquely in y^e^ church in y^e^ forenone of y^e^ same day) the minister and p'ishioners whose names are subscribed meeting in y^e^ parish church after evening prayer agreed y^t^ all y^e^ Bells in y^e^ steeple sho'd be taken doune and cast & made tunable at y^e^ comon charge of y^e^ p'ish to b^e^ rated according to Law, & they w^th^ joint consent requested the church-

wardens viz mathew mansfield & Abraham Freeman to undertake y^ said businesse and to cause all y^ said Bells p^sently to be taken downe and cast as aforesaid and y^ Bell w^ is cal'led y^ saints Bell to be made tunable to y^ other fower Bells.

Rob^t Aylett	John Whyte
John Bedwell	Vic.^r ibidem
Robert Cooke of Feeringbury	
Thomas Browninge	Samuell Roge's
Thomas Raper	Peter Gouldin
Thomas Garling	Wilcus M Mill his mark
William Badfan	John + Clinch his mark."

In 1894 the frames remained much as they were when first erected except for occasional slight repairs. But on Tuesday, March 13th, the ringers practising for Easter were startled by the fall of the fourth bell, weighing about 17 cwt. It had broken away from the stock and had its cannons wrenched off, but was stopped by the beams from coming through the floor. The bells were subsequently inspected by Mr. Day of Eye, who reported that the frame was of defective construction and required renewal. His estimate for rehanging with new frames, including the recasting of the third bell, which was cracked, was £155; a sixth bell to complete the ring brought the total to £200. A Committee was appointed to collect money for the purpose. The money was raised (nearly half in the parish itself) and a chiming apparatus was added at a cost of £12. The bells were re-opened by the Bishop on December 10th, peals being rung on the occasion (*Feering Parish Magazine*, May, 1904, and Jan., 1905).

The two additional bells were dedicated on November 11th, 1899, by the Bishop. The name of Edward on the new 3rd bell put up in 1894 has reference to the birth in that year of Prince Edward of Wales (*Ibid.*, Dec. 1899).

Customs:—

Death Knell on tenor for adults, treble for children, 24 hours after death; bell tolled by chiming apparatus, not raised; age tolled at start and finish. A muffled peal is rung at the funeral of Churchwardens, Ringers, or other Church officers.

Bells rung on alternate Sundays, chimed on the others; tenor always used for 'tolling in.'

Ringing on Christmas Day, New Year's Eve and Day, Easter Day, Whitsunday, Ascension Day, All Saint's Day (Patronal Festival), and Harvest Festival; also for weddings when desired.

Gleaning bell discontinued about twenty years.

Very hearty thanks to Rev. W. J. Packe, Vicar.

FELSTEAD. Holy Cross. 5 + 1 Bells.

1. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1628** (32 in.

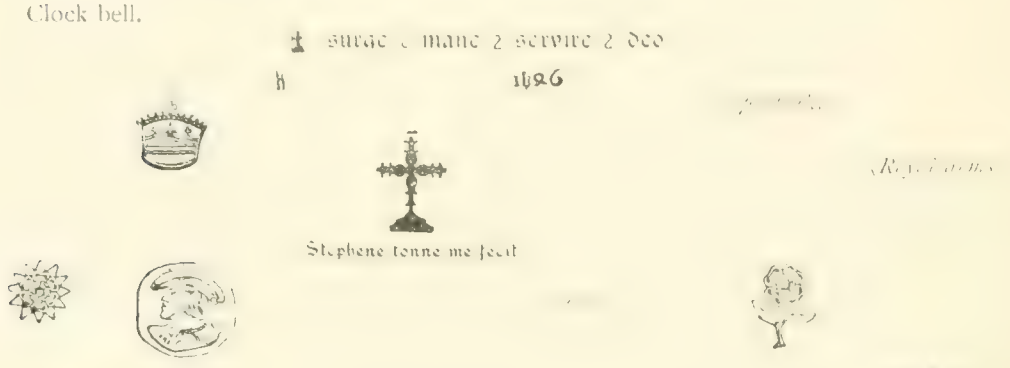
2. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1638** (34 in.

3. **IOHN WAYLETT LONDON FECIT ▭ ◊ ◊ ◊ PETER . . VEY RICH^D S . . . E . CW 1731** (38 in.

4. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1764 PETER SEWELL . . . . . OWN CH WAR . . . . (42 in.

5. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1818 (44 in.

Clock bell.



(24½ in.

3rd: For Waylett as a Lond. bell-founder (see p. 12), the letters are smaller than usual: the four ornaments after FECIT are vague and uncertain. The missing churchwardens' names are: on 3rd, Peter Davey and Richard Stacey: on 4th, James Brown.

Clock bell: A remarkable specimen of the elder Stephen Tonne's work (see p. 59). The inscription occurs on a bell probably also by him at Stoke-by-Clare (see *Suffolk*, p. 79), with the same cross (*ibid.* Fig. 77); lettering and stop like John Tonne's at Little Easton. The date-figures for 1546 (Pl. XXI., 4) recall those on Stanstead old 6th; the adjoining object appears to be a pair of pincers, and on the left is a crown (XXI., 5), on the right a portcullis. At the left end of the inscription below the cross are a rose (XXI., 6) and a bust of Henry VIII. as at Belchamp Otten (XXI., 2) but to right; at the other end, a tun as a rebus on the founder's name, and a flower with stalk (XXI., 8). On the waist are also the large cross (Pl. XX., 1) and the Royal Arms, as on John Tonne's bell at Great Hallingbury.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. C. H. Hawkins for the discovery of this remarkable bell, where Stahlschmidt had failed; it may be compared with those at Wood Ditton, Cambs., and Stanstead, Suffolk.

Stahlschmidt on his visit noted 'Belfry unutterably filthy; bells out of order; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th cracked in the crown, and patched and bound with iron; tenor 'clocked' and consequently will soon be done for. Altogether the worst belfry in the county.' The bells were reported in 1904 as 'not in ringing order.' The weight of the tenor is given as 16 cwt.

Morant (ii. p. 421): '5 Bells,' Muilman (i. p. 456) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 110, 1897, pp. 32, 33.

FINCHINGFIELD. St. John Baptist. 8 + 1 bells.

1. JOHN BEDDALL JOHN ABBOTT ECCLESIAE DEI FRUCTUS. T. OSBORN FECIT 1781 (29½ in.

2. MUSICK IS MEDICINE FOR THE MIND T. OSBORN FECIT 1781 (30½ in.

3. JOHN HINSON HUMPHRY SMITH C. WARDENS T. OSBORN FECIT 1781:··· (32 in.

4. CUM VOCO VENITE. T. OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT 1781 (34 in.

5. HUMPHRY SMITH JOHN HINSON C. WARDENS T. OSBORN FECIT 1781 (36 in.

6. PERCUTE DULCE CANO T. OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT 1781 (38 in.

7. E COLMAN & JN. BEDDALL CH: WARDENS ● ● LESTER & PACK OF LOND.N FECIT. 1766 ● ● ● ● (41 in.

8. JOHANNES MARRSOTUS VICA DE FINCHINGFIELD FIDEI VERE CHRIST. STRENUUS DEFENSOR. T. OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT 1781:·· ($45\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Clock bell. *Inscribed*: diam. about 18 in.

On the 7th is a coat of arms with crest and supporters; this bell has been severely chipped for tuning, probably to bring it into harmony with the new bells at the time of the recasting. The meaning of *promotoris* on the treble is not obvious; but it is probably *promotores*, promoters of the church's welfare. *Marrsotus* on the tenor is for Marriotus, the Rev. John Marriott of Alford, Lincs., who was patron of the living, and apparently appointed himself. Weight of tenor, 18 cwt., note F.

'A very fine ring of bells indeed, and ringing seems fairly well supported. I regret to see that three or four of the larger bells are clocked—a very sure method, if persisted in, of bringing them to grief." (J. C. L. S.)

Morant (ii. p. 370): '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 17) says: 'The tower, which is of stone, had a noble spire on the top of it, but that was blown off in a remarkable high wind in 1702. At present the bells, five in number, are contained in a very mean wooden lanthorn much decayed.' See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 111.

CUSTOMS:—

Death-Knell rung as nearly as possible 24 hours after death. For infants (but only if baptized) No. 3 or 4 is used; the tenor for all older. Tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female, at beginning only; then toll for 45 minutes.

On Sundays two or three bells chimed at 8 a.m. For services bells chimed or rung for half an-hour; 'tolling in' on tenor for last fifteen minutes.

Gleaning Bell discontinued some years ago.

At the 'Green Man' close by the Church there has been for many years preserved an elaborately-painted Peal-board, recording the accomplishment by the Walden Company of Ringers on Monday, May 30th, 1825, of a True and Complete Peal of Oxford Treble Bob containing 5120 changes in 3 hrs. 17 min.

FINCHINGFIELD. St. John Evangelist, Cornish Hall End. One bell.

District church in Finchingfield Parish, built 1841, in which year one bell was supplied by the firm of Mears, weighing 3 cwt. 24 lbs.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 111.

FINGRINGHOE. St. Andrew. Three bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 162[illegible] (29 in.



2. Sancta ✠ Maria ✠ Ora ✠ Pro ✠ Nobis (33 in.

3. *No inscription.* (36 in.

2nd from the Bury foundry: see p. 53, and for the stamps, Pl. XVIII., 4, 9, 11, Pl. XIX., 1-3.

There was formerly also a fourth bell, which was cracked and removed some years ago: pits for five. (H. W. King).

Morant (i. p. 416): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 431) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 178, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 120.

FOBBING. St. Michael the Archangel. Five bells.

1. THOMAS BARTLET MADE THIS BELL 1629 (27 in.



2. *The same.* (29 in.

3. *The same.* (31 in.

4. *The same.* (34½ in.

5. IOHN KNAPPING & VALENTINE GLASCOCK C W 1724 I W FECIT (38 in.

1st—4th: Thomas Bartlett's trade mark (Pl. XXV., 2) on waist.

Tenor by John Waylett (p. 120); cast either in London or at Bishop's Stortford.

Morant (i. p. 244): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 119) the same.

Palin, *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 131 (from King's notes).

No special ringing customs.

FORD END. St. John Evangelist. Six bells.

1. J. WARNER & SONS 1882. B. S. HOLLAND FIRST VICAR (21 in.

2. CAST BY J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1874 (21½ in.

3. *The same.* (23 in.

4. *The same.* (25 in.

5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1881 (27 in.

6. *The same.* (29 in.

Weights and notes: 1) c. 1½ cwt. A.
2) 1 3 26 G.
3) 2 0 22 F.
4) 2 2 20 E.
5) 3 3 25 D.
6) 4 2 16 C.

Church consecrated 10 Nov. 1852; parish formed out of Gt. Waltham.

FORDHAM. All Saints. Two bells.

1. ✠IOHN ✠ DAMION ✠ C=W ✠ THO=GARDINER ✠ FECIT 1723 ✠ (32½ in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1637 (36½ in.

The initial I on the smaller bell is of Gothic character; the cross is Pl. XXXII., 5. For the name Damion cf. Great Horkesley 3rd.

T.R.E. 20 Sept. 1552: 'FFORDHAM MAGNA. Inprimis thre belles in the steple Itm one lytle hand bell.

(Sold) to William Teylecote pewterer of Colchester 'a little bell weyeing xij^{li} price ij^{s}.' (*East Anglian*, N.S. i. p. 234).

Morant (ii. p. 228): 'three Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 219) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 232.

FOREST GATE, see HAM, EAST and WEST.

FOULNESS. St. Mary. One bell.

1. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT 1779 (36 in.

The Rector of Foulness, Rev. J. C. Brown, kindly communicates the above, saving the Editors an arduous, not to say perilous, journey. Kelly's *Directory* and other topographical works have hitherto stated, relying on one another's authority, that the bell is dated 1710; this fallacy is now, we hope, finally disposed of. There does not seem ever to have been more than the one bell.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'FOULNES. Imprimis on bell hangyng in y^{e} steple by estimac'on weying one hundred and haulffe.'

'ij lyttle hand bells' seem to have been given to the parson.

'Md that Sr Wyllyam Staforde lorde and patron of ye sayde p'ysshe aboutt xxth day off marche dydde take awaye the bells weying by estimac'on viij^c to maynteyne y^e walls against ye see.'

(*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 221).

FOXEARTH. SS. Peter and Paul. Eight bells.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1886.

On the waist: GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST

CHRISTMAS 1886

JOHN FOSTER—RECTOR. (24 in.

2. *As the last except 2nd line:* ON EARTH PEACE (25 in.

3. THE REVD, THOS, WRIGHT, M:A, RECTOR, JNO. ALDHAM CH, WDN, 1808. (25½ in.

4. *The same.* (26 in.

5. G. MEARS & CO. FOUNDERS, LONDON.

On the waist:— JOHN FOSTER RECTOR
RICHARD ALDHAM, HENRY COKER } CHURCHWARDENS
XMAS DAY 1862 (28 in.

6. MILES GRAYE MADE : ME : 166? (30 in.

7. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1886.

On waist: GOODWILL TOWARDS MEN

The rest as No. 1. (32½ in.

8. *As Nos.* 3, 4. (34 in.

A very light ring, barely an octave; tenor 7 cwt.; 3rd, 4th, and 8th by Dobson of Downham.

The 7th before recasting (then the 5th) was inscribed:—

MILO (*border*) GRAIE (*border*) ME (*border*) FECIT (*border*) 1640 (*border*) (32 in.

The border being the same as Newman's on Ardleigh 6th.

Morant (ii. p. 327): '5 bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 165) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 115.

CUSTOMS:—

Passing Bell rung as soon as possible after death; tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female; tenor for adults, a smaller one for children.

On Sundays a bell at 8 a.m.; chiming for services.

Ringing at 6 a.m. at Easter, Christmas, and Whitsuntide; also on New Year's Eve.

Warner's Chiming Apparatus used.

There is a 'Bell Rope Meadow' here, frequently mentioned in the Parish Books in the eighteenth century, *e.g.*, in 1779 when £1 was paid for two years' rent; it is apparently about half-an-acre in extent, and is situated on the south side of Liston Park. The proceeds (about 10s. per annum) go towards the general repair of the bells. The donor's name and date are unknown.

Since the addition of the two trebles in 1886 change-ringing has been carried on vigorously. A peal-board in the ringing-chamber records a true and complete peal of Kent Treble Bob Majors, rung on January 15, 1887, by eight members of the Royal Cumberland Youths, the first rung after the addition (see *Essex Review*, *loc. cit.*).

A correspondent of *Church Bells* (21 Jan. 1887) writes:—'The bells consisted of only three[1] down to the year 1861 when the old tower was taken down and the present one built in 1862. When it was completed it was decided to augment the ring to six by adding three new bells. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Mears of London, who added a treble, 2nd, and tenor, thus making the three old bells 3rd, 4th and 5th of the ring.[2] All went on well until about 1870, when the 5th bell became slightly cracked. This bell was one of Miles Graye's, and bore the inscription as given above. In 1886 subscriptions were raised for providing two treble bells, 'to complete the ring of eight . . . the Rector himself providing a new seventh in place of the old cracked bell. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Warner . . . the new bells arrived at the church on December 20th, and were ready for ringing on Christmas Eve. They were fully tested on Christmas Day by the various ringers who had assembled to ring touches upon them.' (The verdict was unanimously favourable; a list of the touches is given.) See also *Bell News*, 8 Jan. 1887.

The Rev. John Foster was Rector from 1845 to 1892, dying in the latter year at the age of 77.

FRATING.

Three bells.

1.  Iohannes Est Nomen Eius   (31 in.

2. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1884 (32 in.

3.  Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum   (36 in.

[1] This is certainly inaccurate. There must have been at least five.

[2] In view of the present constitution of the ring this seems quite unintelligible. But it is supported by Mears' list of bells cast in 1863, which appears in the *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 348, and gives, 'Foxearth three bells weight: 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., 4 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., 7 cwt. 17 lbs.'

The 2nd replaces a bell inscribed,

MILES :: GRAYE MADE :: ME ✠ 1663

Treble, possibly by William Dawe (see p. 27); cross Pl. X., 2; laver (Pl. X., 6) and trefoil shields; capitals Plate IX., with inferior 'smalls.'

Tenor by Kebyll; cross Pl. VII., 4; crown and shield Pl. I., 10 and VI., 9; capitals Pl. V.

In good order; pits for five. Weights: 5½ cwt., 6 cwt. 11 lbs., and 7 cwt. respectively; note of tenor, B flat.

No mention of bells in Inventories.

Morant (i. p. 450): '3 bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 15) the same.

Essex Review, 1897, p. 46.

Customs:—

Death-Knell 24 hours after death; tellers, 3 for male, 2 for female, one for child.

Tolling at Funerals.

On Sundays a bell rung for a few minutes at 8 a.m.; bells chimed for 30 minutes before services.

Ringing for weddings by request.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings.

Gleaning bell discontinued some twenty years ago.

Best thanks to Rev. Dr. Caldecott, the late Rector.

FRINTON.

St. Mary. One bell.

A very small bell put up some fifteen years ago; it was obtained through a firm of electrical engineers, and was first rung by electricity, but this was found not to answer. Previously the church had no bell.

In Morant's time (i. p. 480) the church was in ruins; so also Muilman (vi. p. 64).

Thanks to Rev. T. H. Cook.

FRYERNING.

St. Mary. Five bells.

1. Robertus ✠ mot ✠ me ✠ fecit ✠ 1590 ✠ (26 in.

2. IOHN ✠ ● ● THORNTON ✠ ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1716 ✠ ✠ ✠ (28 in.

3. ANTHONY EGLINTON ESQR CH. WARDEN. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1793 (29 in.

4. IOHN ✠ ✠ ● ✠ THORNTON ✠ ● ● ✠ MADE ✠ ✠ ✠ ME 1716 ✠ ● ● ✠ (33 in.

5. IOHN ✲ ● ✲ THORNTON ✲ ● ✲ MADE ✲ ● ✲ ME ✲ ● ✲ 1716 ✲ ✲ ● ✲ ✲ ● ✲ ✲ ● ✲ (37 in.

Weight of tenor 10 cwt., note A. Rehung 1882 (*Church Bells*, 29 April), and again by Bowell in 1900.

For John Thornton see p. 123; the impressions of coins are all Queen Anne's.

Morant (i. p. 56): '5 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 264): '4 bells.'

Buckler, *Churches of Essex*, p. 57, gives the dates.

Customs:—

Death-Knell within 24 hours of death; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2.

On Sundays a bell at 8 a.m. for celebrations (as always in former times without service). Smallest bell rung for last five minutes before each service.

Ringing at 6 a.m. on Christmas Day, Easter Day and Whitsunday.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings.

Thanks to Rev. W. J. House, Rector.

We owe to the kindness of the Rector and of Mrs. Wilde of Furze Hall the following extract from the Parish Registers:—

Aug. 1st, 1725.

The Rector of the Parish having ordered y^t^ there should be no ringing on holidays before Divine Service appointed for the day was ended Will^m^ fflint who keeps a pub' House in y^e^ town did this morning about six othe clock lead in a gang of six or seven ffellows to ring (it being Sunday and also y^e^ day of y^e^ Kings being Proclaimed) having in an vndue manner possessed himself of y^e^ keys (of) y^e^ church. And y^e^ Clerk having found means to bar y^e^ doors on y^e^ inside one of y^e^ said fellows did by y^e^ s^d^ fflints order break y^e^ wall and so got it open for him.

The third figure of the date is not certain, and in fact in a photograph of the page kindly sent by Mrs. Wilde the figures look like 1795; but as August 1st was the date of George I.'s proclamation, it must be in his reign, and so we must read 1725. The then Rector was Robert D'Oyley.

FYFIELD.

St. Nicholas. Five bells.

			cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Note.
1.	J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1862	(26 in.	4	0	1	G flat.
2.	*The same.*	(27 in.	4	1	7	E flat.
3.	CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1862	(28½ in.	4	1	5	D
4.	*The same.*	(31 in.	5	3	22*	C
5.	*The same.*	(34 in.	7	0	11	B flat.

On the waist:—THIS PEAL WAS RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION. REV^D^ HENRY GIBSON RECTOR.

* Messrs. Warner's list says '32 lbs.,' but 22 must be meant.

On the waist of each bell are the Royal Arms, with PATENT below.
These replace a ring of four inscribed as follows :—

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1632

2. John: :vier: made: :me:

3. Sancta Margereta Ora Pro Nobis 

4. ABRAHAM PAVELY WILLIAM ALGIER • CHVRCHWARDENS ANTHONY WALKER RECTER 1678 • IAMES BARTLET MADE MEE • 

The 3rd of these was by Kebyll; see p. 21 and Pls. VI., 8, VII., 4. The Rev. A. Walker (4th bell) was Rector 1662-1692. Trade mark on 4th, Pl. XXV., 2.

Morant (i. p. 135): '5 Bells.' The tower fell in the eighteenth century, prior to his time. Muilman (iii. p. 337): '5 bells' . . . a very curious geometrical staircase composed of flints and Roman bricks, strongly cemented, leads up to the belfry; on one of the bells is this inscription; '*Sancta Catherina ora pro nobis.*' Buckler, quoted by H. W. King, notes five bells, 'the two latest broken.' For Belfry Records see *Church Bells*, 2 Nov. 1872.

GALLEYWOOD COMMON.

St. Michael and All Angels. Eight bells.

	Diam.	Weight. cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Note.
1.	29 in.	6	0	3	F.
2.	30 in.	6	2	6	E.
3.	31½ in.	6	1	18	D.
4.	33 in.	7	0	13	C.
5.	35 in.	7	3	8	B flat.
6.	37 in.	8	3	11	A.
7.	40 in.	11	0	21	G.
8.	44 in.	14	1	11	F.

CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1875.

Bells rehung by Warner, 1897.
Parish formed out of Gt. Baddow in 1874.
For Belfry Records see *Church Bells*, 28 Feb., 1880.

GESTINGTHORPE.

St. Mary. Six bells.

1. MESTER ✤ PETER ✤ ELLISTON ✤ AND ✤ IVDETH ✤ HIS

2nd line:— WIFE ✤ M ✤ G ✤ 1619 (29 in.

2. MILES ⁘ GRAYE MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1678 (33 in.

3. *The same.* (35 in.

4. MILES ✠ GRAYE ✠ MADE ✠ ME 1678 PE (38 in.

5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LTD LONDON 1901.

On the waist: GRATES : DEO : REFERENS : PRO : LAVRENTIO : E : G : OATES : FILIO : DILECTO : SOSPITE : CUJI : HONORE : E : BELLI : AFRICANI : PERICULIS : RECEPTO : HANC : ET : SEXTAM : CAMPANAS : DIU : FRACTAS : ET : INUTILES : REFUNDENDAS : CURAVIT : C : A : OATES : JUNII. (40 in.

6. ✠ Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis

On the waist:—CHRISTO CONCORDES RESONENT CAMPANAE
HAEC SEXTA CAMPANA REFUSA EX ANTIQUA
BURIENSI OLIM INSCRIPTA ERAT.

On sound bow: J. WARNER & SONS LTD LONDON 1901. (43 in.

Tenor 16 cwt., note F. The two 1901 bells are both by Warner, the cost of recasting being defrayed by Mrs. Oates of Gestingthorpe Hall, as a thank-offering for her son's safe return from the war. The first line on the waist of the tenor contains, as will be noted, a chronogram on the date (MDCCCCI = 1901); on the upper line the old inscription (see below) is reproduced in facsimile.* Previously these two bells were cracked and useless, the fifth having a large piece broken out, and being screwed up with staples inserted in the crown. They were respectively inscribed

5th. ✠ DE ⚜ BVRI ⚜ - - ⚜ TONNI ⚜ ME ⚜ FECIT ⚜ WL ✠ 1581 (41 in.

6th. Sancta ✠ Maria ✠ Ora ✠ Pro ✠ Nobis (14 in.

The treble is of course by Miles Graye III, though the large type is not often found on his bells (see p. 96); letters on separate *paterae*, clearly marked. On all the four the 5 of the date is reversed; the cannons of the 4th are gone; on this latter bell P E is in large type.

The old 5th is like the 2nd and 4th at Wickham St. Paul, with the initials W L denoting William Land (see p. 79); crown-and-arrow Pl. XXVI., 4; fleur-de-lys stop, Pl. XXVI., 6. The old 6th was from the Bury Foundry, but the capital letters were of unusual type, with fine bold smalls; cross and stop, Pl. XVIII., 4, 9; shield, Pl. XVIII., 11. The capitals (Pl. XIX., 4-7) are also found on the 7th at All Saints, Sudbury, and somewhat resemble William Culverden's; they are treble-lined, and very effective. The use of 6 for ꝺ as at Radwinter seems to betoken a late date for this bell. J. C. L. S. notes (per C. D.) 'No. 5 has a large piece broken out of it, which accounts for the fragmentary character of the inscription.' ~ [The missing words may be easily supplied as 'Santi Edmondi Stefanus.'] 'The tenor also is badly cracked and a piece cut out of the sound-bow; it had an elaborate

* The capitals used are, however, the ordinary Bury set, not those on the old tenor.

double wheel.' The crown of the 5th is said to have fallen out during ringing for the wedding of Miss Walker in 1832, since when the bells had not been rung. The Peter Elliston whose name occurs on the treble and initials on the 4th, inherited the manor of Gestingthorpe from his brother John in 1652, and died in 1672, aged 46; his wife Judith was daughter of William Kedington of Waldingfield, Suffolk. (See Morant, ii, p. 307, and Patchett's *Notes on the Parish of Gestingthorpe*, p. 18).

The re-opening of the bells took place on December 19th, 1901, the re-hanging having been accomplished by Day and Son of Eye, and a new floor for the ringers supplied by Pannell and Sons. At the dedication services sermons were preached by the Rev. T. L. Papillon of Writtle, and the Rev. T. Myers of Twinstead. Afterwards changes were rung by the members of the Essex Association. The cost of the new bells and other work was over £220.

Morant (ii. p. 309) and Muilman (ii. p. 117) give '6 Bells.'

See also *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 116, 1902, p. 58; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N. S. iii. p. 67; and Patchett's *Notes on Gestingthorpe*, p. 39.

Customs:—

Death knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tellers, 3 for man, 2 for woman or child.

On Sundays and Saints' Days a bell is rung at 8 a.m.; chiming for later services for twenty minutes, followed by the tenor and treble successively for five.

Gleaning Bell rung at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

On the north wall of the tower are painted the names of six ringers with date, 1700.

Many thanks to Rev. C. T. Bromwich, Rector.

GOLDHANGER. St. Peter. Six bells.

1. **H. BOWELL & SON, FOUNDERS. 1898.** <×××××××××>

On waist:— **MAGISTER · ADEST · ET · VOCAT · TE ·**
F. T. GARDNER, RECTOR. C. G. LITTLEHALES, CURATE
G. CRACKNELL, & J. BUNTING, CHURCHWARDENS.
18 ✪ 98. 24¾ in.

2. **Thos Playle & Mark Mihill Ch. Wardens at Goldhanger 1781** <×××> (25 in.

Below:— **Wm Chapman of London Fecit**

3. *The same.* (26½ in.

4. **MILES : GRAYE : MADE :: ME ✪ 1957** (28 in.

5. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1657 RECAST BY H. BOWELL & SON. 1898.**

On sound bow:— **SANCTE ✪ PETRE** (31 in.

6. *As No* 2, *but all on one line.* (34 in.

The treble is a new bell; inscription in fancy type (two sizes); the ornament after the date (Pl. XXXIV., 6) seems to be a reminiscence of the 'Whitechapel pattern' on No. 2, and the rose (Pl. XXXIV., 3) below is like Matthew Bagley's at Hatfield Peverel.

2nd bell: Bells by Chapman alone are comparatively rare.

4th: The date is a little previous! The old 4th (now the fifth) was similarly inscribed, except that the 6 of the date was not inverted. It had been badly cracked, with a piece broken out of the crown.

Weight of tenor, 6½ cwt., note B; new treble, 3½ cwt.; new 5th, 5½ cwt.

T. R. E. 'It'm iiij greate bells hangynge in the stepyll w^t a lettell saunce bell.' (Sold) 'ij lettell hand bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 274).

Morant (i. p. 389): 'four Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 385) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 64.

CUSTOMS:—

Death knell 24 hours after death; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2; tenor for adults, smaller bell for children.

On Sundays the bells rung for twenty minutes before services; then tenor for five minutes and treble for five.

Ringing at 6 a.m. on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whitsunday, and Harvest Festival; also on New Year's Eve.

Gleaning Bell discontinued some forty years ago.

Many thanks to Rev. F. T. Gardner, Vicar; also to Messrs. Bowell.

GOOD EASTER, *see* EASTER, GOOD.

GOSFIELD.

St. Katherine. Three bells.

1. THOMAS + MILLINGTON + ESP ✝ HAD + ME + CAST ✝ HP ✝ 1704 ✝ (30 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1637 (33 in.

3. ✠ Triplex Persona Trinitas Nunc Gaudia [lion's head] Dona (38 in.

1st: By Henry Pleasant.

3rd: By Thomas Potter of Norwich (see p. 47); cross, Pl. XVII., 1; lion's head after GAUDIA, Pl. XVIII., 1; capitals as at Great Plumstead, Norfolk (Pl. XVII., 2-5).

Pits for four; the one that has disappeared was probably the 3rd.

The notes of the bells are C sharp, A, G.

Dr. Raven notes the similarity of the tenor to a bell at St. Giles, Norwich, illustrated by L'Estrange.

The donor of the treble was a son of Sir Thomas Millington, Knt., M.D., who died 5th Jan., 1704. He was sheriff of the county in 1708 (Morant, ii. p. 382), and was buried at Gosfield, 8 Oct., 1733.

Muilman (ii. p. 41) gives '4 bells.'

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 236, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N. S. iii. p. 67.

There are a few trifling entries in the parish accounts of the eighteenth century relating to the bells, but they are hardly worth transcribing.

GRAYS THURROCK. SS. Peter and Paul. Three bells.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1885.	(25 in.	3	3	3	G
2. *The same.*	(26 in.	3	2	18	F
3. *The same.*	(27½ in.	4	1	4	E flat.

These replace a pair which were inscribed :—

1. **J685** (22 in.

2. Sancta Anna Ora Pro Nobis (37 in.

The smaller was by the Wightmans (p. 116), the larger by T. Bullisdon, the capitals being those originally used by W. Wodeward (Pl. X., 5, 7, 8), with corresponding minuscules.

T. R. E. 3 Oct., 1552. 'GRACE THURROCK. Two belles, the least wherof cont' in weight v^c li. One broken belle solde by John Wodd, Thomas Brikite, Thom^s Hallm, Jeffereye Tithersall, and John Browne, w^t other of the p'ysshens cont' in weight vij^c li at xx^s le .c. . . . vij^li The clap' thereof for ij^s

(*Essex Arch. Trans.* N. S. ii. p. 176).

Morant (i. p. 96): '2 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 361) the same.

Palin, *Hist. of Stifford*, i. p. 80: '2 Bells, one cracked': *ibid.* ii. p. 36, a local tradition is recorded that some bells from here went to Swanscombe in Kent.

CUSTOMS :—

Death knell: no particular use as to time, but apparently settled by the fancy and taste of the friends of the departed. Tenor used for men, second for women, treble for children; tellers, 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female, then toll.

For services bells chimed, then 'ringing in' on treble.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

GREENSTEAD (BY COLCHESTER). St. Andrew. One bell.

1. IAMES BOYTUN ✠ C ✠ W ✠ T G 1723 (19 in.

By Thomas Gardiner; cross, Pl. XXXII., 5; note the rectangular U.
Morant (p. 136): 'one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 332) the same.
Bell wheel reported broken in 1607 (*Essex Review*, 1906, p. 40).

GREENSTEAD. St. John Evangelist. See COLCHESTER.

GREENSTEAD (BY ONGAR). St. Andrew. 1 + 1 bells.

1. **WILLIAM LAND MADE ME 161** ℨ (22 in.

S. *Blank.* (10 in.

For William Land see p. 81.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'It' ij Rogacion bells in weight x *li.* It' ij great bells in weight ccc *li* and di'.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N. S. ii. p. 237).

Morant (i. p. 153): 'has but 1 Bell' (apparently an error).

In the early part of the last century an old bell larger than the present one, being cracked and unhung, was sold.

GREENSTEAD GREEN. St. James. Six bells.

1. (29 in.
2. (31 in.
3. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845 (33 in.
4. (35 in.
5. (37 in.
6. (41 in.

Tenor 12½ or 13 cwt., note F.
Parish formed out of Halstead, 1845.
See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 236.

GUISNES COURT, *see* TOLLESBURY.

HADLEIGH. St. James. One bell.

1. **IOHN ♦ WILNAR ♦ 1636** (29 in.

Similar bells at South Benfleet and Pitsea; see p. 106.

Buckler, *Churches of Essex*, p. 87, says: 'There does not appear to have been preparation for more than one Bell; the framing is more ancient than the Bell.'

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'HADLEGH CASTELL. iiij bells the greastest waying by estimac'on vij c *li* ye seconde v c *li* and a halfe ye thyrde iiij c *li* a qwater and ye leyst xxx *li*.'

In 1549 a broken bell was sold for xxi^{s} 'a hundreth of wych bell wayd viij c *li* iij qwarters and xiij *li*.' In 1550-51 a 'hande bell' was sold. (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 223).

Morant (i. p. 280): 'one Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 184) the same.

See also Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 243.

HADSTOCK. St. Botolph. Five bells.

1. THO—GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1739 (25 in.

2. **1700** (27 in.

3. ROBt SPENCER & THOS HAMMON CH. WARDENS PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1774 (29½ in.

4. IOHN THORNTON SUDBURY FECIT 1719 (31½ in.

5. **RICH KEENE CAST THIS RING 1700** (35 in.

Richard Keene's ring was hardly a success, as within 75 years three were recast, and the two remaining are both cracked, as indeed is also No. 3. But the tenor is one of the few Royston-cast bells which bear his name, and testifies to the shrewdness of Dr. Raven in identifying his nameless bells in Cambridgeshire. The date on the 4th is very uncertain, but is probably 1719 (cf. Colchester St. Leonard); a similar uncertainty prevails about the tenor at Girton, Cambs. (1612 or 1619). Thornton's bells range from 1708 to 1720. The large initial letters are surrounded with ornamentation, as at Colchester St. Leonard.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552 (Stowe MSS. 827). 'iij belles in the steple by estimacon of xxxvc weight.'

Cole (1744): '5 Bells.' Morant (ii. p. 543) and Muilman (ii. p. 323) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 104, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 104 (where Mr. Joseph Clarke notes the disgraceful state of the belfry in 1884).

CUSTOMS:—

Death-Knell: 12 hours after death; tellers 3 for a man, two for a woman, one for a child.
Gleaning Bell at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.
On Sundays a bell is always rung after Morning Service.
Ringing on New Year's Eve.
Thanks to Rev. F. E. Smith, Rector.

HALLINGBURY, GREAT. St. Giles. Five bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1896. (29½ in.

2. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1824 (30⅛ in.

3.  bec ✠ in ✠ laude ✠ tui ✠ resonet ✠ baptista ✠ iohannes

On waist:—(*a*)  (*b*) *Royal arms in heart-shaped frame*

(*coin*)
Johannes tonne me fecit
(*kneeling figure*)

(32 in.

4. SIR EDWARD TVRNOVR AND PHILEM ROLFE CHVR W 1713 (34½ in

5. J. BRIANT HARTFORD. FECIT. 1794. WM BINCKS. C: W: (39½ in.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weight and notes :—	1)	5	0	8	D.
	2)	5	3	7	C.
	3)	6	2	0	B.
	4)	8	0	0	A. } (*approximate*)
	5)	11	0	0	G. }

The old treble was inscribed : ⚜ HALLELUIAH ⚜ 1713 (29½ in.

and was by John Waylett, as is also the present 4th.

3rd: by John Tonne; cast in 1542 (see p. 56, and extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts given below); the initial cross and stops are Pl. XX., figs. 2-4; on the waist are (*a*) the Royal Arms with mantling; (*b*) the large cross Pl. XX., 1, with a coin above the 𝔍 of Johannes, and below is a medallion with a kneeling figure.

Morant (ii. p. 515): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 143): '4 bells.'

See also *Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 316.

Sir Edward Turnour (see 4th bell) was knighted by Charles II. and was M.P. for Orford 1700-1714. He died in 1721 and was buried in the church. (Morant, ii. p. 513).

CUSTOMS :—

Death-Knell rung 24 hours after death; treble for children; tellers 3 × 3 for man or boy, 2 × 2 for woman or girl.

On Sundays a bell at 8 a.m., whether there is service or not.

Ringing on Easter Day, Christmas Day, Whitsunday, and New Year's Eve; for weddings by request.

Gleaning bell (the 3rd) rung at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. down to 1903.

The churchwardens' accounts here cover the period 1526-1634, and are full and interesting. Some brief notices from them were given in Vol. V. of the *Essex Transactions;* but since then the following extracts relating to the bells have been transcribed, those of 1542 being, as will be seen, of special interest.

XVII—XVIII Hen. viii. (1526).

Item payd for makynge of the grett bylle baldred (*erased*) baldryke . . .	iid.
Item payd for whit lether to the same baldrek	iid.
Item pd. for mendynge of a bell well	ijs. viijd.
Item pd. for Trusshynge of the grett bell And the lytyll belle and mendyng of all the frames to the bells	iiijs.
Item pd. for nalle to the same frame	ijd.

MDXXVI—MDXXVII.

Item recd. for bell ropys ends	iijd.
Item pd. for makyng of ij baudryks	iijd.
Item pd. for mendynge the gret bell whell	id.
Item pd. for makyng the lytell bell whell and the gret bell whell . . .	ixs. iiijd.

Item pd. for ij steropes for the bells . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. to. John Nok for goyng to Ware at tyms in expences . . . viijd.
Item pd. to the same John for goyng oue' to donmour . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. to Weytt for comy'g hether to se the frames . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. to Clyme for makyng a baldryk to y^e^ gret bell . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. to bryant for comyng to se the belle fra'es . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. in expe'ces for sendyng to the same . . . . . jd. job.

MDXXVIJ—MDXXVIIJ.

Item rec^d^ for a ropes end . . . . . iijd. ob.
Item rec^d^ for a old rope . . . . . vd.
Item pd. to John Skynhell for ernest for the makyng of the bargyne of the bell frame . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. for his dyner and his brothers dyner . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. for makyng the indenturs betweene the cherch wardens and John Skynghell . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. to the same John Skynghell att selyng the forseid indenturs . . xls.
Item pd. for leyn' to the sanctus bell . . . . . iijd.
Item for the great bell rope . . . . . xvd.

XXth. yere off kynge herre the VIIJth.—XXIst. yere (1529).

Item pd. for a belle roppe . . . . . xvd.
Item pd. for naylls to mende the litell belle w^th^ . . . . . ijd.

XXI—XXIJ (1530).

Item rec^d^ off the p'ichners and oth' good benefactors to the belfre lofte . xxxiiijs. iijd.
Item rec^d^ for the old belle frame . . . . . ijs. iiijd.
Item for makyng off a balldryck to a belle . . . . . ijd.
Item pd. for a belle roppe . . . . . xvd.
Item pd. for nayls and stapells to the bells . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. to the skyngells ffor ther warkma'shep off the belle frame . . . xls.
Item pd. for makyng the belfre lofte . . . . . xxxs.
Item pd. to John Skyngelle that mad the seid lofte for yerns [iron] and naylle to y^e^ seid loft . . . . . xiiijd.

XXIJ—XXIIJ (1531).

Item pd. for makyng of a belle whelle . . . . . vjs. viijd.
Item pd. for a belle roppe . . . . . xd.
Item pd. for mendyng the lytelle bellwhelle . . . . . xxd.
Item pd. for trussyng of the second belle and mendyng her whelle . . . viijd.
Item pd. for a belle roppe . . . . . vijd.
Item pd. for ij belle roppes . . . . . xviijd.
Item pd. for a bord mendyng the san't belle . . . . . ijd.

XXIIJ—XXIIIJ (1532).

Item pd. for a gret belle roppe . . . . . xd.
Item pd. for a littelle belle roppe . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. for reysyng the letelle belle brasse [brace ?] . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. for mendyng the grett belle wheele . . . . . vjd.
Item pd. for rewelle bord to the belle wheels . . . . . ijd.
Item pd. for the Newe baldrycks to the bells . . . . . xxd.
Item pd. for a secund belle rope . . . . . viijd.

XXIIIJth—XXVth (1533).

Item pd. to John Cartes for me'dyng the g'tte belle whelle . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. for iij keys to the belle wheels . . . . . jd.
Item pd. for a roppe to the grett belle . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. for a littelle belle roppe . . . . . vjd.
Item pd. for ij belle roppes agenste hallontyde . . . . . xiijd.
Item pd. for mendynge the littelle belle wheelles . . . . . xviijd.
Item pd. for mendynge y^{e} styroppe of the littelle belle wheelle . . . . ob.
Item pd. for naylle to the seid styroppe . . . . . ob.
Item pd. for a grett belle roppe . . . . . viijd.

XXV—XXVJ (1534).

Item pd. for a New Balldryke to y^{e} therd belle . . . . . ijd. ob.
Item pd. for a New Bukkolle to the same belle . . . . . jd. ob.
Item pd. for a New Balldryke to the grett belle . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. for a belle roppe to y^{e} therd belle . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. for a roppe to y^{e} grett belle . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. for a roppe to y^{e} second belle . , ... vijd.
Item pd. to barret for me'dynge y^{e} gret belle whealle . . . . . xiiijd.
Item pd. in expences in bred & ayelle at y^{e} me'dynge y^{r} of . . . . iijd. ob.
Item pd. for makynge of a New clap' to y^{e} grett belle to John Whepulle of Stortford ijs. viijd.

1535 XXVJ -1536 XXVIJ.

Item pd. for a roppe to y^{e} littell belle . . . . . vijd.
Item pd. for a therd bell roppe . . . . . viijd.
[This year oaks were given by certain Parishioners and shingles 'clampolled out.']

XXVIJ -XXVIIJ (1536).

Item rec^{d} of Nich'as Watt a pec of tymb' to mak a bell stok for y^{e} gret belle
Item pd. for makyng a Newe baldryk . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. for straynyng the g'te belle clap' . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. for a roppe to y^{e} littell belle . . . . . ixd.
Item pd. for w'km^{a}shepe in stockyng y^{e} gret bell . . . . . ijs.
Item pd. for me'dyng ij claspis and ij stondes to the gret belle when she was New hanged . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. for me'dynge y^{e} cheff stapull to y^{e} seid bell . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. for a roppe for the therd belle . . . . . vijd. ob.
Item pd. to James Silu'ley for me'dynge y^{e} second bell whelle fyndyng bord and naills theirto . . . . . xixd.
Item receyved of the good b'n'factors w^{ch} gaue to y^{e} change of the ten^{r} bell as it doth appere in other smalle belles more planly and [so] the reaeyt [rate ?] ow^{g} & other the cherg' to y^{e} cherchs avantag in rede mone . . . xxixs. ijd.

XXVIIJ—XXIX (1537).

Item rec. of John Smyth his charyte towerd the makyng of the tenor bell . xijd.
Item rec. of Rycherd Gylbe towerd y^{e} cherges of y^{e} grett belle . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. for makyng the gret bell wheell and for trusshyng y^{e} sm^{a} belle . . iiijs. vjd.
Item pd. to y^{e} Smyth for yern work to y^{e} seid bell . . . . . xxd.
Item pd. for nayles to y^{e} seid bell . . . . . ijd.
Item pd. for a belle roppe for y^{e} . . . bell . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. to John Cay' for me'dyng y^{e} gret bell whell . . . . . iiijd.

Item pd. to James Silu'ley and for nayls to y^e^ same . . . . . jd. ob.
Item pd. to Thom^as^ whepull for new laying y^e^ gret bell clap, ... iijs. iiijd.
Item pd. to Jemis Euered for mendyng y^e^ gret bell . . . . . ijs.
Item pd. to Georg Silu'ley for new Trusshyng y^e^ grett belle and mendyng of ye second belle gudgyne . . . . . ijs. viijd.
Item pd. to halmhom (?) for yern wark to y^e^ same bell . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. for nayles to y^e^ menment of y^e^ thyrd bell whll . . . . . ob.

XXX—XXXI (1539).

Item pd. for ij belle ropes for y^e^ gret belle & third belle . . . . . xxjd.
Item pd. for makynge a belle baldryke . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. to John Skyngylle for stockyng y^e^ gret belle & dressyng y^e^ other bells ayenst ye faest of All Sancts last past for y^e^ w^ch^ he stondeth bownd to y^e^ mantyn^ace^ of the' duryng' his naturall lyffe as in a payer of Indentures mad betwex y^e^ p'ech & hym as in the' mor plainly appereth . . . xiijs. iiijd.
Item pd. for lyne to y^e^ sanctus belle . . . . . ijd.
Item pd. for a belle baldryke makynge . . . . . vd.
Item pd. for half a hyed of whitlether . . . . . xvd.
Item pd. for yern work and naills for y^e^ bells . . . . . ixd.
Item pd. for a baldryke to y^e^ new belle . . . . . vd.
Item pd. for makynge a payr of Indenturs wt a bound of the same betwix y^e^ p'ish & the said John Skyngelle for y^e^ m^atin^ance of y^e^ bells . . . xvjd.

XXXI—XXXIJ—(1540).

Item paid for a baldrycke to y^e^ gret belle . . . . . vd.
Item pd. for nayles for mendeynge the bell whell . . . . . id.
Item pd. for halfe a hyed of whitlether . . . . . xvjd.
Item pd. for dawbynge the broken walls in y^e^ church howse & mendynge a bell balldrycke . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. for a gret bell roppe . . . . . xd.
Item pd. for yern wark & nayls to y^e^ gret bell . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. in expences for the bell founders & others that com to hym . . ixd.
Item pd. for ij belle roppes for y^e^ second & y^e^ therd bells . . . . xviijd.
Item pd. for a styroupe for y^e^ gret belle . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. to Skyngell for kepyng the bells in rep'ac'on y^e^ holl yer . . . xijd.

XXXIJ—XXXIIJ (1541).

Item pd. for nails for the bell whels . . . . . ob.
Item pd. for me'dyng y^e^ yern wark for all y^e^ bells . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. for a stapull for the second bell . . . . . ob.
Item pd. for mendynge a bell whell w^h^ latthes . . . . . vd.
It. pd. for other moo latthes . . . . . iijd.
Item for meett & drynk for Skyngell . . . . . vijd.
Item pd. to henry morvelle for mendynge y^e^ bell clap's . . . . . vijs. ixd.
Item for half heed whitlether for rep'ac'ons . . . . . xvd.
Item for makyng ye grette bell baldryk & me'dyng ij mooe . . . . viijd.
Item for the gret bell roppe . . . . . xd.

XXXIIJ—XXXIIIJ—(1542).

Item Rec of my lade morley gyft tow^d^ y^e^ [sic] our bells . . . . . xijd.
Item Receyued of Gylbe of babifford tow^d^ y^e^ castyng o^r^ bells . . . . xijd.
Item Receyued of other p'icheners mony in sted of mettell . . . . xjd.

Item remanynge in bell mettall cccli xxviijli to ye chech avantage
Item for a littell bell roppe for or treble . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. for two penworth pycks for or bells . . . . . ijd.
Item pd. for the menmente of the second bell whelle . . . . . xvjd.
Item pd. for a baldrycke to the second belle . . . . . vjd.
Item pd. to the belfounder an yerneste grotte in fenyssyng the bargyne for castyng our bells & havyng a new tenor bell in change for or old payng to hym for the change of the seid tenor & castyng oure thre other bells to 'her wt iiij brass fourthter nobles & iiij grotts mor the' ye seid yrnest grott xlviij schelyngs to be pd at oure receyvyng our bells the others rest twell moulthes aft' we fynding colls a loed & a half & half a loed wood and iiij payr smythes belows. iiijd.
Item pd. in expences when the bells w' caryed . . . . . xijd.
Item in expences when or grett bell was broken . . . . . vijd.
Item in expences when all oure bells w' broken of the wardens & other helps then viijd.
Item pd. to Skyngelle for makyng a payer balens to way ye gret bell wt all xijd.
Item pd. for brekyng small oure mettell . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. for borrowyng a hammer at tonys desyt [in margin] tonys charge it shuld be . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. for a loed wood wch tony shuld pay the won halt
Item pd. in expences for the wardens for goyng to the belfoundr and taryyng for an answr of hy' whe' our bells shuld be cast . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. in expences for goyng twys to the bell found' the' won tyme at my lord's commandement & the other tyme whe' we caryed our brasses and resayuyng the waight of his mettell wh he lent us . . . . . vjd.
Item pd. to Skyngell for takyng doune & hangyng up our new bells . xiiijs.*
Item in expences when our bells w' caste that is to say on the euen the day of castyng and on the morrowe . . . . . vijs xjd.
Item pd. to want for ij payr of hys bellows . . . . . ijs iiijd.
Item pd. to Mylton for won payr bellows & his helpe ij days . . . . xxijd.
Item pd. to Mr. velle for his bellows . . . . . xviijd.
Item paid for a loed & a halfe of charcoelle . . . . . xvijs. iijd.
Item pd. for ij galonds ayell to wants wyffe when our bells were seathed . . iijd.
Item pd. to the belfound ouwe' of his payment as is reharseid on the other syd of this leefe . . . . . xlviijs.
Item pd. to want for mendynge the bell clap's . . . . . viijs.
Item to yernwark to ye trussyng the bells . . . . . iiijs. iiijd.
Item in expences whe' we caryd ye therd bell clap' aye' . . . . . ijd.
Item pd. for the second bell roppe and a pene for fecchyng it . . . . xjd.
Item pd. for makyng a new baldryck & mendyng others . . . . . viijd.
Item pd. for bred cheys & drynk for Skyngell w' he had hangyd ye bells . . ijd.
Item pd. for a quer pap' to mak yis bok wt all . . . . . ijd.
Item for bettynge ye second bell brass . . . . . ijd.
Item to bryant for seying ye bell frame . . . . . iiijd.
Item to George Silu'ley for seying ye bell frame . . . . . iiijd.
Item to ye seid George for commyng to meyt to Skyngell . . . . . iiijd.
Item pd. to hym an yernest grott yf he mak or fram . . . . . iiijd.

* This item has been erased.

Item pd. in expences for our goyng to speke to Skyngell * . . . . . jd. ob.
Item pd. in expences when we went to reseyue our mettall * . . . . . iiijd ob.
Item pd. to Skyngell for takynge doune our old bells and hangyng up the new bells ayene . . . . . xiijs.
Itm pd. in expences for goyng to Skyngell on candelm^{as} day at y^{e} p'ches co'mandeme't . . . . . vjd.
Item in expences when we went to receyue our bell mettall out of the bellfound^{rs} hands iiijd.
Item pd. for makyng of this accompte and makynge thys bok with cov' y^{e} sm^{e} xd.
[Item remanynge to the cherches welth in the custody & kepyng of old want (?) of Stansted in bell mettall cccxxviij^{li} (*Entry erased*)].

XXXIIJ—XXXIIIJ—(1542).

Item Receyued of tonney for bell metalle . . . . . iij^{li}. vijs.
Item receyued for y^{e} yernen branches in sted of old yern w^{ch} wayed xxj^{li} tow'd y^{e} makyng of y^{e} bell toles . . . . . xd.
Item pd. to tonney in full co'tets and paymet of A mor su' as it appereth in y^{e} last accounte . . . . . xlvjs. viijd.
Item pd. for a whitlether rayng' for y^{e} sancts bell . . . . . jd.
Item pd. to Skyngell of gadwell tow^{d} his chargs for makyng y^{e} bell frame y^{is} yer xxs. vd.
Item pd. to young siluerly tow^{d} his charges comyng to ws w^{ch} was skyngells duty xijd.
Item laid out for goyng to Skyngell to cu' spek w^{t} my lord . . . . . ijd.
Item to harry morvell for castyng ij bell brases . . . . . ijs. ijd.
Item pd. to mylton for yern wk to y^{e} belle . . . . . xxijs. iiijd.
Item pd. for fecchyng bord bell staks . . . . . iijd.
Item pd. for a littell bell roppe . . . . . xd.
Item pd. for nails to mend y^{e} bell whelle . . . . . iijd.
The su' of the charge is . . . . . vjli iijs vijd.

XXXV—XXXVI (1544).

Item rec^{d}. for ij old bell roppes . . . . . vjd.
Item pd. to George Silu'ley for tra'lasyng y^{e} belfre stayrs . . . . . xvjd.
Item pd. for a lyne to the s^{a}use bell . . . . . ijd.
Item pd. to Whitlesey for rep'ac'ons of y^{e} bell baldryks . . . . . viijd.
It. pd. for a bell rope . . . . . xd.
It. pd. for nails and trussynge the gret bell . . . . . xd.
It. for me'dyng a bell baldryk . . . . . jd.
It. pd. for ij bell ropes . . . . . xviijd.

XXXVI—XXXVIJ Hen. VIII. (1545).

Item pd. to Batley for medyng the gret bell wheell . . . . . xijd.
Item pd. to George Silu'ley for makyng littel bel wheell . . . . . iijs iiijd.
Item pd. to the s^{a}m George for new trussyng the oth' bels . . . . . ijs. iiijd.
Item pd. for nails for y^{e} s^{a}m trussynge . . . . . jd.
Itm. for makyng of a boxe wherein the gret bell roppe run'eth in . . . jd.
Itm pd for the littelle belle roope . . . . . ixd.
Itm pd tor y^{e} exch^{a}ng for won of y^{e} hand bells . . . . . xvd.
Itm pd for wo' other belroppe . . . . . xijs.
Itm pd for makyng of a bel baldricke to Silu'ley . . . . . iijd.

* These two items erased.

Itm pd to y^e^ harness mak' for makyng a nother baldryck . . . . . vjd.
Itm for a noth' ropp to the g^t^ bell . . . . . xjd.

XXXVIJ. Hen. VIII—i. Edw. VI (1547).

Itm receyved for won old bell ropes end . . . . . ijd.
Itm receyved for two old roppes. . . . . vijd.
Itm receyved of Howses wiffe for a noth' old rope . . . . . vd.
Itm pd for iv bell roppes for the bells . . . . . xxd.
Itm to Milton for medyng y^e^ ha'd bell clap' . . . . . ob.
Itm to the sam' Milton for yernw'k co'cernynge y^e^ bels and y^e^ cherch gate . xijd.
Itm pd for ij oth' new bell ropes . . . . . xxijd.
Itm for makyng a bell wheell & trussyng the gret belle and mendyng y^e^ other vs.
Itm for ij other new belle roppes . . . . . xxijd.
Itm to Milton for me'dyng the bell clappers . . . . . ijs. viijd.
Itm to Milton for hyngyng the sam' . . . . . iijd.
Itm to George Silu'ley for stockynge y^e^ g^t^ belle . . . . . iijs. viijd.
Item for whitlethe' for mend^g^ y^e^ bell baldrycks . . . . . iiijd.

I-II Edw. VI. (1548).

Itm. paid for two belle roppes . . . . . xxd.
Itm. pd. for a new baldryck for won of the bels . . . . . xijd.

II-III. Edw. VI. (1549).

Itm. paid for the belle roppes . . . . . iijs.
Itm pd for makyng of the new baldryks . . . . . ijs.
Itm pd for nails to trouse the bels withe . . . . . jd.

IIJ-IIIJ Edw. VI. (1550).

Itm pd for naill to troushe o^r^ bels w^t^ . . . . . jd.
Itm for trusshynge of the oth^r^ bels . . . . . xxd.

VIJ Edw. VI. (1553).

Itm rec^d^ for old ropes ends and an old pece of yern . . . . . xijd.
1555. Itm pd to Csom^tr^s bedwelle for makynge third bell clap' . . . . vjs. vjd.
Itm pd for trussynge y^e^ g'te belle . . . . . xd.
Itm for y^e^ third bell rope . . . . . xxijd.
1566. [Inventory] Itm on hand bell
Itm for a chayne to y^e^ sance bell . . . . . iiijd.
Itm paid for a belle roppe . . . . . xxd.
Itm laid out for mendynge y^e^ bells . . . . . viijs.
Itm for a cach for your iij bell and for mendyng of your bellropes and baldryck w^th^ whit lether . . . . . viijd.
Itm for ij bell ropes . . . . . ijs. iijd.

[From the beginning of Elizabeth's reign only occasional accounts kept; but inventories made from time to time].

1574. Itm to Clerk for y^e^ lytle bell . . . . . vd.
Itm to Bormeed (?) for a bell . . . . . vjd.
Itm for y^e^ lytell bell clap' . . . . . iiijd.
1579. Layed forthe for mendynge of the sance bell . . . . . xixd.

[The accounts go down to the year 1634].

HALLINGBURY, LITTLE. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. *No inscription.* (26¾ in.
35

2. EDWARD TREDGOLE CHVRCH WARDEN J682 (29¾ in.

3.  Eterus Annus Resonet Campana Johannis 

Treble: an early 14th century bell; the flat beading in place of an inscription band exactly resembles that on the early bells at Rawreth. 2nd: by William Wightman. 3rd: by William Wodewarde; the cross is Pl. X., 4, the shield, the small 'lavers' (Pl. X., 6); the capitals are the small set (Pl. VIII) as at Gt. Holland and Colchester Town Hall, with corresponding minuscules. Compare Great Braxted.

Morant (ii. p. 517): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 145) the same.

HALSTEAD.

St. Andrew. 8 + 1 bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS Ltd LONDON 1913.

On waist: RING OUT THE FALSE, RING IN THE TRUE
RING IN THE LOVE OF TRUTH AND RIGHT.
1 Kings E. H. OAKLEY VICAR.
C. PORTWAY, M. CLARK } CHURCHWARDENS.
W. W. COOPER, CHURCH CLERK. 27½ in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— RING IN THE THOUSAND YEARS OF PEACE
RING IN THE CHRIST THAT IS TO BE.
(*Names as on No.* 1.) (29 in

3. THO—GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ▩ FECIT ✣ ✣ 1755 ✣ ✣ (30 in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1633 (32 in.

5. ✣ RICHARD BOWLER ME FECIT 1589 (36 in.

6.  Dulcis Sisto Melis Campana Vocor Gabrielis

Above, laver-shield thrice. (38 in.

7. HENRY PLEASANT MADE ME 1700 — (41 in.

8. *On the crown :—* TD WL

OMNIA IOVAM LAVDANT ANIMANTIA 1575 (46 in.

Clock bell. *No inscription.* (20 in.

Tenor, 19 cwt.; in good ringing order. The two trebles are new additions, weighing 4¾ and 5 cwts.

5th: cross, Pl. XXIX., 1; large bold letters.

6th: By John Bird (p. 28); cross, Pl. X., 3; large 'laver-pot' shield; fine capitals (Pl. X., 5, 7, 8) and minuscules.

7th: The border consists of small fleurs-de-lys (Pl. XXXII., 4) with small crosses above and below; after the date it is placed between floral devices scratched in the cope of the mould.

8th: By Stephen Tonne, with the initials of his foremen, Thomas Draper and William Land (p. 79); cf. Copford and Stanway. Words on paterae; crown and arrows (Pl. XXVI., 4), and a floral stamp (Pl. XXVI., 10) as stop.

Morant (ii. p. 259): 'six Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 64) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 236; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 69.

Customs :—

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tenor for adults, treble for children; tellers, 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female.

On Sundays bells chimed for services; on week-days three only. Ringing at Easter and Christmas; that on November 5th discontinued ('happily'—J.C.L.S).

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1834 there are payments for ringing on May 28th and 29th, June 26th and 28th, July 21st, August 13th, and September 8th (Coronation).

According to the Parish accounts there is a 'Bell-rope field' which in 1822 was let at £4, and in the following year at £3.

Best thanks to Rev. E. H. Oakley, Vicar.

HALSTEAD.

Holy Trinity. One bell.

1. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1844 (24 in.

Weight 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.

Church built 1844.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 237.

HAM, EAST. St. Mary Magdalene. 1 + 1 bells.

1. ✠ DVLCIS ✠ SISTO ✠ MEA LIS ✠ VOCOR ✠ CHAMPANA ✠ GABRIELIS (36 in.

S. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849 (19 in.

Large bell about 1380; by a predecessor of W. Dawe (see p. 26). The stop (Pl. VIII., 7), which also serves as an initial cross, does not occur elsewhere, but the lettering (Pl. IX.) is the same as at Bradfield and Leyton. Dr. Raven suggested that SISTO was a mistake for CISTA, 'a hive of sweet sound.'

Pits for three. The smaller bell is seldom used. On New Year's Eve 1905 a 'peal' was produced on the large bell by striking the upper part with two hammers while sounding the clapper. The result may or may not have been musical, but it is to be hoped that this beautiful old bell will not again be subjected to such barbarous treatment.

T.R.E. 1552. 'In p'mis in the steple iiij great bells. The first wayeth by estimation viij^{c} pounds the second wayeth by estimation xij^{c} pounds the thyrde wayeth by estimation xvj^{c} pounds the fourth wayeth by estimation xx^{c} pounds. It. a little bell re'sued to warn the people at the begynnyng of dyvyne s'vice by estimation one pound.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 244).

The minute books of 1738 mention a payment to Thomas Worthen on June 6th for mending the bells, £4. 9s. 0½d. On July 1st, 1782, the Vestry "finding that the bells were dangerous, gave a Mr. Ripley power to have three replaced, providing the expense did not exceed the value of the cracked bells, which was estimated at £45. 15s. 10d." In 1784 a special vestry was held to consider the fate of the bells, and a resolution was passed authorizing Mr. Wilson, the churchwarden, to get the value of the bells, or a portion of it, from the bell-founders, Messrs. Patrick and Osborn. The firm however having gone bankrupt, the Parish got nothing, and the bells of East Ham church were lost for ever. (*Home Counties Mag.* IX., July, 1907, p. 211). This does not quite square with the facts, as one of the three bells was retained, and is still safe and sound!

Morant (i. p. 15): 'In the Tower are three Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 267): '3 bells.'

See also *Essex Arch. Trans.* ii. p. 109; *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 345.

There are in this parish two chapels-of-ease; St. John Baptist, built 1866, and containing one bell of 28½ in. diameter supplied by Warner in 1864; and St. Bartholomew.

At the Town Hall is a bell by Taylor of Loughborough, put up in 1901, and weighing 19¾ cwt.

HAM, EAST. St. Alban, Upton Park. One bell.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1903.

✠

On waist :— TO THE GLORY OF GOD
A THANK OFFERING
FOR A YEAR OF UNITED WORK
AMONG THE LEPERS OF ROBBEN ISLAND
D.G. (26½ in.

Weight 4 cwt. 13 lbs. Church built within the last few years.

HAM, EAST. St. Stephen, Upton Park. One bell.

One bell of 1893, weighing 3 cwt. 3 qrs., supplied by Mears and Stainbank, with no inscription beyond the founder's name and date. Church built 1887.

HAM, EAST. All Saints, Forest Gate. One bell.

Church consecrated 20 May, 1886.

HAM, EAST. St. Edmund, Forest Gate. One bell.

Church built 1901.

HAM, WEST. All Saints. Ten bells.

1. ROBERT CATLIN FECIT 1752 (28 in.

2. THE RINGERS GAVE 20 POUNDS TOWARDS TWO TREBBLES TO MAKE X BELLS. R[I] CATLIN 17[52] (30 in.

3. ● S ❖ K ❖ J737 ❖ ● (33 in.

4. *As the last; no coins.* (34 in.

5. *As No. 3; both coins large.* (38 in.

6. REV[D]. W[M]. CROPLEY VICAR MORRIS BAILEY SEBASTIAN WEYERMAN SAMUEL BURFORD CHURCH WARDENS ⧼⧽
THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1795 (40 in.

7. ROBERT CATLIN FECIT 1752 (42 in.

8. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH :: R C 1752 (44 in.

9. REV[D] ABEL JOHN RAM VICAR. FRANCIS DACRE SEPTIMUS MORRIS HUNTLEY: PERFECT CHURCH WARDENS. 1852. I WARNER & SONS FOUNDERS LONDON (48 in.

10. C. et G. MEARS LONDINI FECERUNT

On the waist :— ABEL JOHANNES RAM VIC
CAROLUS CURTIS ARM
ALFREDUS MASON ARM } ECCLES CUSTODES A.D. 1846
JOHANN KNOWLES ARM

(54 in.

Tenor 28 cwt., note D; the largest and heaviest bell in the county. In good ringing order.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th are by Samuel Knight (see p. 130). The objects on the 7th and 8th seem to be square-headed nails. The 9th is the earliest bell cast by the present firm of Warner and Sons, at any rate in Essex.

The Rev. W. Cropley (6th bell) was Vicar 1775-1804; the Rev. A. J. Ram from 1845 to 1868 (see Fry, *Hist. of E. and W. Ham*, p. 193).

The Inventories here are defective.

Morant (i. p. 21) and Muilman (iv. p. 261) give '6 Bells.' But the present 2nd shows that there were certainly ten in 1752. Probably Samuel Knight cast a ring of eight in 1737, of which Catlin recast two (the present 7th and 8th), adding the two trebles. The first peal-board given below shows from the number of changes rung that in 1737 there must have been eight bells.

In the Vestry Minutes for 1587 (25 June) occurs the following entry :—

Item that the Sexton do from the ffeast of Saint Mychell the arkangell vntyll the anon' of Saint mary the virgin Ring the iiijth bell at iiij of the clok in the morning & viij at night, as hertoffor hath been accustomed and shall continually sett & keep the clok going at dew tyme & ho^{rs} as hertoffor hath been accostomed. (*East Anglian N. and Q.* ii. p. 340).

The Curfew was still rung in 1864-65.

Customs :—

Death Knell when requested; tellers 9 for a man, 7 for a woman.

On Sundays, chiming for service at 8 a.m. and for all services on 2nd and 4th Sundays; on 1st and 3rd a peal is rung before morning and evening service, and also on 'Corporation Sunday.'

Ringing on New Year's Eve, Christmas Day, Easter Day and Whitsunday; for weddings by request.

Curfew formerly (see above).

The following peal-boards are in the ringing-chamber.

1) 21 Nov. 1737. 15120 Bob Major in 8 hrs. 40 min.
2) 6 Apr. 1828. 7001 Grandsire Cators in 4 hrs. 21 min.
3) 13 July 1828. 5040 do. in 3 hrs. 24 min.
4) 17 Nov. 1883. 5000 Treble Bob Royal in 3 hrs. 31 min.
5) 3 May 1884. 5067 Stedman Cators in 3 hrs. 25 min.
6) 22 Feb. 1896. 5057 Grandsire Cators in 3 hrs. 28 min.

See also *Church Bells*, 30 Nov. 1872.

Best thanks to Rev. Canon Pelly, Vicar, and Rev. H. W. Reindorp, Assistant Curate.

HAM, WEST.

St. Matthew. One bell.

Church built 1896.

HAM, WEST. St. Thomas. One bell.

Church built 1891.

HAM, WEST. Holy Trinity, Canning Town. Six bells.

A new ring of six (tenor 7¼ cwt.) provided in 1887, replacing one bell of 4 cwt. supplied by Mears and Stainbank in 1869.
Church built 1868.

HAM, WEST. St. Gabriel, Canning Town. One bell.

Church built 1879.

HAM, WEST. Emmanuel, Forest Gate. 1 + 1 bells.

1. THEY SHALL CALL HIS NAME EMMANUEL.

On the sound bow :—C. & G. MEARS LONDINI FECERUNT DECEMBER 1851 (38 in.

S. *On the sound bow :*—C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1852

Weight of larger bell 9¼ cwt. Church built 1852; the bells hang in a central turret.

HAM, WEST. St. James, Forest Gate. One bell.

Church built 1881.

HAM, WEST. St. Mark, Forest Gate. One bell.

Church built 1893.

HAM, WEST. St. Saviour, Forest Gate. One bell.

Church consecrated 1884; one small modern bell.

HAM, WEST. St. Mary, Plaistow. One bell.

Church built 1864; a bell of 8 cwt., diam. 35 in., supplied by Messrs. Warner about 1898.

HAM, WEST. St. Andrew, Plaistow. One bell.

Church built 1871.

HAM, WEST. St. Peter, Upton Cross. One bell (?).

Church built 1893.

HAM, WEST. Stratford, St. John. Three bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1835 (24 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1835 (29 in.

3. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1835 (36 in.

Lettering on 1st very small, except the initials, which are ordinary size.
Church built 1836.

HAM, WEST. Christ Church, Stratford. One bell.

Church built 1852.

HAM, WEST. St. Paul, Stratford. One bell.

Church built 1865; a bell of 25½ in. diam. supplied by Warner in that year.

HAM, WEST. St. Mark, Victoria Docks. Two bells.

1. **TAYLOR & C° FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1862.** (22½ in.

2. *The same.* (24 in.

Lettering thick and square, as at Heydon; not like Taylor's later lettering.

HAM, WEST. St. Luke, Victoria Docks. One bell.

Church built 1874.

HAM, WEST. Ascension, Victoria Docks. One bell.

Church built 1903.

HAM, WEST. St. Cedd. One bell (?).

Church built 1904.

HANNINGFIELD, EAST. All Saints. Three bells.

1-3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1885.

1. *On waist:*—BENEDICITE.
JOS. RATCLIFF WARDEN. (28½ in.

2. *On waist:*—TE DEUM LAUDAMUS.
J. F. FOWLER RECTOR. (29¾ in.

3. *On waist:*—OMNIS SPIRITUS DEUM LAUDET.

T. L. ST. ALBANS, BISHOP. (31¼ in.

Weights: 1) 4cwt. 2qrs. 18lbs.
2) 5 0 25
3) 6 0 6
15 3 21

These three bells take the place of three which were melted down in the fire which destroyed the old church in 1883, and contain much of the old metal. An entry in the Parish 'Record Book' says 'The three Bells in the old Church which was consumed by fire on Dec. 30th, 1883, were sweet-toned and much prized. The intense heat of the flames melted them into fragments (some as small as shot) and the ashes were searched, sifted, and washed to recover the metal. Fortunately the inscriptions had been taken and also their weights by the Rev. Mr. Cockey, Curate of Rettendon.'

These inscriptions were as follows:—

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842 (D'am. 26½ in. Weight 4 cwt.

2. ISAAC ROBINSON CH WARDEN R: P: FECIT 1735 (29 in. 5¼ cwt.

3. M ✠ ROBERTSON ✠ C+W THO=GARDINER ⊞ SUDBURY ⊞ FECIT ✠ 1750 (32⅜ in. 6¾ cwt.

The 2nd was by Richard Phelps. Crosses on 3rd, Pl. XXXII., 5 and 7.

There were originally frames for four bells, but these were cut down into three in 1842, when two being cracked were sold to provide the new treble of that year.

Morant (ii. p. 37): '4 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 209) the same.

Customs:—

Death Knell: twelve hours after death; tenor for adults, treble for children; tellers at finish, 3,2,1 respectively (formerly 3 × 3 and 3 × 2).

Bells chimed for Sunday services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve.

Thanks to Rev. A. J. Sacre, Rector.

For the following extracts from the Parish accounts we are indebted to the Rev. H. A. Cockey.

1742	Paid to the Ringers for ringing on the 5th November,	0	5	0
	[A similar entry every year until 1810. In 1811 the amount is raised to 6s. at which it remains till 1827, after which no payment is recorded]			
1742	for oyl for ye Bells	0	0	6
1742-47	(each year) ye Ringars for Ringing the eleventh of June	0	5	0
1747	Josh[a] Pavit for collers and Keys	0	0	6
1750	Paid Jno. Palmer for the repairs done	2	14	0
	carage of the Bell to Sudbury and back again	1	1	0

	paid Mr. Gardner for new mettle and casting ye Bell				11 7 0
	pd. Sam[el] Polley for taking the bell down and hanging				0 10 0
	paid for leather for ye Bell Claper and oyl fer the Rolls				0 0 6
	Spent at Sam[el] Mays when ye bell was hung				0 2 6
1752	Due to Mr. Robinson upon accounts of casting ye Bells				3 0 6
	For a sett of Bell Ropes				0 18 0
1759	payd Dan[l] Gill for Irons for ye Bell wheels				0 6 2
	For 32 foot of ⅛ inch Elm board for ye Bell wheel				0 2 8
	30 foot of oak (?) for do.				0 5 0
	For going after ye Bell Ropes				0 2 6
	To Daniell Gill for a crown staple & 2 Keys				0 2 0
1760	for Bell ropes				0 15 9
	payd for a staple for ye Bells				0 0 8
1762	Apl. 11 payd for Ringing				0 10 0
1767	payd Dan[l] Gill for altering some Irons for ye Bells				0 7 0
1769	Payd for ye Bell Ropes				0 15 0
1774	for 4 Bel Ropes				0 15 0
1779	paid Will Macroft for 4 Bell ropes by bill				0 19 6
1780	A nue stay and stapel to Bell				0 0 9
1783	for four Bell Ropes waid 29 pounds att 9 pence per lb.				1 1 9
1785	To 4 new Bell Ropes waid 22¼ lb 9d. per lb.				0 16 8
1787	Paid for four Bell Ropes waid 26 Pound at nine pence per lb.				0 19 6
1795	1 Day work Carpenter mending the Bells				0 2 6
	paid for mending the bell				0 0 6
1802	Paid for 4 Bell Ropes				1 11 2
1808	to a New sett of Bell Ropes				1 5 0
1817	4 new Bell Ropes				1 19 0
1821	Pd Blanks & Lock Bill for mending the bells				2 9 10
1824	New Bell Ropes and Carge				2 0 0
1826	Pd Blanks for Repairing the Church Bells				1 15 6
1839	James Eaton Bill for Repears to the Steepel				1 2 6
1840	Mr. Hedgeley for 3 new Bell Ropes				1 5 6
1841	Paid Ringers on the arrival of Major Notlidge				0 5 0
1842	Carriage of Bells to & from Town				1 0 0
1843	Cr. for two old Bells	43	3 4		
	Dr. for one new Bell	21	9 10		
	Stamp for receipt	0	1 0		
		21	12 6		

HANNINGFIELD, SOUTH. St. Peter. One bell.

1. ANTHONY BARTLET MADE MEE 1664 (41 in.

Morant (ii. p. 39): 'only one Bell'. Muilman (i. p. 215): '1 bell.'
Death Knell: three times for male, twice for female.
Thanks to Mr. Miller Christy.

HANNINGFIELD, WEST. SS. Mary and Edward. Four bells.

1. MILES : GRAYE MADE : ME : 1676 (27 in.

2. *The same.* (29 in.

3. *The same.* (30 in.

4. *The same.* (33 in.

The 1 in the date is inverted in all four cases.
The crown of the treble is very roughly cast.
Morant (ii. p. 39): 'four Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 210) the same.
Death Knell as at South Hanningfield.
No peculiar uses.
Thanks to Rev. W. Wace, Rector of W. and S. Hanningfield, also to Mr. Miller Christy.

HARLOW. St. Mary. 8 + 3 bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1883. (30 in.

2. *The same.* (31 in.

3. *The same.* (33 in.

4. *The same.* (35 in.

5. *The same.* (38 in.

6. *The same.* (40 in.

7. *The same.* (44 in.

8. **CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1883.**

On the waist:—TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN MEMORY OF
EMILY FRANCES WALFORD HIS WIFE
WHO DIED JAN 5 1880
THIS RING OF 8 BELLS WAS PRESENTED
TO THE PARISH CHURCH OF HARLOW
BY WILLIAM WALFORD JAN 5 1883.
CHARLES MILLER M.A. VICAR
PHILIP CHAPLIN, ROBERT NEWCOMBE DAY } CHURCHWARDENS. (49 in.

S. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1850 (16½ in.

Clock Bell. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1794 (21½ in.

Curfew Bell. G. MEARS & Co FOUNDERS LONDON 1864
CHARLES MILLER VICAR
PHILIP CHAPLIN CHURCHWARDEN (41 in.

Weights and Notes:	1)	6cwts.	2qrs.	18lbs.	E
	2)	7	0	11	D sharp.
	3)	7	2	23	C sharp.
	4)	8	2	16	B
	5)	10	3	17	A
	6)	12	0	13	G sharp.
	7)	14	2	24	F sharp.
	8)	21	1	0	E

The Curfew Bell weighs 15 cwt.

The Rev. H. T. W. Eyre states that originally (*i.e.* down to 1883) there were only two bells and a clock bell. The larger of the two was cracked about 1864, and recast by G. Mears. This is now the Curfew Bell, and the other is retained as a Priest's Bell.

The original ring appears to have been melted in a fire which destroyed the church in 1709, as we gather from a list of briefs collected at North Walsham. The damage was reckoned at two to three thousand pounds, to which that parish contributed 5s. 5¼d.

Muilman (i. p. 72) gives '1 bell.'

'Local uses here are decidedly interesting' (J.C.L.S).

From November 1st to March 25th the morning and evening 'Ave Peals' are still rung as in pre-Reformation times, at 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. The bell is raised, the hour and day of the month tolled upon it, and then it is lowered.

Death Knell rung as soon as notice is received; tellers at beginning, 3 × 3 for a man and 3 × 2 for a woman; one single stroke for a boy, two for a girl; then toll for 45 minutes.

On Sundays the bells are rung for services; one bell at 8 a.m.

Peals are rung on Easter Day, Christmas Day, Whitsunday, and New Years Eve.

'The sound of the old Curfew Bell was heard the other night. It had not been rung for the past ten years. The tones of the old bell were as full and melodious as ever.' (*Herts and Essex Observer*, 14 Dec. 1895).

There is a 'Bell Croft' here.

The Rev. Charles Miller (see tenor and Curfew) was Vicar from 1831 to 1885.

The Chapel-of-ease of All Saints has eight small hemispherical or 'cup bells' by Blews of Birmingham.

HARLOW. St. John Baptist. Two bells.

1. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1847 (18 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842 (20 in.

Inscriptions on both in very small type.
Church built 1841.

HARLOW. St. Mary Magdalene, Potter Street. 8 + 1 bells.

1. PER SINGULOS DIES BENEDICIMUS TE

2. LAUDAMUS NOMEN TUUM

3. VENITE ADOREMUS

4. TE GLORIFICAMUS

5. OMNIS SPIRITUS LAUDET DOMINUM

6. GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO

7. PRAISE THE LORD

8. AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM

HENRY ELWELL M.A. VICAR XXX AN

CHARLES SMITH } CHURCHWARDENS
GEORGE DENT }

Disused Bell. *No inscription.*

Formerly one small bell of about ½ cwt. put up when the church was built in 1834. The present ring, by Taylor of Loughborough, was erected in 1905 in memory of the Rev. H. Elwell. Mr. George Dent writes: 'The bells are ornamented with a floral band and the foundry mark; they are all harmonically tuned and hung on H iron frames.'

Weights and sizes:	1)	23 in.	3	0	3	5)	31 in.	5	2 22
	2)	24 in.	3	0	15	6)	32½ in.	6	1 4
	3)	26 in.	3	2	23	7)	36½ in.	8	0 11
	4)	28 in.	4	0	22	8)	41 in.	12	0 9 Note G.

Total weight 46 cwt., 25 lbs.

Many thanks to Mr. George Dent and Rev. H. Elwell.

HARWICH. St. Nicholas. Eight bells.

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1821. (27 in.

2. *The same.* (28 in.

3. *The same.* (30 in.

4. *The same.* (32 in.

5. *The same.* (34 in.

6. *The same.* (35 in.

7. CAST FOR THE NEW CHURCH HARWICH 1821. WILLIAM WHINFIELD B.D. VICAR PHILLIP CLOSSON } CHURCH WARDENS WILLIAM BULL } T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. (38 in.

8. *As No.* 1, *but no pattern.* (44 in.

Weight of tenor 15 cwt. (Mears' list 14 cwt.), note G.

Morant (i. p. 501) and Muilman (vi. p. 106): '5 Bells.' Dale in his *History of Harwich* (1730), p. 31, also gives five bells. A note in the *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 188, from Mr. Charles Golding, says: 'These (six) bells bear the date 1752 with the Founder's name (Thomas Gardiner of Sudbury), together with the names of the Churchwardens; on one of them are the following lines:

'Tho. Gardiner ded us cast
Will sing his praise to the last. 1752.'

See also *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 108, and Bloom, *Heraldry and Inscriptions of Tendring Hundred*, p. 79.

CUSTOMS:—

A bell rung daily at 9 a.m. Curfew rung at 9 p.m. from Michælmas to Lady Day.

Death Knell: tellers three for male, two for female. Occasional muffled peals for funerals.

On Sundays ringing for morning and evening service; 'priest's bell' for last five minutes; one bell at other times.

Ringing on Christmas Day and New Year's Eve; sometimes on Royal birthdays; for weddings by request.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings.

In stormy weather it was an ancient custom (now seldom observed) to ring for special prayer.

Best thanks to the late Rev. E. J. Frayling, Vicar.

In the ringing chamber are two peal-boards, one dated 16 April, 1843 (5376 Bob Major), the other 20 March, 1886 (5040 grandsire Triples); see *Church Bells*, 2 Nov. 1872 and Bloom, *op. cit.*

HATFIELD BROAD OAK. St. Mary. 8 + 2 bells.

1. PATRICK & OSBORN OF LONDON FOUNDERS 1782 (30 in.

2. *The same.* (31 in.

3. *The same.* (32 in.

4. PATRICK & OSBORN OF LONDON FOUNDERS JAMES WEBB & WILLIAM CLARK CHURCH WARDENS 1782 (34 in.

5. THE REVD HENRY WRAY VICAR 1782 PATRICK & OSBORN OF LONDON FOUNDERS (36 in.

6. 1782 PATRICK & OSBORN OF LONDON FOUNDERS (39 in.

7. STEPHEN WILSON ESQR TRUSTEE TO THE CHARITIES OF THIS PARISH GAVE FIFTY POUNDS TOWARDS THIS PEAL 1782

Below :—PATRICK & OSBORN OF LONDON FOUNDERS (41 in.

8. JOHN BARRINGTON ESQR LORD OF THE MANOR GAVE TWENTY POUNDS TOWARDS THESE EIGHT BELLS. A.D. 1783

Below :—ROBT PATRICK FECIT (45 in.

S. **1779** (14 in.

Clock bell. *As No.* 1, *but with date* 1783. (26 in.

For Patrick and Osborn, see p. 131 ; they were only in partnership for a short time (cf. St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, London), hence Patrick's name alone on the tenor. They used the Whitechapel type of lettering, but that on the 6th is smaller and thinner than the others. The J of James on the 4th is reversed. Weight of tenor, 19 cwt., note E. The sanctus bell is by Pack and Chapman.

Morant (ii. p. 509): 'a peal of six bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 131): '6 bells.' *Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 84: 'a turret staircase surmounted by a sanctus bell.' Cf. also a drawing in the Buckler collection (Brit. Mus.) which shews the turret at the S.E. angle of the nave with an arched cot for the bell on the top.

CUSTOMS :—

Death Knell rung at 8 a.m. on morning after death ; tenor used for all over twelve, 2nd for children under that age. Tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female, then raise bell and toll for 30 minutes.

On Sundays a bell rung at 8 a.m. Bells chimed for services.

Ringing occasionally, *e.g.* at Christmas and Easter.

Gleaning Bell discontinued.

The sanctus bell used to be rung before the sermon (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iv. p. 261).

The Benedictine Monastery here possessed at the Dissolution :—'Bells vj per estimacone . . . xl^{li}' (*Essex Arch. Soc. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 134) ; of these, the large bell was given by Robert Taper in 1320 at a cost of £20.

In reference to the sanctus bell the Vicar kindly sends the following :—

Aug. 1767	For mending the Saints Rope	2d
3 Nov. 1791	To eaking (?) the Saints Roope	4d
4 May 1809	Mending the ting-tang Rope	6d

	cwt,	qrs.	lbs.
The weights of the old six melted down in 1782 were 1)	5	3	14
2)	6	2	24
3)	7	3	13
4)	8	2	14
5)	11	1	14
6)	13	2	4

They were valued at £4 4s. per. cwt., total £225 3s. 9d.

Many thanks to Rev. F. W. Galpin, Vicar; also to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK. Holy Trinity, Hatfield Heath. Three bells.

1.	VICTORIA 1897	(30 in.	5	1	1	Note D.
2.	1898	(33 in.	6	3	6	
3.	AUNT LOO 1898	(36½ in.	8	1	20	

All by Mears and Stainbank, superseding a set of steel bells put up when the church was built in 1860.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK. St. John Evangelist, Bush End. Three bells.

Church built 1858, in which year three small bells were supplied by G. Mears of Whitechapel, the tenor about 2½ cwt.

HATFIELD PEVEREL. St. Andrew. One bell.

1. ⚜ DANIELL ✿ COVRTMAN ✿ SEN^{R} ✿ SVRVI^{R} ✿ FEOFEE ✿ OF ✿ THE ✿ CHURCH ✿ LAND ✿ OF ✿ HATFIELD ✿ PEVERIEL ✿ MATTHEW ✿ BAGLEY ✿ MADE ✿ ME ✿ 1715 ⁘

For Matthew Bagley, see p. 129; the stop is a rose (Pl. XXXI., 3), the initial ornament a floral device rather than a fleur de-lys.

Morant mentions no Courtmans later than 1605.

Morant (i. p. 134): 'one Bell.' Muilman (i. p. 369) the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 64.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tellers the usual, both at beginning and end of tolling.

On Sundays a bell rung at 8 a.m.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER. St. John Evangelist. Six bells.

1-6. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS, LTD LONDON, 1897.

1. *On waist:*—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND
WILLIAM PEMBERTON BARNES
AND OF THEIR CHILDREN, LILLA AND REGINALD
THIS BELL IS DEDICATED BY
ANN PEMBERTON BARNES
1897.

(32 in.

2. *On waist:*—GIVEN BY EMILY MATTHEWS TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND CHARLES P. MATTHEWS 1897. (34 in.

3. *On waist:*—IN. P.M. PATRIS. STEPHANI. CAROLI ET. MATRIS. FRANCESCAE. CUM. FILIO. ET. FILIABUS. IN. XTO. DORMIENTIUM. D.D.D. G.P. HOPE FILIUS SUPERSTES MORS. SPES. VITAE. (36½ in.

4. *On waist:*— In Memoriam
✠ SFT ✠ A de S ✠ EDS ✠
d.d. C.M.M.
AN. MDCCCXCVII. (38½ in.

5. *On waist:*—*As the last, except that the second line runs:*—
✠ D. M. ✠ (42 in.

6. *On waist:*— Confiteantur tibi
DOMINE omnia
opera tua ✠ et sancti
tui benedicant tibi. (46½ in.

Old bell taken by founders and allowed for; new ring dedicated 27 Dec. 1897 (*Church Bells*, 7 Jan. 1898). The new church was consecrated 13 April, 1878. Formerly there were two chapels in this parish, which then formed one with Hornchurch and Romford.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights and notes:	1)	6	3	4	C.
	2)	7	2	7	B flat.
	3)	8	1	22	A flat.
	4)	10	1	25	G.
	5)	13	0	14	F.
	6)	16	2	4	E flat.

Nos. 4-6 were given by Mrs. M'Intosh.
See *Essex Review*, 1898, pp. 70, 99.

T.R.E. 4 Oct. 1552. 'It'm ij bells of iiij hundrythe wayght a lytell hand bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 43).
Muilman (i. p. 315): '1 bell.'
Thanks to Rev. E. C. Woodman, Rector.

HAWKWELL.

St. Mary the Virgin. One bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS & SONS OF LONDON FECIT 1806 ✥ ✥ ✥ (22 in.

The three lozenge-shaped ornaments at the end contain ornamental devices of some kind, which we have not met with elsewhere.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'Solld ij hande bells on great belle of brasse to peter smythe of Rochford for ijs. ijd.

'It. John Crymbyell [?] John Churche,' and others, 'sone after the fest of sent Mathye last past puld doune out of the stepyll of hawkwell churche ij of the great bells that weyd by estimatyon xv hundrythe wheytt and the jerne clapers and brasse therto belongging and to the framys of the same bells whyche yerne and brasse cost the p'yche xli. and the same they caryed awaye and yet deleyne (?) contr'y to the myndys of the seyd p'yshoners and w^t^ owt ther consents and (?) they remaine in the handes of Wyllyam Strford (?) Knyght.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 224).

Morant (i. p. 290): '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 200): '3 bells.'

Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 267.

HAZELEIGH. St. Nicholas. One bell.

1. THO^S^ MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1793 ◇◇◇◇ (17 in.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'HAYESLEYHE . . . two bells by estymation halfe an hondred wayte.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 241).

Morant (i. p. 344): 'formerly 1 Bell, now none.'

Muilman (v. p. 295): 'a small turret, in which formerly was a bell but now none.'

HEDINGHAM, CASTLE. St. Nicholas. 5 + 1 bells.

1. *Round the shoulder, vine border.*

On the waist:—(*a*) HONOUR ALL MEN. 1 PET. II. 17. (*b*) 
THE GIFT OF THE PARISHIONERS 1897 (28 in.

2. *As No.* 1 *except that the text is*: LOVE THE BROTHERHOOD. (30½ in.

3. *As Nos.* 1, 2, *with text*: FEAR GOD. (32 in.

4. *Round the shoulder, vine border as before, with another scroll-border above.*

On the waist:—(*a*) HONOUR THE KING. 1 PET. II. 17. (*b*)
TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SIXTIETH YEAR
OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN
1837-1897
THE GIFT OF THE REV^D^ J. J. TWIST M.A., VICAR (35 in.

5. + (*shield*) + In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis (see page 17) (39 in.

Clock bell. 1697 (21½ in.

The four new bells are by Taylor of Loughborough, each one bearing the trade-mark on the waist. The vine-border (Pl. XXXIV., 9) is copied from one used by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester (Walters, *Church Bells of Shropshire*, Fig. 2); they have also used it on their great bell at Richard's Castle, Salop. Mr. E. J. Wells remarks: 'When secular education prevails and the Bible is merely of antiquarian interest the reference (Pet. ii. 17) will be useful as shewing the source of the quotations; at present however it appears superfluous.' The new bells were dedicated by the Bishop of Colchester, 20 Oct. 1897, the old bell having been quarter-turned and tuned to A flat, to form the tenor of the five.

This old bell is by Richard Hille (p. 16); the crosses are *Surrey*, 168, and Pl. IV., 13, and the shield the 'cross-and-ring' (Pl. VI., 8); the capitals are Pl. V. (uncrowned).

Clock bell probably by Henry Pleasant; hung in cupola on top of tower.

Weights of bells:

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
1)	4	3	26	
2)	5	3	20	
3)	6	0	25	
4)	8	0	21	
5)	11	0	0	approx., note A flat.

Morant (ii. p. 299): 'only one Bell.' In the chapel of the Nunnery (*ibid.* p. 297) were 'two Bells.'

Essex Review, 1894, p. 116, 1898, pp. 5, 97.

There is a tradition that some of the bells here were sold to Sible Hedingham (J. J. Raven). Another tradition is that before 1616 there was a fine ring of five, and when the present tower was built in that year four were sold to defray expenses (Muilman, ii. p. 116). Another version in Sparrow's *Collections* (1663) says there were six of which five were sold 'out of the old steeple y^t^ fell down' to Bury St. Edmund's, only one being left there. This was in 1639. (A note sent by the late C. Golding).

Customs:—

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tenor bell used. Age denoted towards the end of the hour by striking the number of years in quicker time. Tellers 3 for male, 2 for female.

On Sundays bells rung or chimed for half-an-hour before services.

Early peals rung on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Harvest thanksgiving at 6.30 a m.

On New Year's Eve a peal is rung for fifteen minutes before midnight; the hour is struck on the big bell, and a peal rung for the next fifteen minutes.

Ringing for weddings when requested and paid for.

Tenor rung for Vestry meetings on Easter Monday at 10.30 a.m.

Many thanks to Rev. J. J. Twist, Vicar.

HEDINGHAM, SIBLE. St. Peter. 5 + 1 bells.

1. WHEN ✤ YOW ✤ HEARE ✤ THIS ✤ THEN ✤ DOE ✤ VS ✤ BLESE ✤ I ✤ H ✤ E ✤ A ✤ L ✤ H ✤ MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1627 (33 in.

2.  Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis   (36 in.

3. + AVE : MARIA (*lion's head*) (*coin*) (see page 45). (38 in.

4. MILES : GRAYE : MADE : ME : 1667 (40 in.

5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME TH 1616 (48 in.

Clock Bell. M (*on waist*)

The initials on the first are probably those of donors. 2nd: by John Danyell; crosses, Pl. XII., 8, 9 and Royal Arms; the N is from Powdrell's set. 3rd: an early example from the Wokingham foundry (see p. 46); the cross, stop, lion's face, and lettering are *Bucks*, Pls. XV., XVI.; *paterae* clearly marked. Clock bell: the M scratched on the waist probably indicates Miles Graye Jun. There appears to be an interval for another bell between 4 and 5; and Morant (ii. p. 290) gives '6 bells' in his time. But Muilman (ii. p. 97) gives five. Tenor 22 cwt. Dr. Raven in 1861 noted '4th spoiled by sharpening (he gives the date as 1657); tenor, a beautiful bell.'

Essex Review, 1894, p. 117; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 72.

Death Knell on tenor, for children the 2nd; tellers three strokes for a male, two for a female.

Bells chimed for services on Sundays; formerly a bell rung at 8 a.m.

Peals on 29 May and 5 November formerly; but all ringing is now at an end owing to the dilapidated state of the fittings.

HELIONS BUMPSTEAD, see BUMPSTEAD, HELIONS.

HEMPSTEAD. St. Andrew. 5 + 1 bells.

1. SAMVELL ◆ FITCH & IOSVAH ◆ COELL ◆ CHVRCHWARDENS ◆ 1664
A  B (33 in.

2. THO=GARDINER  SUDBURY FECIT
1751  (36 in.

3.  barbara ⋮ sirenum ⋮ melos ⋮ dulcedine ⋮ vinco

(*Crest: Count of Dutchy*) Johannes tonne me fecit (41 in.

4. ✠ IOHN ✪ AND ✪ CHRISTOPHER ✪ HODSON ✪ MADE ✪ ME ✠ 1678 • • • • (44 in.

5. FILIVS ✠ VIRGINIS ✠ MARIE ✠ DET ✠ NOBIS ✠ GAVDIA ✠ VITE

2nd line :—

DE ✠ BVRI ✠ SANTI ✠ EDMONDI ✠ STEFANVS ✠ TONNI ✠ ME ✠ FECIT 1575 (47 in.

Clock Bell. *No inscription.*

1st: by Anthony Bartlet; trade-mark, Pl. XXV., 2.

3rd: by John Tonne; crosses Pl. XX., 1, 2; large black-letter as at Great Hallingbury; on the waist figure of knight as at Bocking, and two coins above the large cross.

4th: fleur-de-lys and rosette stops, Pl. XXXI., 4, 6.

5th: cf. the tenor at Chediston, Suffolk, and see Pl. XXVI., 4-6, and p. 78.

The tower fell on January 28th, 1882, and since that time Nos. 1 to 4 have been hung in a shed in the churchyard; the tenor had its cannons broken in the fall, and this and the clock-bell are still lying unhung in the churchyard. The Vicar (Rev. E. J. Roberts) intends to have the tenor recast before long, when the new tower has been built to receive it with the others. The 2nd also has a piece broken out of the rim.

T.R.E. 5 Oct., 1552. 'iiij belles in the steeple by estimacōn of xlj^{c} weight the sanctus bell xxx^{li} weight ffor the w^{ch} belles there is owing to the sayde Robert Mordaunt at this Daie xx^{li} xvj^{s} j^{d} ob. as it shall apere by the church boke.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Cole (1744): '5 Bells.' Morant (ii. p. 530): '5 large bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 271) the same.

Essex Review, 1896, p. 104; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 105.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death (tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2); tolling at funerals, for a few minutes two hours before, and then during the hour and a half previous to the arrival of the corpse.

On Sundays the fourth is rung for 10 or 15 minutes at 8 a.m. when there is a service, for later services the first four are chimed for a quarter of an hour, followed by the fourth for ten minutes and the treble for five. The fourth bell is rung after morning service when there is service in the afternoon.

Pancake Bell on Shrove Tuesday formerly, and Gleaning Bell during Harvest at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.(both on tenor).

Ringing for weddings when paid for.

Best thanks to Rev. J. Escreet, Curate.

HENHAM. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. *No inscription.* (28 in.

2. **MILES GRAIE FECIT 1636** (29½ in.

3. MILO GRAIE ME FECIT 1641 (32 in.

4. ✠ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum ✠ T B (35 in.

5. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828. REV^D G. H. GLYNN VICAR

JOHN MUMFORD }
W^M STALLIBRASS } CHURCHWARDENS (40 in.

2nd and 3rd: Probably both of these bells are by the younger Miles Graye, as the 3rd certainly is (see p. 95); the type is not the ordinary one. The date on the 3rd is in comparatively small figures.

4th: By Thomas Harrys (p. 41); cf. Althorne, where the same capitals are used (Pl. XIV., 1-4 = John Barber's). The stop before the initals is a rose. The minuscles' are disproportionately large, and seem to be those which go with the large 'Wodeward' capitals (p. 25).

Frame and fittings generally in anything but good order.

Tenor 10½ cwt., note G.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iiij belles in steple by estimacōn of xlvj^c weight a sanctus bell of xx^li weight ij handbells of xij^li.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 569): '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 406) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 182, (date on 3rd wrongly given) and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 104, iv. p. 148.

Gleaning bell (the treble) rung at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

On Sundays bells chimed, followed by tolling on tenor.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

HENNY, GREAT. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. ✠ Sancta Katrina Ora Por Nobis (32 in.

2. MILES : GRAYE : MADE : ME : 1655 (33 in.

3. MILES : GRAYE : MADE : ME : 1652 (38 in.

1st. by Robert Burford; cross Pl. IV., 13.

The measurements of these bells clearly shew that they are first, second, and fourth of a ring of four; and there is a local tradition that the other bell was broken and sold some years back.

Morant (ii. p. 274), '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 130): '4 bells.'

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 117.

Death Knell rung on tenor, three strokes for male, two for female. Gleaning Bell discontinued about 25 years ago, the sexton's fee of 1d. from each cottage being apparently too heavy a tax on the community.

HENNY, LITTLE. *Ecclesia destructa.*

HEYBRIDGE.

St. Andrew. Two bells.

1.  Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei (31 in.

2. IOHN FRESHWARTER C W IOHN DARBIE ⁘ MADE ME ⁘ 1684 (32 in.

1st: by John Danyell; crosses Pl. XII., 8, 9; the V of Vox is inverted.

2nd: letters of first portion on separate paterae, type smaller and more ornate than that of founder's name.

John Freshwater was squire of Heybridge Hall (Morant, i. p. 380), and was probably also the donor of the bell.

Visitation of 1297: 'Item iij campane quorum una est sine baterello' (*sc.* 'clapper').

1458: 'Tres campane concordantes.'

T.R.E. 'Itm iiij grett belles w^t^ a saynts bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 275).

Muilman (v. p. 369): 'The Steeple is either fallen or taken down.'

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 64.

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts are printed in John Nichols' *Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times*, p. 151 ff.:

1510-1516 (years not distinctly specified).

Item boughte 2 belle roppes the pryce of bothe	0	1	3
Item payed to Andrew Elyott for the makyng of the seconde bell knepitt (*sic*)	0	1	8
Item payed to Andrew Elyott for the makyng of the eaye of the great bell knepill	0	2	4
Item payed for a belle roppe	0	15	5
Item payed to Thomas Byrde for makyng of the bell napyll	0	2	0
Item payed for mendyng of the bellys	0	0	4

1516-17. (Similar entries to some of the above; also the following:—)

Item paied for spykes to the bellis	0	0	2
Item paied for 6 stapels for trussynge of the bellis	0	0	10
Item paide to the carver for trussynge of the bellis	0	0	10
Item paied for a rope to the gret bell	0	0	7
Item paied for a rope to the forebell	0	0	7

1517-18. Item paide to Andrewe Elyott of Maldon for mendynge of the grete bell claper and the third bell claper 0 4 0

Item paide to William Sponer for a bawdrykke for the grete bell 0 0 10

1518-21. (Various entries for bellropes).

1521-22. Item payde to a bell-hanger for trussyng of the 3de belle and the great bell ageynse Crystemas 0 1 10

Item receyved of the carpenter that made the bell-frame for a pece of tymbre that he gave the churche 0 1 5

Item paide for halfe a pounde of . . . . to the socketts of the bellys 0 0 1

Item paide for grece for the bellys 0 0

(And numerous small items relating to the frame).

1522. Item payed for hierne werke for the bellis ... ...
Item payed for a rope for the sance bell ... ...
Item payed for heaveyng down of the grett bell 0 1 1
In an Inventory of about 1527 is the item '3 hande-bells for procession.'

HEYDON. St. Peter. Five bells.

1. **1699** (22½ in.

2. **1699** (24 in.

1. **J: TAYLOR & C° FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1863.** (27½ in.

4. **WILL MOVLE C W 1699** (29½ in.

5. **S^r PETER SOAME BARNIT 1699** (32½ in.

An original ring by Richard Keene, excepting the 3rd; the letters and date-figures are very rough and careless. The lettering on the 3rd is thick and square, not like that subsequently used by Taylor; cf. the bells at Wicken Bonant. Its predecessor was inscribed, as Mr. Sperling tells us in the *Handbook of Ecclesiology* (1847), p. 164: 'Spiritus alta petat daemon peccata resumat.' The weight of the present bell is 5 cwt. 10 lbs.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552, 'iij belles by estimacon of xxx^c weight a sanctis bell by estimacon of xl^li weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Cole (1744): 'a ring of 5 Bells.' Morant (ii. p. 602): '5 Bells. Muilman (iii. p. 89) the same. See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 188.

The Soame family purchased the Manor of Heydon about 1600. Sir Peter, the donor of these bells, was grandson of Sir Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor of London in 1598. He died in 1709. (Morant, *loc. cit*).

HIGHWOOD (in WRITTLE). St. Paul. One bell.

1. I H S I S (17 in.

Height of bell 16⅝ in., without the cannons, 12½ in.

The two groups of letters are on opposite sides of the bell. It was formerly the clock-bell at West Stow Hall near Bury St. Edmunds, and was put up here when the church was built in 1842.

The letters are not familiar at any rate in the Southern or Eastern counties, but probably belong to the seventeenth century. The most likely founder whose initials are I. H., is John Hardy of Bury St Edmunds, who according to Dr. Raven (*Suffolk*, p. 120) was working about 1650. A small clock bell for a private house would be more likely to be cast by a local man. No other bells have so far been attributed to this founder; but his date suits for the lettering, and also for the fact that the house, which had previously been the residence of Sir John Croftes, one of the household of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, was occupied about 1650 by new tenants named Seiger (see p. 79).

If the bell is co-eval with Croftes' occupancy, John Harding, who occurs at Navestock, might be suggested as the founder.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 262. Best thanks to Rev. H. M. Burgess, formerly Vicar.

HOCKLEY. St. Peter. Three bells.

1. IOHN ✿ HODSON ✦ MADE ✦ MEE ⚜ 1657 IOHN ✿ BRANARD ✿ IERVASE ✦ GROVE ✿

(*2nd line*:—) ⚜ CHVRCH ✦ WARDENS ⚜ W ⚜ H ⚜ ⚜ (28 in.

2. : IAMES BARTLET MADE ME 1684 BENIAMIN SYMMONS CH: WARDEN  (30 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1626 (35 in.

1st: In John Hodson's smaller lettering as at Canewdon; W. H. = William Hull.

Trade mark on 2nd, Pl. XXV., 2.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'Itm iij bells hanging in y^e^ steple weying bye estimacion xx^c^ xx^li^. Itm ij hande bells waying by estimacion tenne pounds.'

(Sold) 'A broken bell wayeing xvij^c^ and xlix pounds for xiij^s^ the hundryth moore in y^e^ hole sum cvj^s^ viij^d^' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv, p. 225).

Morant (i. p. 289): '4 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 198) the same.

See also Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 301.

Death Knell, if required, within 24 hours; tellers 3 × 3, 3 × 2, or 3 × 1.

On Sundays bells chimed for Services, with single bell for last five minutes.

Ringing for Weddings by arrangement.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings (a few strokes only).

Thanks to Rev. S. Maude, Vicar.

HOLLAND, GREAT. All Saints. Two bells.

1. ✿ OMNES ✿ SANCTI ✿ ORATE ✿ PRO ✿ NOBIS ✿ AMEN (25 in.

2. Vox Agustini Sonet In Aure Dei   (30 in.

1st: By the same founder as bells at Tolleshunt Major and Willingale Spain; cross *Herts*, 7; wheel-stop, Pl. VIII., 5; small capitals (Plate VIII). See p. 23.

2nd: By John Danyell; cross Pl. XII., 9.

Note the dedication of the treble to the patron saints.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'Itm iiij bells and a sawnce bell in ye steple.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N. S. i. p. 17).

Morant (i. p. 479): '4 bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 63) the same. *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 46.

HOLLAND, LITTLE.

Ecclesia destructa.

At this church, now in ruins, there were in 1552: 'Itm iij smalle belles in the steple ij hand belles and a sacre belle.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N. S. i. p. 17).

HORKESLEY, GREAT.

All Saints. Six bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LTD LONDON 1902.

On waist:— H. M. D. G.
ET IN MEMORIAM
DAVID WARD CHAPMAN OBIIT 10TH SEPR 1901. (29 in.

2. THOS LLEWELLIN & WM GRIMWOOD CH WARDENS 1793 THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (30 in.

3. IOHN : BALL : AN : IOHN : DAMYON : OF : HORSLY : CHVRCH : :

(*2nd line:—*) WORDNS : I : SAY : CAVSE : ME : TO : BE : CAST : BY : COLCHESTER : : :

(*3rd line:—*) GRAYE 1679 (32½ in.

4. *On shoulder:—shield* Pl. XVIII., 11, *thrice.*

Sancta ✠ Maria ✠ Ora ✠ Pro ✠ Nobis (34 in.

5. WM SADLER WHO HADE A NEGLIGENT PARTNER ✠ CAUSED ME TO BE CAST BY

(*Below:—*) SUDBURY GARDNER 1747 (37½ in.

6. *On shoulder:—shields as on No.* 4.

Virgo ✠ nos ✠ aq ✠ regna ✠ coronata ✠ que ✠ qeata (42 in.

Treble: a new addition.

3rd: Miles Graye III here uses his father's lettering throughout, except for the last line. It was seldom that the Grayes were betrayed into rhyme or in fact anything beyond their simple 'made me.' The stop between the words consists of three ꝟ vertically placed. For the name of John Damyon cf. Fordham 1st.

4th and 6th: From the Bury foundry, both with the H.S. shield on the shoulder, but otherwise differing. The 4th is in 'Mixed Gothic' with the usual cross (Pl. XVIII., 4), the 'Bury S,' and the single stop (Pl. XVIII, 9), probably by one of the Churches. The tenor is of the later type, probably by Roger Reve (see p. 54), the inscription in 'smalls' throughout, with the double stop (Pl. XVIII., 7) and the cross Pl. XVIII., 12 which also occurs at Radwinter, and at Shelley, Suffolk. On the latter the ſ is of late form, the ꝺ and ꝑ are inverted, and the words are wrongly arranged; but the 'smalls' are larger and better formed than those on the 4th.

5th: The inscription as far as TO BE has been filed away on account of its libellous nature! But it is just legible. Gardiner here has evidently been inspired to emulate Graye's poetic flight, but hardly with more success. Messrs. Deedes and Wells (*Essex Review*, 1893, p. 232) note the evident plagiarism, and also the still common corrupt pronunciation of PARTNER to rhyme with GARDINER. Cf. also Raven, *Suffolk*, pp. 142, 185 (Edwardstone), and see p. 124.

Weight of tenor 16 cwt., note F. Bells newly hung by Warner with chiming apparatus; no scientific ringing done.

T.R.E. 1548. 'Itm Resayued of Richard Facon for a saunce bell and a hand bell and a sacry bell etc.'

'Itm Resayued of Randal Waly for a hand bell etc.'

1552. 'It. the said iiij great belles the said sanctes bell . . . are delyu^r^ed to Thomas love and John onys' of the saide Towne to the Kgs Ma^ties^ vse.'

1554. 'Itm iiij gret belles and a santte bell.'

(Sold) 'Itm ij hand belles ij sacring belles Itm a santtes bell.' (See *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 46 and *East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S. i. p. 323).

Morant (ii. p. 239): '6 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 238) the same. *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 232.

Best thanks to Rev. J. Storr, Rector.

HORKESLEY, LITTLE.

SS. Peter and Paul. Five bells.

1. Mears et Stainbank, Londini, Fecerunt MDCCCLXXVIII.

Below:—Hœdibus ex Sanctis Petro Pauloque dicatis
Petrus ego Campana voco, me audite, venite (22 in.

2. MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1686 (22½ in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1615 (25½ in.

4. REPLACED IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1811 EDWARD JAMES HUSBANDS:
(*2nd line:*—) . BLAIR ESQ^R^ PATRON M^R^ GEO. SADLER CHURCH WARDEN:
3rd line:—) T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. (28 in.

5. *On the shoulder:*—Pl. X., Fig. 1 *thrice.*


Eternis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis (32 in.

Tenor 6 cwt.; by John Bird (p. 28); cross Pl. X., 3; large capitals and smalls. The medallion above is Pl. X., 1.

The 2nd is one of the latest bells by Miles Graye Junr. He died June 1686.

T.R.E. 'ffirste remaynyng in the belferye ther ffoure bells. One saunce bell ij hand bells and one little sacryng bell.' (*East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S. i. p. 342).

Morant (ii. p. 237): '3 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 232) the same. *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 233.

HORNCHURCH.

St. Andrew. 8 + 1 bells.

1. *On waist:*— TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

On sound bow:— MEARS ME FECIT, A.D. 1901. (30 in.

2. *The same.* (31 in.

3. IF YOU HAVE A JUDICIOUS EAR YOU'L OWN MY VOICE IS SWEET & CLEAR

(*2nd line:*—) MEARS & Co LONDON FECIT 1779 (32 in.

4. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD : MEARS & Co LONDON FECIT 1779 (34 in.

5. YE RINGERS ALL THAT PRIZE YOUR HEALTH & HAPINESS BE SOBER MERRY WISE & YOU WILL

(*2nd line:*—) THE SAME POSSESS MEARS & Co LONDON FECIT 1779 (38 in.

6. YE PEOPLE ALL THAT HEAR ME RING BE FAITHFUL TO YOUR GOD & KING
MEARS & Co LONDON FECIT 1779 (40 in.

7. IN WEDLOCK BANDS ALL YE WHO JOIN WITH HANDS & HEARTS UNITE SO SHALL OUR TUNEFULL TONGUES

(*2nd line:*—) COMBINE TO LAUD THE NUPTIALS RITE. WM MEARS & Co LONDON FECIT 1779 (44 in.

8. THE REVD MR ROBT SPEED RECTOR MESSRS WENNELL & DOGGETT CHURCH WARDENS 1779 WM MEARS & Co LONDON FECIT

On the sound bow:— INTACTUM SILEO PERCUTE DULCE CANO (49 in.

Clock Bell. DONVM THOMAE BRANDON ECCLESIAE CORNVTAE IN COM ESSEX

On waist: MAII XXIX MDCLXXIIII (18½ in.

The larger six were, like the Chelmsford bells, cast by William Mears when working independently. The word YE on the 6th is incised. The clock bell (by Anthony Bartlet; trade mark, Pl. XXV., 2) hangs outside the west window under a wooden canopy, and is inaccessible, but was examined by Mr. Fred Chancellor in 1897, and the inscription was given by him in the *Essex Review* for 1897, p. 148. For the two new bells see *ibid.* 1901, p. 234. All are in excellent order, with new frames, etc.

Weights and notes :—					
	1)	5 cwt.	3 qrs.	10lbs.	E.
	2)	6	0	3	D sharp
	3)	7			C sharp
	4)	8			B
	5)	10			A
	6)	12			G sharp
	7)	15			F sharp
	8)	20			E.

T.R.E. 4 Oct. 1552. 'It'm iij hand bells one in kepyng of Mr. Dewke and thother of the vycar It'm v bells in the steple the last bell in wayght by estimacon v^{c} It'm a saunce bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 43).

Morant (i. p. 74): 'five Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 353) the same.

The name of Thomas Brandon (see Clock Bell) occurs in the Baptismal Registers: '19 Nov. 1632 Thomas sonne of Mr. Thomas Brandon.'

The Rev. R. Speed (8th bell) was Rector 1762-86. He was born in 1710; of St. John's and New College, Oxford, B.A. 1732, M.A. 1736; and died in 1786.

In the Ringing Chamber are peal-boards of 17 March, 1822 (peal of Oxford Treble Bob), 23 April, 1830, (three peals), 29 May, 1842 (four peals), also one of 6 April, 1849, recording the ringing of Kent Treble Bob Minors by the St Mary Society, Woolwich (see *Church Bells*, 23 Nov., 1872 and 27 Oct., 1877; the last named was not to be seen in July, 1905). Another of 10 Oct., 1903, records the first peal rung on the completed eight. There was also formerly a set of old ringing rules (now superseded by a prosaic modern set) which ran:—

'If you ring with Spur or Hat
Three pints of beer you pay For that
If you swear or give the Lye
A pot you pay Immedeatly
If a bell you overthrow
A pint you pay before you go.'

T  S 1798

There is a 'Bell Field' here.

Many thanks to Rev. Herbert Dale, Vicar.

HORNDON, EAST.

All Saints. Four bells.

1. **THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME 1621**  (28 in.

2. *The same.* (30 in.

3. IOHN CLIFTON MADE ME 1635 (34 in.

4. THO=GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ ✠ FECIT ✠ 1735 ✠ ✠ (35 in.

For John Clifton, see p. 75. The church, being far away from the village, was until recently almost disused, being superseded by a mission church of St. Andrew, Heronsgate, with one small bell. It was re-opened in 1908.

Morant (i. p. 211): '4 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 52) the same.

The bells are used on Sundays for Matins and Evensong.

Best thanks to Rev. S. C. Donovan, Rector.

HORNDON, WEST, see INGRAVE.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL. St. Peter. Five bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON

On waist:— PRESENTED BY JOHN HALL
1899 (22 in.

2. *As No.* 1. .

RECAST BY
On waist:— WILLIAM LEES BELL
1899 (23 in.

3. 1706 (24 in.

4. *As No.* 1 *throughout.* (26 in.

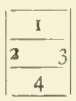
5. IOHN CLIFTON MADE ME 1640  (29 in.

The 3rd bell is by John Waylett; the 5th has cabled cannons. Note that the latter bears the Whitechapel foundry mark (Pl. XXV., 2) as at Lambourne.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights:	1)	2	1	24	
	2)	2	3	26	
	3)	3	3	6	
	4)	4	0	2	
	5)	5	0	11	Total 18 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs.

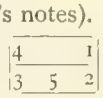
The 1st and 4th were presented by Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G., a former resident in the parish.

The bells hang in a comparatively small wooden turret supported on massive timbers in the usual Essex fashion, but there is no permanent means of access, and two ladders are required to reach them. They have no wheels, and are only chimed.

Formerly there were four bells—Morant (i. p. 219) and Muilman (v. p. 66) say five but may be wrong—of which one disappeared about the middle of the last century. They were probably hung  and were as follows:

1. *No inscription (recast as present 2nd).* (23 in.
2. *Present 3rd.* (24 in.
3. *By Thomas Bartlet, dated* 1621 (?). * (26 in. ?
4. *Present 5th.* (29 in.

Mr. Tyssen has preserved rubbings of 2 and 4, but not of 3, which must therefore have been removed before his time; it is mentioned by Palin in his *Stifford and its Neighbourhood*, p. 136 (from H. W. King's notes).

The bells now hang  and in the empty pit is the wheel of the old treble still remaining.

Death Knell immediately or twelve hours after death; tellers two for male, three for female.

Bells chimed for all Sunday services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve; for weddings occasionally.

A bell rung for Easter Vestry Meeting.

Traditionally the rent of a piece of land known as 'Bell Ropes,' and now in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, supplied a sum of money for bell ropes.

Thanks to Rev. S. W. Fischel, Vicar, and local helpers.

HUTTON. All Saints. Five bells.

1. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1767 (26 in.
2. ANTHONY BARTLET MADE MEE 1655 (27½ in.
3. WILLIAM LAND MADE ME 1637 W P R D (29½ in.
4. *As No.* 1. (32 in.
5. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1814 (34 in.

3rd: the latest instance of William Land, for whom see p. 81. On 2nd, N reversed.

Tenor 7 cwt. Bells newly hung in an iron frame.

Morant (i. p. 195): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 29) the same.

Thanks to Mr. Miller Christy for verifying.

* Mr. King could not get at the date of this.

ILFORD, GREAT. St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1891. (22¾ in.
2. *The same.* (24¼ in.
3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1866. (24¾ in.
4. *The same.* (27 in.
5. *The same.* (28¼ in.
6. *The same.* (30½ in.
7. *The same.* (32½ in.
8. *The same.* (35¾ in.

A very light ring, the tower not admitting of larger bells; tenor 8 cwt,, note A.

Mr. Wells notes that the trebles have no clappers, and are only used for chiming; at present all the bells are chimed only, as the tower is considered unsafe.

The church was first built in 1830, the parish being formed out of Barking, and previous to 1866 there was only one bell, which Mr. Tyssen gives as inscribed

T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1831 (27 in.

The new bells of 1866 were given by Miss Thompson of Clements.

See Tasker, *Ilford Past and Present*, p. 64.

ILFORD, GREAT. St. Clement. One bell.

The bell hangs in a gable-cot over the chancel-arch. Church built 1892, and now constituted the Parish Church in place of St. Mary.

ILFORD, GREAT. St. John Evangelist, Seven Kings. One bell.

Church built 1902.

ILFORD, GREAT. St. James, Little Heath (or Chadwell Street). Five bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1872. (25¼ in.
2. *The same.* (26½ in.
3. *The same.* (27¼ in.
4. *The same.* (29 in.
5. *The same.* (31½ in.

Church built 1862, as a chapel of ease to Aldborough Hatch in Great Ilford.
Weights and notes:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
1)	3	2	14	G.
2)	3	3	17	F.
3)	4	0	19	E.
4)	4	2	17	D.
5)	5	2	22	C.

ILFORD, GREAT. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL. St. Thomas of Canterbury. Two bells.

1. 1780 (12 in.

2. *The same.* ($17\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Both by Pack and Chapman; hanging in a turret over the chancel of the chapel.
Best thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins for investigating these bells.

ILFORD, LITTLE. B.V.M. and St. Thomas of Canterbury. One bell.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1861 (22 in.

Weight: 2 cwt. Note E.

T.R.E. 1552. 'Itm. more of bells thone of l li waight and thother of iij score pound.' . . . . 'Now here we have made accompt and presented all saving one bell rope and a ladder to clime up to the bells w[t] all.' *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 240).

Morant (i. p. 28): 'A wooden cupola contains one Bell.' Muilman (iv. p. 296): '1 bell.'

ILFORD, LITTLE. St. Barnabas, Manor Park. One bell.

Church built 1901.

ILFORD, LITTLE. St. Michael, Manor Park. One bell.

Church built 1898.

INGATESTONE. SS. Mary and Edmund. Five bells.

1. THE FOUNDER HE HAS PLAY'D HIS PART: WICH SHEWS HIM MASTER OF HIS ART
SO HANG ME WELL AND RING ME TRUE: AND I WILL SOUND YOUR PRAISES DUE
LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1758 (29 in.

2. W:[M] REYNOLDS & EDW[D] STOCKES C:[H] WARDENS
LESTER AND PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1758 (31 in.

3. peter·hawkes·made·me  **1610** (32 in.

4. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1875. (35½ in.

5. **MILES · GRAYE · MADE · ME · 1660 THOMAS BRASIER** (37 in.

1st: Phelps' large and small letters; the 'Whitechapel' pattern here begins and ends with Phelps' cross (as at Canewdon). 2nd: Phelps' medium lettering. 3rd: cf. Birdbrook, and see Pl. XXVIII., 1-3. 5th: last two words in large type; weight 11 cwt., note G. Weight of new 4th, 8 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., note A. Its predecessor was inscribed as follows:—

HENRY PLEASANT MADE ME 1701 (35 in.

Bells rehung in 1876.

Morant (ii. p. 48): 'five Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 249) the same.

Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 103, gives dates and rhyme on 1st, and mentions that the 4th was then cracked; he also says 'parts of the framing appear to be older than the Tower.'

See also *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 345.

INGATESTONE. The Hyde.

In the possession of Mr. E. Norton Disney is a bell, hanging at the stables here, inscribed:

ꝑeꝛꝯꝰ ꝺe ꝟeꝺꝺon me feciꝯ (see p. 7) (14 in.

The cross and lettering are found on bells by the same founder at Tattenhoe, Bucks (*Bucks*, pl. 8) and Ambrosden, Oxon; also on a bell by William Revel at Longfield, Kent. Obviously this was once the sanctus bell of some church, and according to tradition it came from Blackmore Priory. Mr. Disney writes that the stables are not more than 100 years old, and that his grandfather had no information as to how or when it came to the Hyde. Its height is 17 in.

INGRAVE (with West Horndon). St. Nicholas. Five bells.

1. LAVDATE DEVM IN TYMPANO (29 in.

2. SANCTE NICHOLAE ORA PRO NOBIS 1737 (31 in.

3. ME CLANGENTE DOMVM CONCELEBRATE DEI (33 in.

4. **FUNERIBVS PLANGO MVNERIBVSPVE CANO**

Below:— **CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1859**

Royal Arms with PATENT *below.* (36 in.

5. ✠ MVNERA • SACRA • SONO • FVNERA • LAETA PRECES • ROB IAC • PETRE • BARO DE • WRITTLE • REFVNDENDA CVRAVIT OPERA • THO • GARDINER • DE • SVDBVRY • 1735 • • ✠ ✠ (40 in.

Treble hung above the rest; weight of 4th, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., note A. The ring by Thomas Gardiner,* of which the 4th has been recast, was evidently put up when the two churches of Ingrave or Ging Ralph and West Horndon were pulled down, and the new one erected for the two parishes. Each church had originally three bells (see Morant, i. p. 216). The 2nd at any rate, if not the others, evidently reproduces an old inscription. The 'munera' of the 4th and tenor seems to be the equivalent of the modern slang word 'functions.' Crosses on 1st, 3rd, and 5th, Pl. XXXII., 5, 7. See p. 125.

See *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 345.

Lord Petre (see tenor), 8th Baron, was born in 1713 and died in 1742.

Customs :—

Death Knell: a bell tolled by no particular rule.

Gleaning bell formerly at 7 a.m.

On Sundays bells chimed for about fifteen minutes before services, and the smallest rung for the last five minutes as a Priest's Bell.

Ringing usually at Christmas and on New Year's Eve; also for weddings by arrangement, and on special occasions if the Ringers are paid.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings (a few strokes only).

Thanks to Rev. H. D. Heatley, Rector.

INWORTH.

All Saints. Five bells.

1. (24 in.
2. Mears & Stainbank, Founders London: (25½ in.
3. *On the waist:*— ✠ Te Deum: Laudamus (28 in.
4. ✠ AHB: 1877: (29½ in.
5. (31 in.

A very light ring; tenor only 5¼ cwt. The monogram on the waist is A. H. B. for the Rev. A. H. Bridges. The bells were originally cast by Taylor & Co., but the new inscriptions did not please the donor, and they were recast as above.

T.R.E. 1552. 'In p^rmis on bell beyng broken was sold the xviiij^th daye of July in the iiij^the yer of the Reygn of our most dreade & Sourayn lord Kyng Edward the vj^te. By edmond dethe & hew bolen then beyng churche wardens, & w^t others of the pryshe vnto John hatche of Coxsall wyche bell w^t ij hand bells wayd v^li whyche was layd oughtt in a hyeway, etc.

It'm on bell hangynge in y^e churche wall.'

* These bells were probably cast at Ingatestone; see above under Great Chesterford.

'The gretest bell' was also sold at this time. (*East Anglian N. and Q.* N.S. i. p. 353).

Morant (ii. p. 175): 'a little wooden turret containing one Bell.' He says that the steeple had fallen in or about 1630. Muilman (vi. p. 144): '1 bell.'

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 181.

KELVEDON.

St. Mary the Virgin. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON.

On waist :— ✠ MAGNIFICAT ANIMA MEA DOMINUM ✠
KELVEDON EASTERFORD.
IN FEST : ANNUN : B.V.M.
MDCCCXCV.

Above sound-bow :— RUNG BY G. DAY & SON EYE. (35 in.

2. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1803. (36 in.

3. HENRY : PLEASANT : MADE : ME : M : A : I : H :
WARDENS : 1705 (39 in.

4. J: MARTHAM & J: POOLEY C: WARDENS. THE REV^ND T: RIPLEY VICAR. J: BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1803. (41 in.

5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1615 (45 in.

6. MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1608 (50 in.

Weight of treble, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., of tenor 21 cwt., note E. In excellent order.

Tenor inscribed in medium, rather rough, letters as at Tollesbury; S reversed.

Bells rehung by Mears and Stainbank, 1877 (see *Church Bells*, 14 April).

Morant (ii. p. 154): 'five Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 387) the same.

Essex Review, 1895, p. 73, 1897, p. 146; see also Hay, *Notes on the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Kelvedon Easterford*, p. 17.

In the belfry are two peal-boards recording peals of 5040 Minors rung by the Essex Association on December 12th, 1896, and 5040 Treble Bob Minor rung by the same on May 19th, 1897.

CUSTOMS :—

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; usual tellers before and after; treble for children.

On Sundays a bell is rung at 9 a.m., variously explained as a relic of the 'mass bell' and as a Sunday School bell.

Ringing on Greater Festivals; on New Year's Eve the Old Year is rung out with half-muffled bells, and the New Year rung in.

Ringing for Weddings occasionally.

Many thanks to Rev. E. F. Hay, Vicar.

KELVEDON HATCH. St. Nicholas. One bell.

1.  Sancte Andree Ora Pro Nobis  (30 in.

By Kebyll; cross, Pl. VII., 4; small letters (*Bucks*, pl. xi. set *b*). See p. 21.

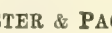
T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'Keldon. It. v hand bells on weight xiij li.'

'It' iiij Bells in the Steple whereof the first bell is in breadethe ij fote and ix ynches in depth ij fote. The third in breadeth ij fote and viij ynches and in depth ij fote and iij ynches. The forthe in breadeth ij fote and iij ynches in depth ij fote and ij ynches.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 233).

Muilman (iv. p. 58): '1 bell.'

KIRBY-LE-SOKEN. St. Michael. Five bells.

1. Sam[l] Palmer & Will[m] Harvey Churchwardens 1778

Below:—  Lester & Pack of London Fecit (29 in.

2. THO=GARDINER  SUDBURY  FECIT 

1729  (30 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1641 ($32\frac{1}{4}$ in.

4. THOMAS  GARDINER  S . . . . .  FECIT

 1729 ($34\frac{1}{2}$ in.

5. THOMAS  GARDINER  SUDBURY 

FECIT  1729 (38 in.

1st: The upper inscription is incised; the date is puzzling, seeing that Lester died in 1769, but it does not seem likely that this inscription was added subsequently. The border before LESTER extends for 25 inches.

2nd and 5th: impressions of coins of Queen Anne's reign. Cross Pl. XXXII., 5.

The 3rd bell is hung slantwise in the middle; all are in filthy condition and very dirty; the treble is cracked, and the 4th has a large piece broken out of the crown, with part of the word SUDBURY. They are also 'clocked.'

Visitation of 1297: 'Campanarium cooperiendum. Item ij campane.'

1458: 'Tria tintinnabula quorum unum caret glosa' ('tongue'). Tres campane manuales et unum sanctus bell. Tres campane in campanile concordantes.'

No Inventories T.R.E.

Morant and Muilman nothing. *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 46.

LAINDON CLAYS. St. Nicholas. Five bells.

1. HENRY GREENE RECTOR BENJAMIN LANE CH. WARDEN JAMES RIGGLESWORTH OVERSEER 1790
THOS MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT (28 in.

2. *On the crown :*—✠ IAMES ✠ HARRES ✠ THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME 1619

2nd line :—IOHN LEE CHVRCHWARDEN ✠ IOHN BROWNE SIDMAN THOMAS BVCKE CVNSTABLE ✠ (30 in.

3. *On the shoulder :—laver shield thrice.*


Iohannes Cristi Care Dignare Pro Nobis Orare

(32 in.

4. *On the shoulder, shields as last.*


Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata (36 in.

5. Dulcis § Sisto ✣ Melis ✣ Vocor ✣ Campana ✣ Micaelis
1588 
(40 in.

1st and 2nd hung above the rest and difficult to get at.

3rd and 4th by William Dawe's successor; cross (Pl. X., 3); 'small lavers' (Pl. X., 6) on shoulder; large set of capitals and smalls.

Tenor: by Robert Mot, with his trademark (Pl. XXIII., 12); various stops, all different, between words; initials mixed, the D and C Elizabethan, the M plain Roman, the S and V quasi-Roman. See p. 68.

Bells rehung 1883 (see *Church Bells*, 25 August).

Muilman (v. p. 129): '4 bells.'

Bells mentioned in *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 298, and *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 345.

There is a 'Bell Field' here.

LAINDON HILLS.—OLD CHURCH. St. Mary and All Saints. Two bells.

1. *No inscription.* (20 in.

2. ✠ (*shield*) ✠ (24 in.

The larger bell is by the same founder as Doddinghurst treble (see p. 44), and bears the same marks, the shield Pl. XIV., 5 and the crosses as at Doddinghurst.

Church now disused except for burials; one of the bells is cracked.

Morant (i. p. 247): '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 126) the same.

Palin, *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 144 (from King's notes).

The parish of WEST LEE was united with this in 1432. The Visitations of this church in 1297 and 1458 as recorded by Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson (see under BARLING) give the following: 1297: 'Nullum campanarium, nulla campana.

1458: 'Una campana in campanile. Monitum est quod campane deportantur a vetri ecclesia usque ad istam ecclesiam citra festum Pasche alioquin an enendum (*sc.* emendum) aliam.'

LAINDON HILLS.—New Church. St. Mary and All Saints. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON 1877. (30 in.

2. MEARS & STAINBANK FECERUNT LONDINI 1880.

On waist:— AVE GRATIA PLENA. (31 in.

3. *As No.* 2, *with date* 1879.

On waist:— CAMPANA PATRICII LAUDO TRINITAT UNITATEM. (32 in.

4. *As No.* 2 *with date* 1883.

On waist:— CAMPANA ALBANI PROTOMARTYRIS BRITANNIAE. (35 in.

5. *As No.* 4.

On waist:—MICHAEL ARCHANGELE VENI IN ADJUTORIUM POPULO DEI. (38 in.

6. *As No.* 2, *with date* 1882.

On waist:— PSALLITE DOMINO OMNES SANCTI EJUS. (41 in.

Church consecrated 2 July, 1877.

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Weights of bells: 1)	5	0	26
2)	5	2	11
3)	6	1	24
4)	7	3	5
5)	9	2	23
6)	12	1	4

Death Knell: Tellers 3 × 3 for a man, 3 × 2 for a woman, followed by tolling the age of the deceased. Tolling at Funerals.

On Sundays bells rung for Service; single bell chimed for last five minutes; chiming for early celebrations on Festivals and third Sunday in month.

In Holy Week two bells only are chimed; on Good Friday the tenor alone, muffled, and at 3 p.m., 33 strokes are tolled for the years of our Lord's Life.

Peals on Easter Eve, Christmas Eve, Eves of Whitsunday and Ascension, on last night of year, and on Eve of Feast of Dedication.

LAMARSH. Holy Innocents. One bell.

1. IOHN + LILLY + RECTOR + AD + GA + HP + MADE + ME + 1695 + (33 in.

By Henry Pleasant; stops as at Gosfield.

Morant (ii. p. 270): 'only one Bell.' Muilman (ii. p. 77): '1 bell.'

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 113.

Death Knell 24 hours after death; apparently no 'tellers' in the strict sense of the word, but 3 × 3 strokes both for men and women.

Gleaning bell formerly rung at 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., now discontinued.

John Lilly was appointed in 1690, but the date of his death is uncertain. He was a graduate of King's College, Cambridge.

LAMBOURNE. St. Mary and All Saints. Three bells.

1. IOHN CLIFTON MADE MEE 1640 A  B (27 in.

2. IOHN STAINES CHVRCHWARDEN IAMES BARTLET MADE ME 1684 (30 in.

3. Wᴹ. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1784 (33 in.

Treble: on the important evidence given by this bell as to Clifton's position in the Whitechapel foundry, see p. 75. Trade-mark, Pl. XXV., 2.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'Itm. iij Bells in the Steple the greatest conteynes in breadeth xxiiij^{ti} ynches. It' the seconde in breadeth cont' xx ynches. It' the thirde cont' in breadeth xxj ynches. It' ij lyttell hande bells and a sacryng bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 235).

Morant (i. p. 174): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 27) the same.

"At a Vestry held May 11th, 1727, it was unanimously made a standing order that the bells be rung on four special occasions, and that three shillings be allowed to the Ringers on each of these days. In 1730 one guinea was spent by the Parish in thus marking days of rejoicing." (*Parish Magazine*, May 1891). The occasions specified were 28th May (birthday of George II.), 29 May, 29 October (Coronation Day) and 5 November.

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell as soon as the clerk receives notice; tellers 3 for a man, 2 for woman, 1 for child. At Funerals a single bell tolled, beginning when the procession is first sighted.

On Sundays chiming for services, with single bell for last five minutes; the same on Festivals.

Ringing after Weddings by arrangement.

There is an endowment for Bell ropes, the rent of Sims' Croft (a field which is now unrecognisable), commuted for an annual payment of 6s. 8d. It was originally left by one Barforth or Barfoot of the Mercers' Company.

On the South porch of the church are two small dials which the Rector thinks used to serve for the use of the ringers [in what way?].

Best thanks to Rev. C. A. Goodhart, Rector.

The chapel-of-ease at ABRIDGE has no bell.

LANGENHOE. St. Andrew. One bell.

1. 1796 (25 in.

By Thomas Mears, sen.

Morant (i. p. 147): '1 Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 434) the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 178.

LANGFORD. St. Giles. Three bells.

1. **TAYLOR & C° FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1881**
   RECAST A.D. 1881
   TO THE PRAISE AND GLORY OF THE HOLY TRINITY (26 in.

2. *The same.* (28½ in.

3. *The same.* (33 in.

The three bells which these replace were inscribed as follows (rubbings preserved by Mr. Tyssen):—

1. H P 1707 (22 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1638 (24 in.

3.  Sancte Paule Ora Pro Nobis  (26 in.

The first by Henry Pleasant, the 3rd by Joanna Sturdy as shewn by the lozenge over the coin; small lettering (*Bucks*, pl. xi. *b*); the two crosses are Pl. VI., 7 and a small version of Pl. VII., 5.

Weights of new bells:—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1)	4	0	17
2)	5	2	0
3)	7	1	7.

T.R.E. 'Itm iij bells hangynge in the stepull. It. two little hand bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 275).

Morant (i. p. 381): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 372) the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 65.

LANGHAM. St. Mary. Six bells.

1. **J. TAYLOR & Cº FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1897** (27 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1801 (29 in.

3. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842 (30 in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1618 (33 in.

5. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1882. (35 in.

6. (*Recast by Messrs. Taylor & Co.*, 1906) (38½ in.

The treble is a new bell, not a re-casting. The old 5th was inscribed like the 2nd, but with date 1810; its recasting was necessitated by a fire in the tower, and a new frame had also to be provided. Before that time the bells were in too bad order to be rung. The old tenor, which has recently been recast (Dec. 1906), bore the inscription:

IOHN WAYLET MADE ME 1708 (39 in.

This has been reproduced on the waist of the new one, with the words RECAST 1906, and Messrs. Taylor's foundry-mark. This bell was given by Mr. W. Nocton of Langham Hall.

Weight of treble: 4 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs.; of new tenor, 9½ cwt.

Morant (ii. p. 245): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 245) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 233, 1898, p. 97.

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell within twelve hours; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2.

On Sundays, ringing for services: single bell for last five minutes; single bell at 8 a.m.

Ringing on New Year's Eve; for weddings occasionally.

Thanks to Rev. T. S. Raffles, Rector, to Mr. W. Nocton, and to Messrs. Taylor of Loughborough.

LANGLEY. St. John Evangelist. Four bells.

1. **1702** (21 in.

2. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1884

On the waist:—GODBER 1884 (24 in.

3. **1702** (27½ in.

4. **WILL BANSO 1702** (31½ in.

The remains of a ring of five by Richard Keene, of which the second has disappeared (said to have been stolen). The recast bell merely bore the date 1702; the weight of its successor is 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., and its note E. The Rev. W. Godber was Vicar 1881-1901.

Stahlschmidt noted in March, 1884: 'Frame, wheels, and gear generally in a very dilapidated condition, and only the two largest bells fit to ring.' The present Vicar writes (May, 1905): 'The bells are not very well hung so they are not often rung.'

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles by estimacōn of xvj^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 182.

There is a tradition that the bells of Heydon (*q.v.*) were interchanged with those of Langley; they are by the same founder but are dated three years apart.

Customs:—

Passing bell tolled (for Church people only) at 8 a.m., three times for a man, two for a woman, one for a child, for one hour.

On Sundays, one bell rung about five minutes for early service; for Matins and Evensong the bells are chimed for five minutes, then the fourth bell for five minutes, and the treble for the last five.

The bells are seldom rung, but are chimed (1) on New Year's Eve, (2) on special occasions such as a Coronation, (3) for weddings at the time of the ceremony and in the evening of the same day.

Many thanks to Rev. A. B. Hobart Hampden, Vicar.

LATCHINGDON (with Lawling and Snoreham).

OLD CHURCH. St. Michael. One bell.

1. *No inscription.*

The old church is now only used for burials. Weight of bell, 3 cwt.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'Itm a bell wayinge by estimatyon two hundered wayt. We had in the first yere of &c., two bells w^{t} other lessyr wayinge xiij hundered wayt a quarter ix^{li} sowld to the goodman Nycolas of Chelmsford for xviij^{s} the hundred.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 224).

Morant (i. p. 356): 'A wooden frame in which hangs 1 Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 318): '1 Bell.'

For Lawling see below.

LATCHINGDON.

NEW CHURCH. Christ Church. Two bells.

Two small modern bells, inaccessible.

Church built 1857.

LATTON. St. John Baptist. 4 + 1 bells.

1. ✠ GOD SAVE THE KING 1612 (27½ in.



2.  GOD SAVE THE KING 1627 (29½ in.



3.  **GOD SAVE THE KINGE 1611** (32 in.



4. ANO ↄO I 7 9 (34½ in.

S. **I W 1728** (9½ in.

1-3: by Robert Oldfield; thick letters and cross Pl. XXX., 5 on 1 and 3; thin letters on 2nd except the 7; cf. Little Canfield. Cross on 2nd, *Herts*, fig. 39. Shield on all, Pl. XXX., 3.

4th: by an unknown founder; 'Anno Do(mini) 1579.' Cf. Takeley.

Small bell by John Waylett; very small letters and figures; see p. 120.

Morant (ii. p. 489): '4 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 82) the same.

Death Knell as soon after death as possible; no distinction made for age or sex.

On Sundays, first three chimed, followed by tolling on tenor for five minutes, and priest's bell at the hour of service.

Chiming occasionally for weddings.

The bells are never rung, though in quite good order; the first three only are chimed together: the tenor being out of harmony with them is tolled alone.

The late vicar introduced the use of the 'ting-tang' at every service in order to make its existence known.

Thanks to Rev. S. Nairne, until recently Vicar.

LAVER, HIGH. All Saints. 1 + 1 bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1866.
MANDEVILLE RODWELL, RECTOR.
GEO. GINGELL, TOBIAS BENSON, CHURCHWARDENS. (40 in.

S. X P C : A V D I : N O S (7½ in.

Sanctus bell hung to a beam and disused. The lettering resembles that used by Robert Rider at Hartley, Kent (*Surrey Bells*, Pl. IX.), but the cross is not otherwise known; see p. 8.

Formerly five (? three) bells, which are said to have been sold in the early part of the last century to repair the tower.

Weight of large bell, 10 cwt.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'It. ij bells in the steple waying by estimacon xvij c. It. ij Rogacione bells in weight ix *li.*' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 228).

Morant (i. p. 141): '3 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 349) the same.

There is a 'Bell Acre' here.

LAVER, LITTLE.

St. Mary. One bell.

1. **ALL GLORY BE TO GOD 1674**

A  B (19½ in.

By Anthony Bartlet; trade-mark, Pl. XXV. 2.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'It. iij[1] bells in the steple one a halfe yerde bredeth and the other halfe a yerde and more. It. ij hande bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. ii. p. 233).

Morant (i. p. 144): 'only 1 Bell.'

There is a 'Bell Acre' here.

LAVER, MAGDALEN.

St. Mary Magdalen. Two bells.

1. 

(30½ in.

2. *On crown :—four crowns.*

\+ IN : HONORE : SANCTE : IOHANNES (see p. 5) (35½ in.

1st by a predecessor of R. Mot (see p. 66); 'rustic' capitals as at Theydon Bois and Dovercourt; cross as at Little Bentley; date and bell-stamp as at Dovercourt, but the latter without crown. See Pl. XXII.

2nd probably by an early 14th century London founder; the cross is that used by Richard Wymbish (Pl. I., 9 = *Surrey Bells*, pl. 2); the letters (Pl. I., 1-8) resemble those at Bisley, Surrey (*ibid.* pl. 11); and the inscription is also one of early character. There is a similar bell at Iwerne Minster, Dorset, and another formerly at Exhall, Warwickshire. The crown on the top was used later by W. Burford and Kebyll. See generally p. 6.

The 2nd is really the 3rd; a pit for an intermediate bell remains empty.

T.R.E. 17 Sept. 1552. 'ij bells in the steple waying by estimacon x c.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 230).

Muilman (iii. p. 356): '2 bells.'

LAWFORD.

St. Mary. Three bells.

1. **MILES : GRAYE . MADE : ME : 1667** (30 in.

2. IOHN ✲ ✲ ✲ THORNTON ✲ ✲ ✲ MADE ✲ ✲ ME ✲ ✲ 1714 ✲ • ● • (32 in.

[1] Query, an error for 'ij bells?'

3. IOHN ✠ THORNTON ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1714 ✠ SIMON ✠ ARCHER ✠ C ✠ W ✠ (35 in.

The stop on the two larger bells is ✠.

The tenor being cracked, was recast in 1907 by Mears and Stainbank; the new bell weighs 7 cwt. 24 lbs.

Morant (i. p. 438): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 469) the same. *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 108.

Death Knell as soon as possible; tolling only, for one hour; also tolling for one hour before funerals.

On Sundays a single bell only used.

Thanks to the late Rector, Rev. Canon H. T. E. Barlow.

LAWLING. *Ecclesia destructa.* See LATCHINGDON.

In 1552 there were here 'too bells by estymacon in weyght a hundreth and a halfe a small bell conteynyng by estymacon in weyght ix pounds.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 226).

LAYER BRETON. Dedication unknown. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (30½ in.

'Apparently an old bell' (Miller Christy).

Morant i. p. 411: '1 Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 421) the same. See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 181.

LAYER DE LA HAYE. Five bells.

1. THO⁵ MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1792 (30 in.

2. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1724 (32 in.

3. MILES : GRAYE MADE : ME : 1673 (34 in.

4. In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis I ⊕ S (39 in.

5. W MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1622 HAC (42 in.

On 2nd, eight coins of George I., very clear impressions; cross Pl. XXXII., 5.

4th by Johanna Sturdy (p. 20); Stephen Norton's capitals, crowned (Pl. V.); cross, Pl. VII. 1; the initials belong to the smaller alphabet (*Bucks* xi. *b*).

5th: the stamps are alternately Pl. XXVII., 2 and 3, as at St. James', Colchester.

'Not in ringing order' (1904). Bells very dirty and neglected; wheels broken; clappers tied.

Morant (i. p. 413): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 425) the same. *Essex Review*, 1594, p. 179.

Death Knell: three times for a man, twice for a woman, once for a child; 12 hours after death if convenient, otherwise 24 hours after.

On Sundays, bells chimed for about twenty-five minutes before services, with tolling in for last five minutes.

Thanks to Rev. T. O. Price, Vicar.

LAYER MARNEY. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. *No inscription.* (26 in.

2. ✠ XPE ⁘ PIE ⁘ FLOS ⁘ (*stamp of a bell repeated twelve times*) MARIE

Below:— *Arcading all round (cf. Belchamp St. Paul's)*

RECAST BY
H. BOWELL & SON, 1899. (27 in.

3. IOHN ⁜ MILLS ⁜ WD ⁜ IOHN ⁜ THORNTON ⁜ MADE ⁜ ME ⁜
1711 ⁜ (31½ in.

1st: Early 14th century, with flat band round shoulder; badly cracked as the result of 'clocking.'

2nd: A sort of attempt has been made at a facsimile reproduction of the inscription on the old bell, which presumably fell a victim to the same iniquitous practice as the treble has. It was inscribed

✠ XPE ⁘ PIE ⁘ FLOS ⁘ MARIE

in small though elegant plain capitals; the founder is unknown, but the date is about 1360-1380 (cf. for the inscription the 2nd at Chalk, Kent, and the treble at Cranford, Middlesex). For further discussion of this bell see p. 13; the lettering is illustrated on Plate IV., 1-10, the casts being taken from a similar bell formerly at Ringwould, Kent. The cross seems to be *Bucks*, Pl. XI., Fig. 3,[1] and the stop is a cinquefoil of dots also occurring at Ringwould. The arcading used by Bowell on the new bell resembles that used by Taylor at Belchamp St. Paul's. This bell has a flat cap, and is curiously square-shouldered and long waisted.

3rd: medium-sized plain letters, with ⁜ as stop.

There are pits for five bells. Dr. Raven visited the tower January 1st, 1867, and noted: 'Treble an old bell; 2nd cracked; the three bells have good iron stays and sliders, shewing that at some time past ringing flourished in the parish." In spite of the work done by Messrs. Bowell in 1899 it can hardly be said that the belfry is even now (1908) in a satisfactory con-

[1] Cf. a similar bell formerly at Milden, Suffolk.

dition; the flooring is defective, and the bells *horribile dictu!* are screwed to the stocks which are fixed and cannot swing; they are chimed by means of levers inside them, which work the clapper, and the whole system is admirably calculated to complete the damage already begun.

Morant (i. p. 409): '4 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 417) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 182; Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 37 (gives 2nd inaccurately).

LEADEN ROOTHING, see ROOTHING, LEADEN.

LEE, WEST, see LAINDON HILLS.

LEIGH. St. Clement. Six bells.

1. THO⁵ MEARS FECIT 1794.

On waist:— RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1870. (28 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1672.

On waist as last. (29 in.

3. [illegible] GRAYE MADE :: ME ꝺ 1674 (31 in.

4. IN⁰ GOING & RICH⁰ GILLMAN CH: WARDENS 1753 THO⁵ LESTER & T: PACK OF LONDON FECIT (33 in.

5. THO⁵ MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1794 (35 in.

6. JOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1682.

On waist, as No. 1, *with Royal Arms and* PATENT. (39 in.

Weight of 1st, 4 cwt. 24 lbs., note E.; 2nd, 4 cwt. 19 lbs., note D; tenor, 10 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs., note G.

The old treble was inscribed (teste H. W. King):

'The Revd J. D. Hodge Rector John Loten and Wm. Gillman Churchwardens John Going and Jos^h Bright Overseers Tho^s Harridge W^m (? Mr.) Richard Going and . . . Simmons Inhabitants Tho^s Mears of London Fecit 1794.'

4th bell: Phelps' large and small lettering.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'LEGH. v bells of a ringe wherof by estymac'on the least contayn in weyght iij hundreth and one saunce bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 229).

Morant (i. p. 282): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 186) the same.

See Benton's *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 350.

A bell was formerly rung at 9 a.m. on Sundays.

Death Knell: Tellers, three for man and two for woman; the same at funerals, followed by tolling; smallest bell for children.

No other customs.

Benton (*op. cit.* p. 325) says there is a 'Bell Ropes Field' in Prittlewell which was purchased for the repair of bells, etc., in Leigh church.

LEIGHS, GREAT. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1634 (28 in.
2. *The same.* (30 in.
3. *The same.* (33 in.
4. *The same.* (35 in.
5. *The same.* (39 in.

Tenor 12 cwt., note G. The mark M probably denotes the second Miles Graye (see p. 95).

Morant (ii. p. 98): '5 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 344) the same.

In 1749 there was 'an agreement made at a Vestry meeting between the parishioners and Henry Finch to repair the great bell to put in a new crown staple and to mend the claper and hang it again so as it is fit to ring, and the churchwardens to pay to Hen. Finch two pounds ten shillings for so doing. (Signed) Henry Finch.' (Extract from Vestry Books, *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 223).

There was formerly here a wooden house, the rent of which went towards providing ropes for the bells. It was called 'Bell rope House,' and was the abode of Master Collins, the last 'parish dog-rapper' (*Essex Review*, 1894, p. 203, from Morant).

Customs:—

Death Knell rung within 24 hours of death, between sunrise and sunset; three strokes for male, two for female; 2nd or 3rd bell used for a child; 4th for those between 12 and 20 years; tenor for adults.

At funerals, the same repeated for half-an-hour, followed by continuous tolling when the procession approaches.

Change-ringing for Sunday services when possible; before the afternoon service in winter hymn-tunes (such as 'The day is past and over,') are often played on the bells. At 8 a.m. celebrations a ringer attends to ring the bell.

Ringing at 6 a.m. on Christmas Day, and on New Year's Eve; for Weddings by request (change-ringing at conclusion of ceremony); on special occasions of local or public interest, *e.g.*, on the afternoon of the annual Flower Show.

A set of Belfry Rules was drawn up by the late Rector, F. B. Guy, D.D.

Many thanks to Rev. A. Clark, Rector.

The Inventory of the monastery of Leighs, made in 1536, gives:

> Item a cloke with the bell praysed att x^{s}
> In the Steple Furste v bells praysed att by estimacion xxxiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} (*Essex Arch. Trans.* NS. ix. p. 394.)

LEIGHS, LITTLE. St. John Evangelist. One bell.

1. M G 1672 (21 in.

By Miles Graye III; the 5 of the date is reversed.
Morant (ii. p. 103): 'one Bell.' Muilman (i. p. 350) the same.

LEXDEN. St. Leonard. 11 + 2 bells.

		Weight cwt. qrs. lbs.	Diam.
1.	J. TAYLOR & C° FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1901	0 : 0 : 16.	D. 8 in.
2.	*The same.*	0 : 0 : 20.	C. 9 in.
3.	*The same.*	0 : 0 : 23.	B flat. 9½ in.
4.	*The same.*	0 : 0 : 26.	A. 10¼ in.
5.	*The same.*	0 : 1 : 12.	G. 11¾ in.
6.	*The same.*	0 : 1 : 19.	F. 12½ in.
7.	J. TAYLOR & C° ✲ FOUNDERS ✲ LOUGHBOROUGH ✲ 1901 ✲	0 : 1 : 27.	E flat 13 in.
	Below, vine border.		
8.	*The same as No. 7.*	0 : 2 : 13.	D. 14 in.
9.	*The same.*	0 : 3 : 20.	C. 16 in.
10.	*The same.*	1 : 0 : 26.	B flat 17½ in.
11.	*The same.*	2 : 3 : 4.	A. 23 in.
Service Bell.	*As No. 7, with date* 1899.	7 : 3 : 10.	33 in.
Clock-bell.	*No inscription.*	1 : 3 : 0.	20 in.

Formerly one large and one small bell, the former inscribed

✠ THOMAS LESTER MADE US ALL 1751 (33 in.

In 1899 this was recast, and in 1901 a chime of 11 small bells was added, all by Taylor of Loughborough, the old 'ting-tang', being retained for the clock.

The bells are hung somewhat haphazard in the cupola at the top of the tower, all fixed 'dead' and struck by outside clappers only except the service bell which is hung in a frame below, with wheel; it has an arched iron stock and no cannons. The clock-bell or old sanctus seems to be medieval; it is square-shouldered and long-waisted, with a narrow inscription-band.

The former Rector, Rev. Canon Lester, kindly sent the following notes on these bells: 'The Bells at Lexden Church are:—

1) The ancient Sanctus Bell on which the clock strikes the hours.
2) A heavy Bell new by Taylor of Loughborough, which is rung by rope and wheel in the usual English manner.
3) 11 small bells forming a Carillon. These are hung round the base of the spire above the large bell, and are rung by overhead hammers connected with a 'Clavier' standing in the chamber below the bell-chamber. The same arrangement is common in the Netherlands. All chimes and changes can be rung by one man, but two men are required to ring a hymn-tune in four-part harmony. These bells are singularly sweet and are heard in the stillness of the country for a considerable distance.'

Morant (p. 133): 'One bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 329): 'a clock and 1 bell.' *Essex Review*, 1893, p.185.

Query, what is the meaning of the inscription on the old bell? or is it from some other church?

LEXDEN. St. Paul. See COLCHESTER.

LEYTON. St. Mary. 6 + 1 bells.

1. **MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.**

On the waist:—A.D. 1906 | IN MEMORY OF | JOHN STRYPE | HISTORIAN OF THE | PROTESTANT REFORMATION | VICAR OF LEYTON | 1669 TO 1737. (24 in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On the waist:— **GIVEN BY ST MARY'S LEYTON.**
EDWARD VII. KING.
RANDALL DAVIDSON, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
EDGAR JACOB, BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.
HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, PRIME MINISTER.
J. A. SIMON M.P.— FOR WALTHAMSTOW.
H. HEATHER, CHAIRMAN OF LEYTON COUNCIL.
A.D. 1906. (25 in.

3. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— **FRATER.**
JAMES THEODORE INSKIP, VICAR
BENJAMIN BIGGS, ROBERT HOLDGATE, CHURCHWARDENS.
EASTER 1906. (26¾ in.

4. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— **TINTINNABULUM PRIUS ME GENUIT ATQUE FRATREM, 1906.** (27 in.

5. **PHILLIPVS WIGHTMAN ME FECIT 1694** (30 in.

6. DOMINE EXAUDI ORACIONEM MEUM ET CLAMOR MEUS AD TE VENIAT

(34 in.

Clock-bell. Inaccessible.

The bells are all hung dead, with stocks fixed to the frames; they have no clappers or ropes, and can only be struck by chiming-hammers. The frames are new, and are arranged to hold eight bells. It is to be hoped that this horrible clocking system will not be fatal to the two old bells, and it is not to the credit of a place of the size of Leyton that the bells cannot be rung in a proper manner.

Formerly three bells; the tenor, inscribed:

IOHANES CLIFTON MADE ME 1634 (*border continuous*)

(36 in.

(the ornamental border at the end was unique in character, but something like those at West Thurrock) was cracked some time previously, as the result of 'clocking' for chiming. It has been recast into the present 3rd and 4th, and two new trebles added. The amount of information afforded by the 2nd bell will be instructive to posterity. Weight of treble, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.

The 5th is inscribed in Wightman's smaller type, as at Berden and Sheering.

Tenor, by the same founder as Bradfield and East Ham bells (see p. 25); cross Pl. X., 2; stop Pl. VIII., 8 (also occurring at Shapwick, Dorset); lettering Plate IX. The inscription is from Ps. cii. 1 (Vulg.).

Clock-bell in a cupola, inaccessible; said to be of the 17th century. It was formerly the Priest's bell.

T.R.E. 17 Sept. 1552. 'In primis in the steple these three bells waying by estymacon fifteen hundred litle more or less. Item a litle sancte bell hanging in the Quear.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* NS. ii. p. 239).

Morant (i. p. 25): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 248): '3 bells; in a cupola above is another bell.'

Kennedy in his *History of Leyton*, p. 23, mentions the bells, and on p. 144 ff. gives a few extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts in relation to them. In 1694 there are the entries:

At a Vestry holden at Church Sept. 30 It was agreed that the cracket bell should be new cast.	
Casting the crakt bell & mending the Clapper, etc.,	8 15 0
other charges about the bell	1 16 9
	£10 11 9
1703. paid to help up the bell	0 2 0
1806. By a Church Bell sold to Skelton	6 17 4

The bell put up in 1703 may possibly be the priest's bell, now used for the clock; the one sold in 1806 is not easy to account for, as there do not seem to have been more than three at any time.

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell as soon as notice is given; larger bell for adults, smaller for child; tellers, 3 × 3 for male at beginning and end, 3 × 2 for woman or child. Tolling at funerals.

On Sundays two bells chimed before services for fifteen minutes, then one tolled for fifteen minutes;[1] formerly two bells every Sunday at 8 a.m., but now only one for Celebrations.

The Clock-bell was formerly used as a 'ting-tang' before services, but about twenty years ago the wheel fell, owing to the woodwork being rotten; since then it has been fixed and used only for the clock.

Best thanks to Rev. J. T. Inskip, Vicar.

The following extracts referring to the ringing of the bells are also from the Parish books.

1734. At a Vestry held at the 'Rose' It was recomended to the Church Wardens y^t y^e Custome of allowing to y^e Ringers up on several Rejoicing Days be in future discontinued, as an unnecessary Expense upon y^e Parish, which has no propper Ring of Bells belonging to it.

1754. May 10. The Sexton is ordered to ring or cause to be rung the Saint's Bell 15 minutes before Church begins.

LEYTON. All Saints. One bell.

Church built 1864; a bell of 19 in. diameter supplied by Warner.

LEYTON. Christ Church. One bell.

Church built 1902.

LEYTON. St. Katherine. One bell.

Church built 1893.

See also WANSTEAD.

LEYTONSTONE. St. John Baptist. Six bells.

1-5. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1833.

Incised after the date on	1	—AGNES	(30 in.
,, ,,	2	—PHŒBE	(31 in.
,, ,,	3	—SARAH	(34 in.
,, ,,	4	—ELIZA	(35 in.
,, ,,	5	—DOROTHY ANNE	(39 in.

[1] This arrangement has probably been affected by the recent additions to the ring.

6. THIS BELL WITH FIVE MORE TO FORM A PEAL WAS PRESENTED TO THE NEW CHAPEL OF LEYTONSTONE BY WILLIAM DAVIS ESQUIRE A.D. 1833. DOROTHY (*incised*) T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1833. (43 in.

In fair ringing order. The bells are named after members of the Cotton and Davis families.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights :—1)	5	3	1	
2)	6	0	6	
3)	6	3	13	
4)	7	1	10	
5)	9	3	0	
6)	12	3	23.	Note G.
Total—	48	2	25.	

Death Knell rung with usual Tellers.

In the porch is a peal-board recording a muffled peal for Queen Victoria, 24 Jan. 1901.

A chapel was first built here in 1750-54, but there was no church worthy of the name until 1832, when the present one was erected, and the first peal of bells placed in it. (See Lysons, *Environs of London*, iv. p. 173, and Hammock, *History of Leytonstone*, p. 76).

LEYTONSTONE.

St. Andrew. One bell.

The bell hangs in a central fleche, and is presumably inaccessible.

Church consecrated 1887.

See also WANSTEAD.

LINDSELL.

3 + 1 Bells.

1. ✠ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum ✠ I ✠ S

(*continuous*)

On waist :— ✲ Recast 1902 ✲ (31 in.

2. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis (32½ in.

3. ✠ In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis ✠

Below, arcading as No. 1.

On waist, as No. 1. (37 in.

S. **J. TAYLOR & CO. LOUGHBOROUGH ENGLAND 1902**

Below, a border of fleurs-de-lys, inverted. (13 in.

1st and 3rd by Taylor of Loughborough (trade-mark on waist); weights, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs., and 10 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. The present 2nd (by Henry Jordan; usual marks) was originally the treble, but the other two were recast with less metal, so that the 1st represents the old 2nd. The inscriptions on the old 2nd, now the 1st, is reproduced in fascimile; it was by John Sturdy (cross Pl. VII., 1, capitals Pl. V., followed by I *coin* S); the old 3rd (not reproduced in facsimile) was by Robert Burford (crosses Pl. IV., 13, VII., 5). The old sanctus bell had no inscription. On the crowns of the three new bells are the respective numbers, 182, 232, 104.

T.R.E. 26 Oct. 1552: 'Inp'mis ij great bells (sic) by estem' waying xxj^{ti} c. It. a saunce bell in weight xxli. It. ij hande bells waying xli.' [Query: why not 'iij great bells'?] (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, NS. ii. p. 238).

Morant (ii. p. 446): 'three Bells.'

Customs:—

Passing Bell 24 hours after death (tolling only); for funerals the largest bells chimed slowly five minutes previously.

On Sundays, bells chimed for 25 minutes, 'tolling-in' for five; priest's bell used before Celebrations. Bells chimed for daily Mattins.

Ringing on Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve and Morning, and on Easter Morning; for half-an-hour on special occasions.

Bells chimed after weddings.

Best thanks to Rev. F. W. Roulston, Vicar; also to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

LISTON. Two bells.

1. ✠ Sancta ✠ Katerina ✠ Ora ✠ Pro ✠ Nobis (28 in.

2. MILES GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 167[illegible] (31 in.

1st: From the Bury foundry, probably not by H. S. but a successor (? Reignold Chirche). Cross and stop Pl. XVIII., 5, 9; lettering Plate XIX., 1-3.

There was formerly a third bell which being cracked was sold for funds to aid the restoration of the church.

Morant (ii. p. 322): 'three Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 153) the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 117.

Passing bell rung immediately after death; tolling for funerals. The two bells are rung for half-an-hour before Divine service on Sundays.

LITTLEBURY. Holy Trinity. 6 + 1 bells.

1. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1763 (25 in.

2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1871. (27 in.

3. *As No.* 1. (30 in.

4. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1789 N PERRY T TURNER C W. W GRETTON

2nd line :— COEXALTED HERE WE ARE ON HEGH
VI EMBLEMS OF PARISH HARMONY (34 in.

5. THOS JOHNSON & RICHD KENT CH. WARDENS 1763 LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT (36 in.

6. WILL COWLIN THO PEARL C W 1701 (39 in.

Clock-bell. *On shoulder :—A coin only.*

On waist :— (*a*) *Medallion.* (*b*) *Royal Arms.* (23 in.

Iohannes tonne me fecit

The new 2nd weighs 4 cwt. 16 lbs.; its note is D sharp. Its predecessor was inscribed, as a rubbing of Mr. Tyssen's shews :—

UNFEIGNED PRAISE TO HEAVENS ALMIGHTY KING
FOR HEALTH RESTORED TO GLORGE THE THIRD WE SING } H I C SEXTA ACCESSIT. A : D : 1790. WO GRETTON

VICO J BRIANT
HARTFORD FECIT } N. PERRY
T. TURNER } C : W. (28 in.

4th. The two lines of small type have been read as 'Co-exalted' . . . . 'vi (=six) emblems'—but it seems more probable that the first two letters of each line represent VICO for *Vicario* (cf. the old 2nd). Apropos, it may be noted that 'co-exalted' is not to be found in the New English Dictionary, but Briant might have invented it! However it would seem that in 1789 there were only five, the 2nd being added later.

5th. The name Kent seems to have been common about here; others were churchwardens at Elmdon in 1700 and Gt. Chesterford in 1796.

6th. By Richard Keene; rather rough letters; 7 of date reversed here as elsewhere. Weight 13 cwt., note F sharp.

Clock-bell: By John Tonne (see p. 57); the stamp above his name is the bust of Henry VIII. (Pl. XXI., 2) as at Belchamp Otten; on the other side are the Royal Arms. A rubbing in Mr. Tyssen's collection marked 'Littlebury clock bell' is obviously from Stanstead old 4th (*q.v.*), with which it is identical.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552 'LITTELBURIE. iiij belles in the steple of xliijc weight, a bell that the Clock smyteth on, of jc weight, a sanctus bell of di. 'c. weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

[Here as at Gt. Chesterford the weight of the clock-bell must be wrong.]

Cole (1744): '5 bells.' Morant (ii. p. 596): '5 bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 71): '5 bells and a lanthorn containing the clock-bell.'

Essex Review, 1895, p. 188 (clock-bell wrongly, see above).

William Haselbeche, Clerk, by his will dated 1504 bequeathed 'to the rep'cion of the bells of the said church xijd.'

CUSTOMS :—

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours afterwards; tellers 3 × 3, 3 × 2, and 3 × 1. Tolling for fifteen minutes before funerals.

Peals rung for Sunday services; one bell at 8 a.m. Treble for week-day services.

Ringing at 7 a.m. on Christmas Day and Easter Day; also on New Year's Eve and for weddings by special arrangement. A 'Harvest Peal' one Sunday during Harvest-time.

Gleaning Bell formerly, now discontinued.

Best thanks to Rev. E. E. Edgerley, Vicar; also to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

LITTLE HEATH, see ILFORD, GREAT.

LOUGHTON. St. John Baptist. Eight bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1874.

On the waist :—GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST. (29 in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On the waist :—ON EARTH PEACE. (30½ in.

3-8. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1867.

3. *On waist :*—GOODWILL TOWARDS MEN. (32 in.

4. *On waist :*—
ST. FELIX.
FELIX PALMER M.A. CURATE OF LOUGHTON
BORN AUGUST 15. 1821. DIED JAN. 25. 1863.
VOCE PIOS PROPRIA MODO QUI DUCEBAT EUNDEM
MORTUUS IPSE MEO CONVOCAT ORE GREGEM. (34½ in.

5. *On waist :*—
ST. NICHOLAS.
RECAST 1867 FROM 2 BELLS A.D. 1621-1633
SONORO SONO MEO SONO DEO. (37 in.

6. *On waist :*—
ST. ANNE.
WILLIAM WHITAKER MAITLAND
OF LOUGHTON HALL AND WOODFORD HALL, ESSEX
BORN OCTOBER 31, 1794. DIED JULY 1, 1861.
RING IN THE CHRIST THAT IS TO BE. (38½ in.

7. *On waist :*—
ARBUTHNOT EMMA.
BORN MARCH 30, 1827. DIED APRIL 28 1866.
WIFE OF J. C. ROHRWEGER OF UPLANDS, LOUGHTON.
LET HIM THAT HEARETH SAY COME. (42 in.

8. *On waist:—* ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

THIS BELL WAS GIVEN BY SUBSCRIPTION OF THE PARISHIONERS.

LOQUOR SED NON SURDIS. (48½ in.

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights and notes:—	1)	6	1	12.	E.
	2)	6	2	15.	D.
	3)	7	2	23.	C.
	4)	8	0	6.	B.
	5)	10	0	18.	A.
	6)	11	2	3.	G.
	7)	14	0	26.	F sharp.
	8)	18	2	19.	E.

Mr. Wells notes: 'The tenor is said to weigh 19¾ cwt.; it looks a large bell, but is very squat in shape.'

The two bells referred to on the present fifth were inscribed as follows (rubbings preserved by Mr. Tyssen):—

1. A B MADE MEE IEFFERY LEE AND RICHARD STOCK CHVRCH-WARDENS 1655 (33 in.

2. ✠ SONORO SONO MEO SONO DEO 1621 (37 in.



By Anthony Bartlet and Robert Oldfield respectively; cross on 2nd, *Herts*, fig. 41.

Morant (i. p. 164): 'In a belfrey . . . . are 3 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 413): '3 bells.'

See *Church Bells*, 26 Sept. 1874; *Ecclesiologist*, xxviii. p. 202 (for the four middle bells which were the first put up, being partly cast from the metal of the old ones).

LOUGHTON. St. Mary. One bell.

Church built 1871; one small bell in open gable over chancel arch, 21 inches in diameter; supplied by Warner and Sons, 1871.

LOUGHTON. St. Nicholas. One bell.

Church built 1877 on the site of, and as a memorial of, the old parish church of St. Nicholas; one small bell.

MALDON. All Saints. 6 + 1 bells.

1. WHEN THREE THIS STEEPLE LONG DID HOLD ✲ (28 in.

2. THEY WARE THREE EMBLEMS OF A SCOLD • ✲ (30 in.

3. NO MVSICK THEN [] BVT NOW SHALL SEE 1707 (32 in.

4. WHAT PLEASANT MVSICK ▯ SIX WILL BE ▯ HP ▯ 1707 ▯ ▯

Below :—HVGH + BROWNE + CAPTAINE + ROBIENT + BAILIFES ‡+ (34 in.

5. THOS BLACKBONE & JERMY NORTON CH: WARDENS 1770 PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT

Below, all round :— (39 in.

6. THE REVD WILLIAM WILLIAMS RECTOR. RICHD WARD & JONATHAN CROISER CHURCH WARDENS

(*Below :*—) THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1799 (41 in.

S. ✠ ✠ Iohannes Swayn et Ricardus Lynn Me Fecit

1st—4th : by Henry Pleasant, as the 4th subtly indicates : the stop on the 3rd and 4th is uncertain (cf. also St. Mary's, Maldon, late 3rd). See p. 122.

Sanctus : possibly by John Sturdy, (but doubtful, see Introduction, p. 19) ; the crosses seem to be Pl. VII., 10 and *Bucks* xi. 5 (small edition of Pl. VII., 5) ; the capitals are very small. This bell hangs outside under a canopy about halfway up the spire.

The tenor weighs 13 cwt., note G. Bells said to be in indifferent ringing order.

No traces can be found of the names Swayn and Lynne, the donors of the Sanctus bell, except that a family of the latter name was well known in North Essex in the 16th-17th centuries (see under Wormingford).

Morant (i. p. 333) : '5 Bells,' presumably an error, unless Pleasant's 'six' was only anticipatory. Muilman (v. p. 267) has the same.

Mr. H. W. King, quoting from Buckler says : 'There are 6 bells ingeniously arranged in the triangular space so that all of them may be rung.'

CUSTOMS :—

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death ; usual tellers. Tenor tolled at funerals.

A bell rung on Sundays at 9 a.m.

Ringing on New Year's Eve.

Tenor tolled for Vestry Meetings.

In the ringing-chamber are two peal-boards, of 1882 and 1890, recording 'Date-Touches' in various methods.

Thanks to Rev. L. Hughes, Vicar.

MALDON.

St. Mary. Six bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1799 DANIEL FINCH CH WARDEN

2. THO=GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1740 (30 in

3. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LTD LONDON 1898.

On the waist:—HENRY PLEASANT MADE ME 1707. (32 in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1636 (34 in.

5. SAM=TVFNELL ESq^{R} - THO GARDINER ME FECIT 1714 (36 in.

6. THO GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1740 (40 in.

Tenor 13 cwt., note G. Said to be in fair ringing order.

The old 3rd was inscribed:

HENRY □ PLEASANT □ MADE □ ME □ 1707 □ □ □ □ (32 in.

The stop being the same that occurs on the 4th at Maldon All Saints.

The name of Samuel Tufnell (5th bell) occurs on the 3rd at Pleshey (*q.v.*); this is one of the earliest of Gardiner's bells.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'Itm iij bells in the steple weying by estymacion xxxvj$_{c}$ weight. Sold to Nicholas Eve of Chelmsford one greate bell weying xviij^{c} and xvij *li.* p'ce the hundred xxiiij^{s}.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 222).

Death Knell 12 hours after death; age denoted. One bell tolled at funerals.

Ringing on New Year's Eve.

A first peal of plain Bob Minor was rung 10 December, 1905.

Best thanks to Rev. T. W. Ward, Rector; also to Rev. H. T. W. Eyre of Great Totham for obtaining information about the recast bell.

MALDON. St. Peter. One bell.

1. THIS BELL WAS NEW CAST AT THE CHARGE OF THOMAS PEVME D D AD^{N} OF ROCH^{R} AND MN^{R} OF—
GREENWICH 1699 IACOBVS BARTLET ME FECIT (46 in.

The nave of the church fell in 1665, and there now remains only the tower, which forms the approach to the Library left by the learned and reverend Doctor Plume, whose name is misspelled on the bell. It is not now used.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'Itm in the steple iiij bells & one sawnce bell weying by estimacõn xxxc.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 221). Muilman (v. p. 273): '6 bells.' (He must mean St. Mary's).

Thomas Plume was born at Maldon, August 7, 1630, and was educated at Chelmsford School and Christ's College, Cambridge. He became Vicar of Greenwich and Archdeacon of Rochester, and died in 1704, being buried at Longfield, Kent. He was a great benefactor to the charities of his native town, besides bequeathing the Library. (Morant, i. p. 337).

The Rev. Andrew Clark, LL.D., of Great Leighs, has collected much information from the archives of the borough of Maldon relating to the ringing of the town bells. In the *Essex Review*, 1905, p. 59, he quotes from a Court-Roll of 1418 an order made on October 3rd for the ringing of the Curfew at Maldon. 'It was ordered by the wardmen and confirmed by the baillies that in the absence of servants who are elsewhere called *Waytes*, a bell of All Saints' Church and a bell of St. Peter's Church should toll at due hours of night, namely in the morning Day bell and in the evening Curfew.' In the seventeenth century the hours were 4 a.m. and 8 p.m.

For the following we are indebted to Dr. Clark's own transcripts, of which he has most kindly sent copies :—

In 1524 included in the out-payments are 12d. to John Parker, one of the *supervisores mercati* for 'le bell ryngynge *subter aulam*' on Saturdays and 8d. to the Town-Clerk for 'bell-ryngyng *subter aulam*' on Mondays. Maldon had then its own bell at the Moot Hall; the ringing on Saturday was for the market; that on Monday for the Borough Court.

In 1560 the Town Chamberlain paid 10s. to 'Cattyn for ringing of the bell in St. Peter's Church' (probably Curfew and Day bell). In 1612 5s. was similarly paid to William Hewes; 10s. to the ringers of the eight and four o'clock bells in 1639 and 1641. In 1640 we find the following items :—

for turning the town-hall bell, being runge over			1d.
for a rope for the moot-hall bell		2s.	
for re-casting the said bell	£3	5s.	
for the second recastinge the said bell and mendinge the Kneaple thereof and caryeinge and recaryinge the same to and from Colchester		34s.	4d.
to the carpenter for hanging the bell the second time		1s.	6d.
to Carden and Stokely for iron work about the same bell		17s.	4d.
In 1647 the Chamberlains paid for mending the bell-rope at the middle church [St. Peter's]			12d.
In 1649 to the belringers for Curfew		20s.	
1662. to the ringing of the eight and foure a clocke bell		30s.	
for timber, ironwork, and work, repairing the belfry of the moote hall	£6	18s.	3d.
to the ringers on November 5th		6s.	6d.
1672. to the ringers on the day of the King's happy restoration and on 5th of November		12s.	
1681. to the ringers of the eight and four of the clocke bell this year		30s.	
1682. The same; also to the ringers upon the King's birthday and for expenses upon the same day		10s.	
1686. Payments to the ringers upon several public occasions		19s.	6d.
1689. (For 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. bells)		35s.	
1689. paid to the ringers upon the day of the coronation of the King and queen and for gunpowder and money expended that day		28s.	
1690. Payments of 20s. for curfew and day-bell, and of 20s. 6d. for Coronation Day; November 5th; day of General Thanksgiving, and other similar occasions.			
1692. Payments of 35s. for curfew and day-bell, and 24s. 6d. for ringing on days of public rejoicing (as in 1690).			
1693. for a bell-rope for the moote hall bell		4s.	6d.

1696. Payments of 17s. 6d. for ringing on various occasions.
1699. Payments of 27s. 6d. for similar ringing, and when the bishop of London 'was in town.'
1701. Payments of 26s. for curfew and day-bell, and of 33s. for ringing 'upon dayes of publique thanksgiving.'
1702. Payment of 28s. for ringing on days of public thanksgiving
1703. to John Roads and John Sturgeon for chimeing of the bells for prayers the last yeare £3. os. od.
1704. to John Richmond and John Sturgeon for ringing the eight and four a clock bell £1. 6s. od.
to the ringers upon days of publick thanksgiveing £2. os. 6d.
to chimeinge the bells to prayers £3. os. od.
1707. Payments of £3 for chiming the bells, and 11s. to the ringers on days of public rejoicing
1708. £3. 6s. to the ringers on days of public rejoicing.
1709. £2. 15s. 11d. for similar services; £2. 16s. for curfew and day-bell and chiming for prayers; £1. 10s. for chiming
1713. £3. 19s. 10d. to the ringers of the several parishes for ringing 'upon festivall days.'
1714. £5. 5s. for ringing on Coronation and other festivals, and £1. 6s. for curfew and morning bell.
1715. Similarly £3. 15s. 3d., and in 1718, £2. 8s. 8d.
1721-1724. Similar items.
1725. to the ringers of All Saints and St. Mary's, £2. 17s.
1739. Sundry payments of 6s. 8d. to ringers.
1740. to the ringers and for music at the fair £1. 19s. 4d.
Also £1. 6s. for curfew and morning bell, and £1. 18s. 4d. for ringing on holidays.
1741. Payment of 10s. for ringing on May 23rd (? 29th).
1743. Similar payment of £1. 13s. 4d. on May 29th.
1746. 9 Oct. (Thanksgiving Day) paid the ringers 6s. 8d.
paid two men standing to see the beer distributed 4s.
5 Nov. paid the ringers on this day 6s. 8d.
1748 and 1750. Sundry payments of 6s. 8d. to ringers
1758. 17 June. paid the ringers for St. Maloes affair. 10s.
1760. Nov. 5 to the ringers at the proclamation of George III. 10s.
(other expenses 1s. 6d.).

MANNINGTREE. St. Michael. One bell.

1. F. B. C. MANNINGTREE CHURCH 1860 (22 in.

Founder unknown (see p. 144); good lettering.
Church founded in 1616, and parish formed from Mistley.
Morant (i. p. 463): 'a Turret with one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 35): '1 bell.'
See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 108.
The bell is rung at an early hour on Sundays; not of course a case of 'survival' as the church is of post-Reformation origin.

Here or at Mistley, say Morant and Muilman (*locc. citt.*) was a Guild of the Holy Trinity, which owned four bells weighing 38 cwt. at 15s. per cwt. and two handbells value 16s.

MANOR PARK, see LITTLE ILFORD.

MANUDEN. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1831 (27 in.
2. *The same.* (30 in.
3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1620 W (33 in.
4. *The same.* (36 in.
5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1865 (40 in.

Weight of tenor, 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs. Note C. The scratched W on the 3rd and 4th probably denotes William Harbert, Miles Graye's foreman (see p. 94).

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iiij belles w^th^ an sanctus bell by estimacon of xlj^c^.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 622): five Bells.' See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 183.

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell 24 hours after death. Tellers 3 × 3 for male, 2 × 3 for female. Tenor for adults, treble for children.

On Sundays a 'Warning bell' rung at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Gleaning bell (tenor) rung in Harvest time at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Peals on Christmas Day, 29 May, Coronation Day, and 5 November.

Local tradition (doubtless incorrectly) says that these bells were intended for Clavering, but that the carriage breaking down at Manuden they were hung in the steeple there.

MAPLESTEAD, GREAT. Three bells.

1. Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis I ✠ D (29 in.
2. HENRY ✠ PLEASANT ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1700 (34 in.
3. THO=GARDINER ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ MADE ✠ ✠ ME ✠ ✠ ✠ 1728 (35 in.

'Tenor in A flat, rather flat' (J. J. Raven).

1st: by John Danyell; cross, Pl. XII., 9.

2nd: usual small crosses as stops; border of fleurs-de-lys (Pl. XXXII., 4). A slovenly casting.

3rd: a variation of Gardner's usual formula.

The old bell-frame remains, and the bells are all 'clocked,' with broken wheels; a most unsatisfactory state of things for a parish which is fortunate in its circumstances compared with the majority in Essex.

Morant (ii. p. 281): '3 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 86): '4 bells.'

Essex Review, 1893, p. 118; *Essex Arch. Trans.* NS. iii. p. 72.

Customs:—

Death Knell: tenor for adults, treble for children; tellers, three strokes for male, two for female, then toll for an hour.

On Sundays bells chimed for services; "toll in" on tenor.

Ringing on Easter Sunday.

Gleaning bell (tenor) rung at 8 p.m. and 6 p.m.

MAPLESTEAD, LITTLE. St. John of Jerusalem. One bell.

1. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1853

The bell is hung above the circular part of the church.

'Tradition (in this case I think incorrectly) affirms that in days gone by three bells existed here, and that two went to Great Maplestead.'—J.C.L.S.

Dr. Raven notes (8 Jan., 1867): 'A workman on the spot told me that the old one (*i.e.* the predecessor of the present bell) had a wooden crown.'

Essex Review, 1894, p. 118; Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 73.

MARGARET ROOTHING, see Roothing, Margaret.

MARGARETTING. St. Margaret. Four bells.



(30 in.

2. Sancta ✠ Margareta ✠ Ora ✠ Pro Nobis (32 in.

3. ✠ Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum ✠ (34½ in.

4. ✠ In Multis Annis Resonet Campana Iohannis ⚜ (37½ in.

A remarkable Pre-Reformation ring, untouched for nearly 400 years.

1st: By Thomas Lawrence. The stamps above are alternately Pl. XIV., 6 as at Chickney, and the figure (Pl. XIV., 7) as at Leaden Roothing; part of the inscription is wanting. The capital letters are those used by Jordan (Pl. XI, 8-12); on the waist is Laurence's gridiron (Pl. XIV., 8). See pp. 39, 44.

2nd: by Culverden; cross, Pl. VII., 5.

3rd: by Robert Burford; crosses, Pl. IV. 13, VII. 6.

4th: by John Walgrave; cross, Pl. XII., 9; letters the large set used by John Bird (Plate X. 5, 7, 8).

Morant (ii. p. 55): '4 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 260) the same.

Buckler (*Churches of Essex*, p. 7): 'The superior timbers of the belfry remain, but the inferior have been much altered; four ancient bells hang upon their original frames of double-braced work, fixed together with oak pegs; the bells are arranged against the four sides of the tower, leaving a well-hole in the centre which serves as an entrance. Each bell has a dedication in "Old English" of fine character; that to St. Margaret has extremely bold capitals, enriched with crowns.' An account of the bells follows, the treble being described as the oldest in the county (latter part of 14th century), an error which has affected several subsequent writers, such as Mr. Sparvel-Bayly, in his paper on *Essex Bells*. On p. 7 a wood-cut is given of the crowned M from Culverden's bell.

See also *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 345.

Customs:—

Gleaning bell formerly.

Tolling at funerals.

On Sundays bells chimed for half-an-hour before services, followed by smallest bell for five minutes.

Ringing for weddings, by request.

Thanks to Rev. M. R. Barnard, Vicar.

MARKSHALL. St. Margaret. One bell.

1. ✠ RICHARD BOWLER MADE ME 1595 (20 in.

Cf. the larger bell at Tolleshunt Knights. Cross, Pl. XXIX., 1.

T.R.E. 9 Sept. 1552: 'Also there are two bells in the steple.' (*East Anglian N. and Q.*, NS. ii. p. 3).

Morant (ii. p. 170): 'one Bell.' *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 237.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

MARK'S TEY, see TEY, MARKS.

MASHBURY.

One bell.

1. **J. TAYLOR & Cº FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH**

Formerly three bells (as in Morant's time, see Vol. ii. p. 460), and subsequently these were said to have been reduced to two. The church was struck by lightning about the year 1865, and the bells were melted in the fire. They were not replaced, except by a temporary 'common school-bell,' until the restoration took place in 1893, when the present bell was hung in an open turret on the west gable.

Mr. Miller Christy, who kindly undertook the investigation of this bell, reports that no ladder could be obtained to reach it, but that the inscription as given above could be read through glasses. Unfortunately it remains uncertain whether there is a date on the bell.

MATCHING.

St. Mary.

Six bells.

1. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

On waist :— J. B. ANDREWES M.A. VICAR.
ROOKWOOD, E. QUARE } CHURCHWARDENS.
MEARS & STAINBANK, 1897. (27 in.

2. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1875 (28½ in.

3. Sancta ✠ Anna ✠ Ora ✠ Pro ✠ Nobis ✠

On the waist :— F. P. H. POWELL, M.A. VICAR
SIR HENRY SELWIN-IBBETSON BART. } CHURCHWARDENS
ERNEST QUARE ESQ.

*On the sound bow :—*RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON
1889 (30 in.

4. ✠ GOD SAVE THE KING 1615 (31 in.



5. *As No. 2.* (33½ in.

6.  GOD SAVE THE KING 1640 (37 in.



Formerly five bells; the treble is a Diamond Jubilee addition. 'Rookwood' is Lord Rookwood, formerly Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson (cf. 3rd), M.P. for Essex, who died 15 Jan., 1902 (see *Essex Review*, 1902, p. 99). The predecessors of the 2nd and 3rd (the old 1st and 2nd) were by William Culverden, and were, as we learn from Mr. Kimber's drawings at the Whitechapel Foundry, respectively inscribed :—

Sancte Thoma Ora Pro Nobis 

and Sancta  Anna ⊕ Ora ⊕ Pro Nobis 

The latter inscription is reproduced on the 3rd with a fancy cross between the words. The date of the old 4th (now 5th) is unknown.

4th and 6th by Robert Oldfield; crosses Pl. XXX., 5 and *Herts*, fig. 39 respectively.

Weights :—

1) 4 cwt. 5 lbs.	F.
2) 4½ cwt.	E flat.
3) 5 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.	D flat.
4) 6 cwt.	C.
5) 7 cwt.	B flat.
6) 9 cwt.	A flat.

Morant (ii. p. 499): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 102) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 135.

Death Knell: 3 × 3 for man, 3 × 2 for woman; same for child on a smaller bell.

Ringing at Funerals; also on New Year's Eve.

MAYLAND.

St. Barnabas. One bell.

1. **MILES : GRAYE MADE : ME : 1662** (21 in.

In an open gable-cot at the east end of the nave. Examined by Mr. Miller Christy, who could not reach it with a ladder, but could get near enough to see the inscription.

T.R.E. 1 Oct. 1552. 'In p'mis iij bells wich wey by estymatio' xij hundreth pounds.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 227).

Morant (i. p. 361): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 329) the same.

MERSEA, EAST.

St. Edmund. One bell.

1.  Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata ✣  (44 in.

By Richard Hille; the survivor (probably the tenor) of a ring of three, for which the pits

still remain. The crosses are *Surrey*, 168, and Pl. IV. 13, as at St. Nicholas, Colchester; the capitals are Stephen Norton's (Pl. V.), uncrowned.

Morant (i. p. 430): 'now only two bells; but in times past five.' Muilman (v. p. 458) has the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 179.

MERSEA, WEST. SS. Peter and Paul. Five bells.

1. THOMAS GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1717 (25½ in.
2. *The same.* (27 in.
3. *The same; coins after* SUDBURY *and* FECIT (28 in.
4. *As No.* 1. (30 in.
5. *The same.* (33½ in.

Morant (i. p. 428): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 456) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 179.

Death Knell rung 24 hours after death; tenor bell used. Tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female; then raise bell and strike minute strokes for ten minutes.

On Sundays tenor rung at 10 a.m. as Warning Bell; chiming for services for a quarter of an hour followed by 'ringing in' on treble for last ten minutes.

MESSING. All Saints. Three bells.

1. PAROSHIANI DE MESSING ME HIC COLLOCARVNT 1737 • (27 in.
2. EX DONO DMNA MARIÆ HARBOTTLE ET LVCKYN BAR ET CL VCRII 1737 • (27 in.
3. HARBOTTLE ✠ LUCKYN ✠ BAR TUS ✠ ME DONO DEDIT 1736 (28 in.

All by Thomas Gardiner. Date-figures in smaller type; crosses Pl. XXXII., 5 and 7. On the 2nd DMNA is for DOMINAE, VCRII for VICARII. Sir Harbottle Luckyn of Harberts was cup-bearer to Queen Anne and George I., and died unmarried in 1737 (Morant, ii. p. 177). 'C. L.' is Charles Luckyn, Vicar 1718-1745. See p. 125.

T.R.E. 16 Sept. 1552. 'It'm iij belles & a Sanct's bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iii. p. 48).

Morant (ii. p. 178). '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 148) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 182.

Customs.

Death Knell 24 hours after death; tellers for male 3 × 3, for female 3 × 2; for children single strokes.

On Sundays a short peal at 8 a.m.; chiming begins fifteen minutes before other services, then tenor tolled for five minutes.

The Vicar writes: 'having only three bells we can only make a noise with them.'

Thanks to Rev. E. L. Y. Deacle, Vicar.

MIDDLETON. Dedication unknown. One bell.

1. THO=GARDINER ✠ ✠ FECIT ✠ 1749 ✠ (22¼ in.

Visited by C. D. and J. C. L. S., 17 Sept., 1887. 'A long ladder required.'

The usual Gardiner cross (Pl. XXXII., 5).

Morant (ii. p. 276): 'one bell.' Muilman (ii. p. 134) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 118.

MILE END, see MYLAND.

MISTLEY. St. Mary. Six bells.

1. **BOWELL AND SON FOUNDERS IPSWICH 1898** (29 in.

2. THO=BRIDGES ✠ C-W ✠ THO GARDINER ✠ FECIT ✠ 1747 ✠ (31 in.

3. *As No.* 1.

On waist:—**VR** (33 in.

4. *As No.* 1.

On waist:—**THIS PEAL OF BELLS WAS ERECTED**
BY THE PARISHIONERS OF MISTLEY
TO COMMEMORATE THE SIXTY YEARS REIGN OF
QUEEN VICTORIA FROM 1837 TO 1897.
C. F. NORMAN RECTOR.
E. K. NORMAN & F. J. MARSHALL CHURCH WARDENS. (35 in.

5. *As No.* 1.

On waist:—**THE GIFT OF COL. EDWARD MORRELL.** (38 in.

6. *As No.* 1.

On waist:—**THE GIFT OF CANON CHARLES FREDERICK NORMAN RECTOR.** (42 in.

Weights[1] :—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.	
1)	5	2	0	
2)	5	3	0	
3)	6	0	7	
4)	6	3	7	
5)	10	1	0	
6)	12	0	7	Note F sharp

Formerly one bell only (the present 2nd), which has been tuned to pitch. The five new ones are a 'Diamond Jubilee memorial,' and were dedicated 25 March, 1898. They appear to be the first bells cast for the county by Messrs. Bowell and Sons

Cross on 2nd, Pl. XXXII., 5.

T.R.E. 'ffyrst ffower bellys in Mysteley stepell . . . solde by the p'ysse . . . a hand bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iii. p. 58).

Morant (i. p. 463) and Muilman (vi. p. 35): '5 Bells.'

See *Essex Review* 1893, p. 108, 1898, p. 70.

Customs :—

Death Knell any time after death; age denoted; tellers 3, 2, and 1 only.

On Sundays a bell at 8 a.m., and at the conclusion of Mattins when there is afternoon service (called the 'Pudding Bell'); ringing for morning and evening services, with treble for last five minutes. Tenor used for week-day services.

Ringing on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, and for weddings. A bell rung for Vestry meetings.

Thanks to Rev. Canon Norman, Rector.

MORETON.

St. Mary. Five bells.

1. MILES GRAYE ET WILLIAM HARBERT ME FECIT 1627 (30 in.

2. J. King Ch. Warden. W. & T. Mears Late Lester Pack & Chapman of London Fecit 1789 (33 in.

3. THOMAS LESTER MADE ME 1751 (*rosette and two hearts, repeated thrice*) (34 in.

4. THOMAS GARDINER SVDBVRY ME • FECIT :·: 1712 (36 in.

5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1632 (40 in.

1st: For William Harbert, see p. 94; his name appeared with Graye's on a bell formerly at Barrington, Cambs. (Raven, p. 120). 4th: the earliest bell in Essex by Gardiner (see p. 124); for the shields (Pl. XXXII., 6, 8, 10) compare Belchamp Walter 5th (same date).

[1] The weights as supplied to us by the founders vary slightly from these.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'It'm iij bells in the steple in weight by estimacõn xlij^{ti} C. (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 230).

Morant (i. p. 146): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 364) the same.

Passing bell as soon after death as possible; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2 with short intervals; tenor used.

On Sundays tenor at 8 a.m; for other services chiming, with tenor tolled for last five minutes. Ringing on New Year's Eve before and after service at 8.30 p.m, again at 11.30 and for a few minutes after midnight; for weddings very rarely.

Treble tolled for Vestry meetings.

Best thanks to Rev. J. B. Slight, Rector, and Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

MOULSHAM. St. John. One bell.

1. **MILES : GRAYE : MADE : ME : 1677** TC : : CR (39 in.

This was formerly the tenor (5th bell) at Rettenden (*q. v.*); a rubbing of it under that heading is given in Mr. Tyssen's collections. Formerly there were here two bells by Dobson, dated 1820, which were brought from Chelmsford church when this was built in 1838; they have now been restored to Chelmsford, and are described under that heading (p. 204). The present bell was brought from Rettenden when that ring was altered in 1883.

MOUNT BURES, see BURES.

MOUNTNESSING. St. Giles. One bell.

1. Sancte Iacobe Ora Pro Nobis  (32 in.

Apparently by Thomas Bullisdon, the shield being a variety of his usual one, also found at Castle Ashby, Northants; the capitals are the large set Pl. X., Figs. 5, 7, 8; see p. 40.

Formerly three bells; the major part of the frame for the other two still remains. 'Dilapidation reigns supreme.' [J. C. L. S.]

Morant (ii. p. 46): 'one bell.' Muilman (i. p. 241) the same.

Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 94, says 'There are frames for two bells, but only one is left; it is coeval with the wood work and dedicated to St. James.' He gives a wood-cut of the second word. See also *Ecclesiologist*, xxv. p. 345.

Thanks to Mr. Miller Christy.

MOZE, See BEAUMONT.

MUCKING. St. John Baptist. Three bells.

1.  (31 in.

2. **WILLIAM LAND MADE ME 1632 IOHN MACON RICHARD SOVHT**

On waist :— **CHVRCHWARDENS** (34 in.

3. ⚜ IOHN ◆ HODSON ◆ MADE ◆ ME ◆ 1665 ◆ ● IOHN ◆ EDWARDS ◆ IOHN ◆ MASON ●

(2nd line :—) ● CHVRCH ◆ WARDENS ● ● WH ● ● ● (37 in.

1st: by an unknown founder; see p. 66.

All three hang dead on a beam, without clappers; they are struck by outside hammers.

'Mucking Uses,' writes the Vicar, 'are modern and careless.'

Death Knell as soon after death as convenient; tellers, 3 × 3 for man, 3 × 2 for woman, 3 × 1 for child, then toll for about half-an-hour: rung on Sundays if necessary.

Ringing for weddings on payment.

'A bell' tolled for Easter Vestry meeting.

Thanks to Rev. C. R. N. Burrows, Vicar.

MUNDON. St. Mary. One bell.

On shoulder :—laver-shield thrice.

1. ✠ Vincentius Peboat Vt Gunta Roxia Gollat (26 in.

Probably by John Langhorne (see p. 24); an exact replica (except for the cross) at St. Bartholomew the Less, London, E.C. Cf. also Colchester Town Hall. The cross appears to be new (Maltese in octagon); the capitals are the smallest W. Dawe set (Pl. VIII.), and the 'smalls' are slightly larger.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'It'm iij bells the lesse by estimacion co' taynithe j^{c} and a halffe in waite.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, v. p. 223).

Morant. (i. p. 358): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 322) the same.

MYLAND. St. Michael. 2 + 1 bells.

1, 2 *No inscription.*

Clock Bell. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1887 (30 in.

The two chiming bells were put up in 1897; diameters about 24 in. and 26 in. respectively. The clock bell replaces one of the same size supplied by Warner in 1863. It has a rope attached to a small lever inside the bell which pulls the clapper when required for tolling (as at Layer Marney). The bells are hung high up in the clock-loft and are not easy of access.

A brass plate in the church records :—

'The Church Clock with hour bell was put up at the Jubilee in 1887 by the parishioners of Myland and their friends, and two other bells for chiming were added in 1897 in thankfulness to God for the sixty years' reign of Queen Victoria.'

Morant (p. 135): 'one bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 331) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 185.

Thanks to Rev. H. S. Stevens, Rector.

NAVESTOCK. St. Thomas Apostle. Five bells.

1. G. MEARS & Co FOUNDERS LONDON 1862 (28 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1637 (31 in.

3. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis (34 in.

4. *On waist :—* (36 in.

5. *As No.* 2. (40 in.

3rd: By John Walgrave, with the crosses Pl. XII., Figs. 8 and 9, the former usually associated with Danyell; this is the earliest example of its use.

4th: By John Harding of London, c. 1560; cf. Loose, Kent; Gt. Amwell, Herts; and Sproughton, Suffolk; the mark represents his initials, and the coin-impressions are of Henry VII's reign. See p. 65.

Weight of tenor 9 cwt. "Not in ringing order" (1904). The Vicar notes that the bells are in a minor key, the notes being D, C, B flat, A, G; the effect, he says "is peculiar and charming."

Inventory of 1297: 'iiij campanule pro mortuis. Campanarium bonum bene opertum cum ij campanis sufficienter cordatis.'

1458: 'Tres campanae in Campanile insimul concordantes cum uno sanctus bello. Tria tintinnabula due campane manuales.'

Death Knell as soon as notice is received; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2, with tolling every five minutes for an hour. Tolling for half-an-hour before Funerals.

Bells rung [? chimed] for Sunday services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve; for weddings by request.

Best thanks to Rev. W. Claxton, Vicar.

NAZING. All Saints. Five bells.

1. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT 1779 (28 in.

2. *The same.* (29½ in.

3. *The same.* (31½ in.

4. THOMAS BANKS & JAMES MARTIN OVERSEERS 1779 PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT (34 in.

5. JOHN PEGRUM & JOHN WALKER CHURCH WARDENS 1779 PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT (38 in.

Tenor weighs 10 cwt.

Morant (i. p. 54): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 198): '3 bells.'

Death Knell rung usually on the morning after death. Bell tolled half an hour for infants under twelve months, one hour for all older. Tellers at end 3 × 3 for man, 3 × 2 for woman, 3 × 1 for child. Tenor bell for adults, smaller one for children.

On Sundays one bell tolled at 8 a.m. Bells chimed for services. Peals occasionally.

Gleaning bell discontinued.

NETTESWELL. St. Andrew. Three bells.

1. *No inscription.* (28½ in.

2. Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Katerina Vocata (32½ in.

3. Gallus ● Vocor + ● Ego ● Solus + Super ● Omnia + Sono ● (see p. 23) (36 in.

2nd and 3rd by William Dawe, with his medallion, and cross on 2nd in an octagon (Pl. X., 2), on 3rd in a lozenge (Pl. IX., 12); medium set of letters. See p. 26 and Pl. IX. On the 2nd the S is reversed as elsewhere. On the 3rd the whole inscription has been *set on the cope in relief* instead of being stamped in; consequently it appears on the bell not only in *intaglio* but inverted through out. Each word is on a separate *patera*. Though printed here the right way up, it must be understood that the letters read inverted; a reference to the casts reproduced on Plate VIII., Figs. 6, 9, 10, will show the effect. In consequence of this arrangement the S here appears the right way. Cf. the tenor at Stock; and for the inscription a similar bell at All Saint's, Norwich.

Morant (ii. p. 490): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 86) the same.

See also *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1796, p. 380 (= *Gent. Mag. Topogr.* iv. p. 160).

Customs:—

Death Knell 24 hours after; tolling only. At Funerals, two strokes at short intervals.

Ringing occasionally for Weddings.

Best thanks to Rev. C. Ward, Rector.

NEVENDON. St. Peter. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (23 in.

Apparently a modern bell.

Morant (i. p. 253): 'In a little wooden Belfrey there is one Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 137): '1 bell.'

There is a 'Bell Field' here.

NEWLAND, see St. Lawrence Newland.

NEWPORT. St. Mary. Six bells.

1. J. TAYLOR & C° FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1872
THE GIFT OF M^RS SMITH OF SHORTGROVE
SEPTEMBER 1872 (31½ in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1620 W (32 in.

3. Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum    (36 in.

4. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1814 ..... RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTIONS
ORMES MASCALL, JOHN GAYFORD } CHURCHWARDENS (37½ in.

5. RECAST BY SUBSCRIPTION GATHERED BY JOHN CAPP. T. OSBORN DOWNHAM NORFOLK FECIT 1783 ..... (39 in.

6. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON.
TO THE GLORY OF GOD
THIS BELL WAS RECAST AT THE EXPENSE OF
THE VICAR AND CHURCHWARDENS OF
NEWPORT. IN FEBRUARY A.D. 1873
JOHN CHAPMAN M.A. VICAR
THOMAS SHIRLEY, JOHN FREE } CHURCHWARDENS. (44 in.

Tenor 18 cwt., note F. Treble an addition, not a recasting; weight 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 in. For the scratched W on the 2nd, see p. 94. 3rd: by Henry Jordan, with 'Powdrell capitals' (Pl. XI. 8-12).

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552 (Stowe MSS. 827). 'iiij belles by estimacon of lxc weight a sanctus bell a hand bell.'

(Sold) 'a bell for xxvli the clapper of the sayd bell for vs.'

Morant (ii. p. 586) and Muilman (iii. p. 48): '5 Bells.' Cole in 1743 gives '5 Bells.'

See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 183, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 106.

In Kelly's *Directory* (1902) it is stated that until 1875 the bells were rung at 4 a.m., and from Michaelmas to Lady Day at 8 p.m.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

NORTON, COLD.

St. Stephen. Two bells.

1, 2. **J. TAYLOR & Cº FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1854**

Type as at Heydon and St. Mark, Victoria Docks. Diam. about 21 in. and 25 in.

Church rebuilt 1855, when these two bells were placed in an open gable-turret at the west end. There were two bells in the old church, but one had long been cracked.

T.R.E. 1 Oct. 1552. 'iij bells conteynynge by estimac'on xij^{me} hundrethe weyght.' *Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 238).

Morant (i. p. 350): 'In a wooden frame boarded with a spire, are two Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 307): '2 bells.'

Thanks to Rev. S. Barker-Simson, Rector.

NORTON MANDEVILLE.

All Saints. One bell.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1872 (20 in.

Weight 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. Note C. This replaces a bell of the same size which bore only the date 1782, but was obviously by Chapman and Mears.

Morant (i. p. 133): '1 Bell.'

NOTLEY, BLACK.

SS. Peter and Paul. Five bells.

		Diam.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Note
1.	CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1879	26 in.	3	3	24	F
2.		27 in.	4	1	0	E
3.		28½ in.	5	0	5	D
4.		31 in.	5	3	7	C
5.		34 in.	6	3	25	B flat.

Morant (ii. p. 125): '3 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 405): '2 bells.'

See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 146.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death. Usual Tellers. Small bell for children.

NOTLEY, WHITE.

Three bells.

1. **MILES : GRAYE . MADE : ME : 1662**

2. *No inscription.*

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1662

Morant (ii. p. 122): '3 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 402) the same.

Essex Review, 1897, p. 146.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; usual tellers; treble bell used for infants.

OAKLEY, GREAT. All Saints. One bell.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1810 (43 in.

Incised below:—A FEARES E COOPER CHURCH WARDENS

T.R.E. 23 Sept. 1552. 'Itm in the Steepell iiij bells.'

(Sold) 'serteyn brasse & hande bells to the s'm xiijs.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 19).

Morant (i. p. 489): 'In (the Steeple) were 5 Bells. About three years ago the Parishioners having obtained a faculty to dispose of the four lesser Bells and sold them for 80*l.* they added 60 or 70*l.* more, and repaired, almost rebuilt, the Steeple, and hung in it the great Bell.' The tower had fallen shortly before he wrote. The same appears almost word for word in Muilman (vi. p. 83).

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 108.

The rent of a house here is applied to the purchase of bell-ropes.

OAKLEY, LITTLE. St. Mary. Four bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1612 (24 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1615 (26 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1633 (29 in.

4. MILES · GRAYE MADE :: ME ə 1652 (33 in.

Type on 1st of medium size and rougher than usual, as at Kelvedon, Tollesbury, etc.; small date-figures. See p. 93.

The tenor is cracked.

T.R.E. 'Itm iiij Belles remaynyng in the steple. Itm we have solde ij latten candelstycks a Sawnce Bell and Cross of Copp' and ij grett (?) Bells to one clewett a pewterer dwelling in Wicks, for the S'm vs iiijd.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 20).

Morant (i. p. 490): '4 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 85) the same. *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 109.

OCKENDON, NORTH. St. Mary Magdalene. Five bells.

1. MILES GRAYE ƎW MADE 1621 (28 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1621 (30 in.

3. P W J695 (33 in.

4. *As No.* 2. (36 in.

5. *As No.* 2. (39 in.

3rd by Philip Wightman.

T.R.E. 29 Sept. 1552. 'NORTHWOKENTON. It'. in the stepull ys iiij bells the lest bell ways by estimac'n vij hundreth. It' a hand bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 185).

Morant (i. p. 104): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 374) the same. Palin, *More about Stifford*, p. 117.

In 1612 William Bevis, churchwarden was presented at a visitation 'for that he hath suffered the bells above xij months to be without ropes, wheels or baldricks so that the p'ishnrs can have no use of them.' (*Essex Review*, 1906, p. 40).

OCKENDON, SOUTH. St. Nicholas. One bell.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1865.
LAUDO DEUM VERUM,
PLEBEM VOCO CONGREGO CLERUM. (26½ in.

The bell weighs 4 cwt., and replaces one inscribed:—

● ⚜ THIS ◆ BELL ◆ WAS ◆ GIVEN ◆ BY ◆ RICHARD ◆ MVLFORD ◆ SEX-
STONE ◆ OF ◆ THIS ◆
2nd line:—) ◆ PARISH ◆ AND ◆ HEARE ◆ PLASED ◆ TH ◆ IL ◆ THEN ◆
CHVRCH ◆ WARDENS ◆ ● ● ● ◆
3rd line:—) ● IOHN ◆ AND ◆ CHRISTOPHER ◆ HODSON ◆ MADE ◆ ME ◆ 1678
(26 in.

Small and irregular letters (cf. Canewdon).

T.R.E. 3 Oct. 1552. 'SOUTH WOKYNGDON. It'm in stepull iiij belles whereof the least by estymatyon cōtayneth in weyght vjc It'm a hand-bell in weyght iij li. It'm a sancts bell in weyght xxiiij li.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 187).

Muilman (iv. p. 371): '1 bell.'

Buckler, *Churches of Essex*, p. 39, says, 'In the centre of the belfry, and suspended upon its original framing, is one Bell . . . with several coins of King Charles the Second's reign,' etc.

Palin, *More about Stifford*, p. 103.

ONGAR, CHIPPING. St. Martin. 1+1 bells.

1. IOHN HANCOCK WILLIAM LACEY CH-WARDENS 1672

A  B (29 in.

S. 1737 (11 in.

Larger bell by Antony Bartlet; small bell by Richard Phelps.

Morant (i. p. 129): '1 Bell.' Muilman (iii. p. 319): '1 small Bell.'

ONGAR, HIGH. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. + ROBᵀ GLASCOCK & ZACHᴿ WHITE C W 1728 IOHN WAYLETT LON + FECIT (32 in.

2. WILHELMVS CARTER ME FECIT 1610 • ♙ • (34 in.

3. RECAST ANNO DOMINI 1822 T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT

Below :— THOS STOKES, WM HEART PATMER } CHURCH WARDENS (35 in.

4. IOHN DEAN & NICHOLAS BUSH CHURCHWARDENS 1746 THOS LESTER OF LONDON MADE ME • • (39 in.

5. WHILST THUS WE JOIN IN CHEARFULL SOUND MAY LOVE AND LOYALTY ABOUND PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1775 (42 in.

1st: Cast by Waylett in London (see p. 121); small type as at North Weald, the W being of a manuscript type; the cross is quite plain.

2nd: In the Brasyer lettering; see p. 73. The mark at the end was subsequently used by Thomas Bartlet, as at Ramsden Crays.

4th: Impressions of coins of John V. of Portugal, dated 1738 (see under Southminster); lettering, Phelps' smaller and larger sets.

Tenor given as 19 cwt., but must be less; the mark is Pl. XXXIII., 5.

Morant (i. p. 132): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 329) the same.

See *Ecclesiologist* xxv. p. 345.

CUSTOMS :—

Death Knell twelve hours after death; treble for children, 4th for women, 5th for men.

On Sundays bells chimed for five minutes at 8 a.m.; for other services chiming for fifteen minutes, tolling for five.

Ringing occasionally for weddings.

A bell rung for Easter Vestry Meeting.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Bond, Rector.

At the Mission Church of St. James, MARDEN ASH, there is one bell of 3 cwt., cast by Mears and Stainbank in 1882.

ORSETT. St. Giles and All Saints. Six Bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS, LONDON 1886 (26 in.

2. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1791 (30 in.

3. *The same.* (32 in.

4. *The same.* (33 in.

5. *The same.* (36 in.

6. *The same.* (40 in.

Tenor 11 cwt. The treble is an addition.

Morant (i. p. 225): '3 Bells, besides a smaller one.' Muilman (v. p. 78) the same.

Death Knell: 3×3 for man, 3×2 for woman; treble for a child, tenor for adults.

On Sundays for services bells rung for 20 minutes, followed by tolling on tenor for five and treble for five.

A peal rung on New Year's Eve after midnight.

Ringing for weddings if required.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Bishop, Rector.

OVINGTON. St. Mary. One bell.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1631 (23¾ in.

Morant (ii. p. 338): 'one Bell.' Muilman (ii. p. 186) the same. See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 232.

PAGLESHAM. St. Peter. Three bells.

1. Johannes dier hanc uvuvduvo fecit 1598 (30 in.

2. IOHN • DAWSON • C • WARDEN CHARLES • NEWMAN • MADE MEE (1693) (32 in.

3. *Blank.*

1st: the word *campanam* is reversed and inverted. See p. 83.

2nd: broken and disused, a large piece bearing the date and part of the adjoining letters is broken out of the crown.

The 3rd is supposed to have been cast by John Waylett about 1706 (see Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, ii. p. 423).

T.R.E. Sept. 1552, 'iij great Belles contenyng by Estimacion xvjc wayght a litell belle conteynyng by estimacion xvj *li* weyght ij litell hand bells conteynyng by estimacion x *li* wayght.' (Sold) 'one hande bell broken conteyning bi estimation iiij *li* weight xijd.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* iv. p. 230).

Morant (i. p. 313): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 235) the same.

PANFIELD. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1887.

Incised on waist:—MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1607 (27 in.

2. MILES ⁘ GRAYE MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1655 (28½ in.

3. *As No.* 1 *but with date* 1655 *for* 1607. (31½ in.

Originally three bells, the treble by Miles Graye the elder, 2nd and tenor by the younger, as the inscriptions reproduced on 1 and 3 indicate. The old 1st was doubtless inscribed in the same type as the 2nd at Gt. Bardfield; the old tenor like the present second.

Morant (ii. p. 409): '1 Bell' (*sic*). Muilman (i. p. 439): '3 bells.'

Essex Review, 1893, p. 111.

Death Knell as soon after death as possible; at the end of an hour the age is tolled.

Before Funerals the bells are chimed for an hour.

Sundays: no peculiar uses; smallest bell used for tolling in for the last five minutes.

Many thanks to Rev. R. Kettle, Rector; also to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

PARNDON, GREAT.

Four bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, LONDON

On waist:— REV: NOEL PLATT, RECTOR
WILLIAM CHURCH, CHURCHWARDEN
RECAST A.D. 1902. (30 in.

2. *The same, but all in large type.* (30 in.

3. *The same as No.* 2. (31 in.

4. ✠ PRAISE THE LORD 1613

IB WB
CHVRCH WARDENS (38 in.

Weight of new bells 1) 5cwt. 2qrs. 20lbs.
2) 5 3 15
3) 7 0 11

Tenor by Robert Oldfield; Cross Pl. XXX. 5; letters on waist small, as at Great Dunmow. The old 1st and 3rd were similar, the inscriptions on the three recast bells being:—

1. ✠ IESVS BE OVR SPEDE 1613

(28½ in.

2. PACK & CHAPMAN FECERUNT ⧼⧽ M. BAILEY CHURCH WARDEN 1779 (32½ in.

3. ✠ GOD SAVE THE KING 1613

(34 in.

Stahlschmidt noted the 3rd as reported to be cracked, but considered that it was only the clapper that was faulty.

Muilman (iv. p. 96): '4 bells.'

Death Knell rung as soon as notice is received; no tellers.

Chiming only for services.

Gleaning Bell discontinued.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

PARNDON, LITTLE.

St. Mary. One bell.

1. ✠ ✠ (*continued all round*)

On the waist:—  (21 in.

Recognisable by the mark scratched on the waist as Thomas Bartlet's work; the ornamental border also occurs on his bell at the Charterhouse, London, dated 1631, and at Laindon Clays. For the mark cf. Ramsden Crays, etc.

Morant (ii. p. 496): '1 Bell.' Morant (iv. p. 98) the same.

PATTISWICK.

St. Mary Magdalene. Three bells.

1. MILES : GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1668 (24 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1632 (26½ in.

3. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849 (27 in.

T.R.E. 18 Sept. 1552. 'It'm iij bells in the steple It'm ij handbells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 53).

Morant (ii. p. 173): 'one Bell' (*sic*). Muilman (vi. p. 141) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 237.

PEBMARSH.

St. John Baptist. 5 + 1 bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON

On waist:— ✠ TACTA PRECES TERRÆ
LENTA DVLCEDINE PANDO.
THE GIFT OF
HENRY BASHAM DICKINSON. (27¾ in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— CANORO SONO COLLES SANCIMVS DEO.
THE GIFT, *etc., as last.* (29 in.

3. MILES ✤ GRAYE ✤ MADE ✤ ME ✤ 1665

RECAST 1906.
A. G. KIRBY, RECTOR.
T. CLARK, } CHURCHWARDENS
G. R. MOTT, }
MEARS & STAINBANK, LONDON. (30 in.

4. ꝺ ꝺ G MEARS LONDINI FECERUNꝺ 1839

5. *On shoulder, the medallion*, Pl. X., 1, *thrice*. (33 in.



Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata (36 in.

Clock Bell. THO=GARDINER FECIT 1737 (16 in.

Formerly four bells, for which there were pits down to 1906, but only three bells remained. In that year the treble, which was out of tune and weak in the cannons, was recast and two new bells added, making the present five. The new bells were dedicated and opened April 1st, 1906, the preacher on the occasion being the Rev. Preb. Deedes, who composed the chronograms on the two new bells.

The old treble was inscribed

MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 166⁵

This is reproduced in Mears and Stainbank's 'old-faced' type as at Blackmore. Dr. Raven in 1867 noted that the then 2nd had been flattened by tuning.

The tenor is by William Dawe's successor, John Bird (see p. 27); on the shoulder is the cross of six fleurs-de-lys (Pl. X., Fig. 1) as at Little Horkesley; cross Pl. X., 3; large set of capitals and minuscules. Note the dedication to the B.V.M. instead of St. Katharine, as is usual where this formula occurs in this group (see p. 30).

		cwt.		qrs.		lbs.
Weight of bells:—	1)	4	:	1	:	3
	2)	5	:	0	:	4
	3)	5	:	1	:	1
	4)	6	:	0	:	9
	5)	8	:	1	:	4.

Morant (ii. p. 263): '5 Bells'; Muilman (ii. p. 71) gives four.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 118; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 70.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; three for man, two for woman, one for child; tolling for funerals.

On Sundays two bells chimed, beginning half-an-hour before service; then one bell for fifteen minutes.

Gleaning Bell discontinued about twenty years ago.

Best thanks to Rev. A. G. Kirby, Rector.

From Pebmarsh Parish Minute Book we extract the following :—

April 15th, 1848. Notices of meeting to be held on 24th inst. Easter Monday . . . to take into consideration the necessity of repairing the Bells. At that meeting, Mr. Grimston proposed and Mr. Start seconded the proposition that Mr. Ambrose's offer of repairing the Church Bells be accepted. Carried unanimously.

Copy of Mr. Ambrose's letter :—

To the Honourable & Rev. E. H. GRIMSTON.
SUDBURY, Feb. 2nd, 1848.

'I beg to inform you that I will engage to procure a new Bell to put in the place of the smallest of the two broken ones in Pebmarsh Church Tower, Repair the Bell Frame, and make it strong enough to support the 3 Bells while ringing. Hang the 2 old sound Bells and the new one with new Stocks and all new Iron work proper for the same, with new gudgeons and brasses, new wheels, pullies and ropes all complete in good ringing order for the sum of money the 2 old broken bells are worth without making any demand upon the Parishioners for any sum of money extra. Should the above statement meet with your approbation and you be so kind as to favour me with the orders I shall take great pleasure in doing it in a good workmanlike and substantial manner.

Your humble servant,
(Signed) J. C. AMBROSE.'

The following report was sent in 1905 by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank to the Rev. A. G. Kirby, with reference to the condition of the bells at that time :—

"Having inspected the three bells at your church, we beg to report that they are of the following diameter, approximate weight, and note :—

	Diameter	Approx. weight	Note
Tenor	2 ft. 11½	8½ cwt.	¼ sharp of A.
2nd	2 ft. 9	6¾ cwt.	¼ sharp of B.
Treble	2 ft. 4½	4¼ cwt.	little sharp of C.

The Treble is much too small and more than a semitone too flat to agree with the other bells. We have little doubt that these bells were originally a set of four with a larger Tenor, of about 10½ cwt. but the alteration made in the key-note by taking away the Tenor makes the small one a semitone too flat. The middle bell was recast at this foundry in the year 1849. We have gone through our books and find that in that year we supplied to Mr. J. C. Ambrose of Sudbury a bell weighing 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs. which was charged at 14 pence per lb. and that we allowed for two old bells weighing together 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. at 8 pence per pound. The name of the church does not transpire, but assuming that this transaction was for your church, it shows that the bells were originally a set of four with a Tenor of 10½ cwt. This is verified by the vacant space in the framework being capable of taking a larger bell.'

The firm further recommended clearing out the old framework, recasting the smallest bell with fresh metal a semitone sharper, and two smaller bells to make a set of five, the new frame being constructed to carry six bells. The estimate for this work amounted to £213. 2s. 0d., and all has been carried out, the tenor also being quarter-turned ; the frame was supplied by a local wheelwright, and is a very good piece of work. The actual sum payable by agreement to Messrs. Mears and Stainbank was £159. 12s. 0d.

The estimate for a sixth bell (not to be supplied at present) is, inclusive of fittings, carriage, etc., £42. 8s. 0d.

PELDON.

St. Mary. Two bells.

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1822 (31 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1613 (33 in.

Larger bell cracked.
Morant (i. p. 419): '1 Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 437) the same.
See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 179.

PENTLOW. St. George. Five bells.

1. IOHN • THORNTON MADE ME 1711 • (28 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE : ME : 1667 (29 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1635 (33 in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1628 (34 in.

5. *As No. 2.* (38 in.

1st: Large, rather rough letters; stops formed of ⁂ (see p. 123).
Morant (ii. p. 325): 'five Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 160) the same.
Essex Review, 1898, p. 232.
Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female; tenor for adults, smaller bell for children.
'Not in ringing order' (1904).

PITSEA. St. Michael. Three bells.

1. I W ♦ 1636 (26 in.

2. IOHN WILNAR ♦ 1636 (28 in.

3. Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis  (30 in.

1st and 2nd by John Wilner of Borden, Kent; cf. Hadleigh and South Benfleet; N on 2nd reversed. 3rd by Henry Jordan (usual stamps; 'Powdrell' capitals, Pl. XI., 8-12).
Morant (i. p. 257): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 144) the same.

Customs:—

Death-Knell: no old tradition; 9 for a man and 7 for a woman recently introduced; tolling for funerals.

On Sundays bells chimed at 8 a.m., and for other services; when there is a late celebration a bell is tolled after Morning Prayer.

On New Year's Eve tolling till midnight, then chiming.

For week day services at 8 a.m. the bells are chimed, and the day of the month tolled on the tenor.

For weddings the bells are 'clashed or chimed.'

Best thanks to Rev. A. B. Hutton, Rector.

PLAISTOW, see HAM, WEST.

PLESHEY. Holy Trinity. Five bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1620 (30 in.

2. Dicor Ego Thomas Cristi Laus Est Sonus Omas (32 in.

3. I WAS CAST AT THE EXPENSE OF SAMUEL TUFNELL OF LANGLEYS ESq

2nd line :—ANNO 1752 SUAVITER SONANS (34½ in.

4. Ora Mente Pia Pro Nobis Virgo Maria (40 in.

5. J. WARNER & SONS CRESCENT FOUNDRY LONDON 1854

On waist :—

LAUS
RESTORED BY SUBSCRIPTION
A.D. 1856
WM FULLER CHURCH WARDEN (41 in.

2nd and 4th by William Dawe; cross Pl. X., Fig. 2; 'William ffoundor' medallion as stop; medium capitals and large minuscules; all S's reversed. See p. 26.

Tenor weighs 11 cwts. 3qrs. 25 lbs., note F sharp or G.

Samuel Tufnell, of Langleys in Great Waltham parish, also gave a bell at Maldon St. Mary (*q.v.*) He was the son of a London merchant, bought Langleys in 1710, and died 1758 (Morant, ii. pp. 88, 454).

Morant (ii. p. 454) states that in 1546 Henry VIII. granted to John Gate 'the whole College of Placy, alias Plecy . . . with the bells, etc. belonging to the same . . . but the parishioners purchased it, with the Steeple and Bells, that they might not be destitute of a place of worship.' He also says that Samuel Tufnell 'had the five bells new cast in 1708,' which is obviously an error.

CUSTOMS :—

Death-knell at 8 a.m. on the morning after death.

A bell rung every Sunday at 8 a.m., considered to be a survival of the old Mass Bell [rather, Mattins], but now rung in order that the parishioners may set their clocks right!

Ringing at 6 a.m. on Christmas morning and midnight on New Year's Eve.

Thanks to Rev. C. W. Howis, Vicar.

POTTER STREET, See HARLOW.

PRITTLEWELL. St. Mary. 10 + 1 bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON

On waist:—H ROYAL PEAL ARE WE
WE RING O'ER LAND AND SEA
FROM PRITTLEWELL BELFRY
1902. (27 in.

2. *As No.* 1. (28 in.

On waist:— S. HILBAN
1902. (28 in.

3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON

On waist:— "MARY"
THE GUILD OF S. MARY GAVE ME.
1895. (29 in.

4. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— "JOHN"
WHEN SWEETLY SOUNDS THIS BELL
FROM TOWER OF PRITTLEWELL,
LET JESUS CHRIST BE PRAISED. (30 in.

5. THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1806 (31 in.

6. RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK, LONDON, 1872

Below:— IHESVS ⚜ BE ⚜ OUR ⚜ SPEDE 1603 (34 in.

7. *As No.* 6.

Below:— LOVE ⚜ GOD ⚜ AND ⚜ MAN 1603 (36 in.

S. *As No. 6.*

Below :— GOD SAVE HIS CHURCH 1603  (39 in.

9. *As No. 6.*

*Below :—*PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON, FECIT, 1773 (43 in.

10. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LTD LONDON.

Below :— IOHN DARBIE MADE ME 1682.
"EDWARD VII. REX"
FIDEI DEFENSOR
1902. (47 in.

S. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1800 (24 in.

Originally six bells as follows :

1. Present 5th.
2. R. Holdfeld 1603.
3. Do.
4. Do.
5. Pack and Chapman 1773.
6. John Darbie 1682.

The tenor was noted by H. W. King as cracked in 1863. The old 2nd—4th (now 6th—8th) were by Richard Holdfeld, with shield (Pl. XXX., 8) and lettering as at Upminster (*q.v.*); on the 2nd there was a band of inverted arabesques above the inscription (see Kimber's drawing in Messrs. Mears and Stainbank's possession). The inscriptions on the five larger bells were reproduced on their successors at the recasting in 1872, that on the tenor retaining Darbie's border and the crowned C. R., but not reproduced in facsimile. As it appears in Mr. Tyssen's rubbing it is :

RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK, LONDON 1872.
IOHN (*border*) DARBIE (*border*) MADE (*border*) ME (*border*) 1682 (*border*) C R (*crowned*)

The four top bells are therefore subsequent additions; the 3rd and 4th were put up in 1895 at a cost of £30, or, with fittings, £120 (*Essex Review*, 1898, p. 98). The two new trebles were dedicated on May 31, 1902, as a memorial of the Coronation of Edward VII (*Essex Review*, 1902, p. 173; *Southend Observer*, 10 Apr., 1902; *Notes and Queries*, 9th Ser., xii., 22 Aug. 1903, p. 144). Considering the traditions of this tower, it seems a pity to have introduced two bells by another firm on the top of the Whitechapel contingent. On the latter occasion the tenor was again re-cast, with the original inscription repeated, but no mention of the intermediate recasting.

The old 2nd (now 6th) weighed 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., the old tenor (Darbie's), 16 cwt. 16 lbs., and subsequently (Mears'), 17 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs.. note F. The two bells of 1895

weigh respectively 5 cwt. 26 lbs., and 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs.; those of 1902, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., and 6 cwt. 18 lbs. The new tenor weighs 18 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs., note E.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'fyve bells and a sauncts bell esteemed the gratt bell att xx hundred the fowerthe bell xxc the thyrde bell xvj hundred the fyrste bell v fyue hundred and a sanct^{s} bell one hundred.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, iv. p. 234).

Morant (i. p. 297) leaves the number of the bells blank; Muilman (v. p. 209): '5 bells.'

Benton (*Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, i. p. 540) has collected various facts relating to the bells. A minute of 1663 records that John Norris was chosen sexton 'upon condition that he keep the clock orderly and ring the bell duely at 4 of the clock in the morning and at eight in the evening beginning at Hallomas and continuing till Candlemas.' In 1666 the clapper of the great bell was mended for 10s. The bell recast in 1773 (then the 5th) had fallen down in 1772, and the new one cost £30. 8s., the hanging £2. 18s. 6d. The fifth (then the treble) on being recast in 1806 cost £26. 4s. 3d., the sanctus bell, which weighs 1cwt. 3qrs. was purchased of Thwaites of Clerkenwell for £77. 10s.* In 1853 there were six bells, the tenor (16 cwt.) being cracked; of these all except the treble were recast in 1872 and hung in a new frame.

In 1785 there are entries in the accounts for ringing on May 29, June 4 (George III's Birthday), November 5, and Christmas Day, the ringers receiving 10s. to 12s. each time. Ringing is also recorded on New Year's Day, Fair Days, Coronations, and other great occasions. A fine of 5s. exacted for the building of a pew was appropriated to expenses incurred on the bells. There are also many entries for bell ropes.

In 1840 the constant ringing led to disputes with the vicar, who complained of the noise and nuisance caused in the early morning; the ringers objected and a fracas ensued, but the vicar (who of course was within his legal rights) finally triumphed.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

PRITTLEWELL. All Saints. One bell.

Church built 1877; bell said to be by Charles Carr of Smethwick; if so, it is not older than 1885.

PRITTLEWELL. St. Alban, Westcliff. One bell.

1. **J. TAYLOR & C^{o} FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH.**

+
A. S. 1904 (35 in.
+

Weight 8 cwt. 24 lbs. Church built 1898.

See also Southend.

PURLEIGH. All Saints. Five bells.

1. Fra^{s} Enever & Tho^{s} Spurden Ch. Wardens 1765 ✻ Lester & Pack of London Fecit ◁○○○○▷ (29 in.

* Surely a mistake for £7 10s.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1636 (31 in.

3. *The same.* (34 in.

4. *The same.* (36 in.

5. *The same.* (40 in.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'iiij^{or} bells in the steple conteynge all by estymac'on xliiij^{te} hundrethe in weyght.'

Sold: 'too handbells and a saunts bell for xij^{s}.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 239).

Morant (i. p. 348): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 302): '5 tuneable bells.'

A law-suit at Chelmsford Assizes, 18 July, 1683, had reference to a property 'nicknamed by y^{e} parishioners and called Belrope mead.'

QUENDON. Dedication Unknown. One bell.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1859 (?)

The bell hangs in an open gable-turret at the west end of the church, and is supplied with a wheel. It was put up in 1859 or 1860, but the date being against the side-wall of the arch in which it hangs is not visible from below. The diameter is about 20 inches.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552 (Stowe MSS., 827) 'ij belles by estimacon of one C and di weight.'

Morant (ii. p. 582): 'One small Bell.' Muilman (iii. p. 34) the same.

Essex Review, 1895, p. 183.

A contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1806 (Vol. ii. p. 1017) mentions 'An old bell which formerly hung in the belfrey of Quendon Church, Essex,' of which he gives a cut with facsimile of inscription: ORA: P: HOBIS ✠. He speaks of 'the singularity of its form' and 'the rude form of the characters inscribed round it,' which 'induce me to believe it to be very old.' The form is that of an inverted flower-pot, with mouldings round the shoulder and rim, but no projection for a sound-bow.

RADWINTER. St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON, 1888.

Below:—EX ORE INFANTIUM ET LACTENTIUM PERFECISTI LAUDEM. (26¾ in.

2. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON.
DEUM TIMETE REGINAM HONORIFICATE
✠ 1837-1887 ✠ (27½ in.

3. JAMES BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM 1877. (28 in.

4. ✠ GOD □ SAVE □ THE □ KING 1616



(30 in.

5. PRAISE THE LORD 1629 (32 in.

6. sancta maria ora pronogis (36 in.

7. ✝ SONORO SONO MEO SONO DEO 1616 (38 in.

8. THOMAS GLASCOCK C: WARDEN. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT AN: DOM 1798. (41 in.

4th, 5th, and 7th by Robert Oldfield; shield only on 4th, which has for stop a floral ornament (Pl. XXX., 7) not occurring elsewhere.

6th: From the Bury foundry; founder probably Roger Reve; see p. 54. The initial cross (Pl. XVIII., 12) also occurs at Great Horkesley, and at Great Chesterford diagonally in a square. Note the inverted b and the late form of ȝ.

Tenor 12 cwt. A model belfry.

The tower has been rebuilt, and was reopened with a dedicatory service in May, 1888. The treble was the result of a subscription among the children and youths of the parish (hence the appropriate inscription, from Ps. viii. 2); No. 2 is a Jubilee bell. The new frames and fittings said by the Sexton to have been by Bullock of Ixworth.

No mention of the bells in the Inventories.

Muilman (ii. p. 307) 'five bells;' Cole '5 Bells' (1744); Salmon and Morant nothing.

See *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 105; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. pp. 68, 106.

Death Knell on tenor for adults, a smaller bell for children; tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female.

Treble rung as 8 o'clock bell on Sundays; bells chimed for services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve; not now ('happily!' J.C.L.S.) on 5th November.

Tolling for two hours before funerals resumed about 1890.

RAINHAM. SS. Helen and Giles. Three bells.

1. THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME 1618 (30 in.

2. ⚜ IOHN ◆ HODSON ◆ MADE ◆ ME ⚜ 1670 ⚜ CH ⚜ ⚜ (33 in.

3. *The same without the initial fleur de-lys.* (36 in.

The initials on the 2nd are those of Christopher Hodson (see p. 114).

Weights and notes: 1) 5½ cwt. C sharp.
2) 7 cwt. B.
3) 8½ cwt. A sharp.

T.R.E. 3 Oct. 1552. 'It. iij greate belles in ye steple, the lytle bell beyng by estimacion iiij cwt., ye ijde bell v hundreth and ye iijde bell vj c. It. a lytle bell hangyng in ye steple weyng by estymacion xl *li.* It. one lytle bell called a sacryng bell.'

'It. for emending of ye bawde Ry[kes], bells, bell ropes making. . . . vj jd ob. (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 172).

Muilman (iv. p. 354): '3 bells.'

See also Palin's *More about Stifford*, p. 135 (from H. W. King).

Customs:—

Death Knell shortly after death; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2, treble for children. At funerals tolling, followed by chiming as the procession approaches; formerly tolling before and after, according to Rev. C. R. N. Burrows of Mucking, formerly Rector.

On Sundays bells rung at 8 a.m.; chiming and tolling for other services. Mr. Burrows states that they used to be rung at 8 a.m. whether for service or not, but now only when there is one.

Ringing on New Year's Eve; after weddings if paid for.

A bell rung for vestry meetings.

In the *Parish Magazine* for February, 1905, the Rector called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the bells. He says 'They are in truth in a miserable condition. Some time ago an effort was made to repair the fittings, and some ringers tried to ring them, but such is their rotten condition that it is unsafe to do so. . . . there is not a proper interval between the notes, and one gives an uncertain sound. The clapper of another is frequently breaking.' An estimate has been given by Mears and Stainbank for recasting the present three and adding three more, at a total cost of £435. There is actually room for ten in the tower. At present the bells are only chimed.

Best thanks to Rev. T. W. Ward, Rector.

RAMSDEN BELHOUSE. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. Gvliclmvs Land Me Fecit 16[1]S (32 in.

2. RICHARD CROSSE IARVAS AIERST CHVRCHWARDENS 1638 WL (34 in.

3. ALEXANDER IEPHSON D : D : RECTOR : Mr : WILLIAM COLE CH : WARDEN R : P : FECIT 1711 (36 in.

1st: For William Land see p. 81; the last figure of the date is presumably meant for 5, but is really an S (cf. Wickham St. Paul 4th).

2nd: By William Lambert, a minor London founder. Since the recasting of the 2nd at Beckenham, Kent, in 1903, this appears to be the only remaining example of his work. See p. 112, and Stahlschmidt's *Kent*, p. 90. The lettering is very rough.

3rd: By Richard Phelps; all N's reversed. Alexander Jephson was Rector 1703-1733.

On Sundays bells chimed or tolled; tolling for last five minutes.

Ringing for weddings.

Thanks to Rev. E. P. Gibson, Rector of Stock with Ramsden.

RAMSDEN CRAYS. St. Mary. Two bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1870. (27 in.

2. GOD BE MY GOOD SPEED  1617 (30 in.

On the waist :— 

Larger bell by Thomas Bartlet (an early example); closely resembling his earliest known bell, at Southgate, Middlesex, which is similarly inscribed (see p. 73). The mark on the waist is made by scratching the 'cope,' not stamped. There were formerly three bells, one of which was medieval. Mr. H. W. King, who visited the bells in Sept. 1854 says: 'One bell ancient. Three words are in Lombardic letters with crosses between them.' He also states that the third bell had 'GOD 1626' and nothing else upon it. In another note (*Ecclesiae Essexienses*, 1. p. 357), he further states that the former bell (the old 1st) was inscribed + ꝺꝏnꞵ + ᵽꟷꝋnꝺo + ꝋϗꞤꝺS.

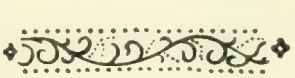
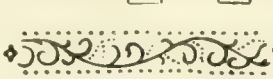
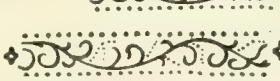
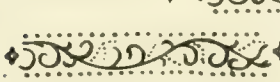
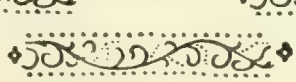
Muilman (v. p. 40): '3 bells.'

RAMSEY. St. Michael. Five bells.

1. THOMAS ✣ GARDINER ✣ FECIT ✣ ✣ 1724 ✣ ✣ ✣ ✣ (29 in.

2. THO=GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ✣ ✣ ✣ FECIT ✣ ✣ 1754 ✣ ✣ (32 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1638 (35 in.

4. WILLIAM ☐ AMES ☐ C ☐ W ☐ IOHN  DARBIE ⚜  MADE  ME  1676  (40 in.

5. THOMAS ✣ GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ✣ FECIT ✣ 1724 ✣ ●····:·: (44 in.

4th bell: The first ornament between the words is a human face between scrolls; the second is the running border as at Ardleigh. Cf. the 2nd at Romford. Tenor 17 cwt.

Morant (i. p. 496): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 92) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 109; Bloom, *Heraldry and Inscrns. of Tendring Hundred*, p. 127.

RAWRETH. St. Nicholas. Two bells.

1. + IHC : GEORGIUS : ESO (31 in.

2. *Blank.* (34 in.

Both bells clearly of the same date, as the flat moulding which occurs on the shoulder of each indicates; they are early in the 14th century, and the lettering and cross are those used by Richard de Wymbish at Berechurch, and also occurring at Clothall, Herts, and on Robert Rider's bell at Ridgewell. See p. 6 and Pl. III., 1-7. The treble at Little Hallingbury is similar to these.

Morant (i. p. 286): '2 Bells;' Muilman (v. p. 194) the same.

Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, ii. p. 671.

RAYLEIGH. Holy Trinity. Eight bells.

1. **H. BOWELL & SON FECIT. 1898.**

Below:—**SANCTA TRINITAS ✿ V. R. I. 1837-1897.** (27½ in.

2. *The same.* (29 in.

3. CHARLES WRIGHT RECTOR JOHN ATRIDGE & SAMUEL BROWN CHURCH WARDENS

2nd line:—THOS MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1790 (31 in.

4. HENRY HESKETH C^H WARDEN 1746 THOS LESTER OF LONDON MADE ME (32 in.

5. *On shoulder:*— Ihus

Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nos  (33 in.

6. Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum (37 in.

7. GEIORGE ◆ GILLSON ◆ IOSEPH ◆ KENSEE ◆ CHVRCH ✿ ◆ WARDENS ◆ ⚜ ♣ IOHN ◆ HODSON ✿ MADE ◆ MEE ⚜ 1657 ✿ W ✿ H ✿ (39 in.

8. *As No.* 3; stop after WARDENS and below the s of THOS

The first and second are entirely new bells; weight 4½ cwt. and 5 cwt. 5th by Thomas Bullisdon (p. 40). 6th by Robert Burford; crosses Pl. VII., 5 and IV., 13. 7th for type cf. Canewdon. Tenor 16 cwt., note D. The 7th is cracked.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'ffyve gret bells wayeing by estymacyon lx hundred one saunce bell and a handbell wayeing by est. lxx pounds.' (Sold) 'one sakeryng bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 118).

Morant (i. p. 278): 'a ring of 5 large Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 180) the same.

Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, ii. p. 739.

The Rev. C. Wright was Rector from 1768 to 1799.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

RAYNE. All Saints. Five bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1841 (27 in.

2. *The same.* (28 in.

3. *The same.* (29 in.

4. *The same.* (32 in.

5. *The same.*

On the waist:—THE REVᴰ W CAPEL RECTOR (34½ in.

Weight of tenor 6¾ cwt.

Morant (ii. p. 405): '4 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 443) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 111.

Customs:—

Passing bell: 3 × 3 for man, 3 × 2 for woman, repeated at beginning and end of an hour's tolling; smallest bell used for a child.

At Funerals, toll for an hour until the corpse is in sight, when a bell is rung.

Bells rung for Sunday services also on New Year's Eve, and for Weddings if paid for.

The Parish books for 1774 contain the following entry:—

The Parishioners have also agreed to allow 8s. per ann. to a person to keep order in the Church during the time of divine service, this sum used to be paid for Ringing upon the 5 Nov. which was found to be the occasion of much inconvenience by Drunkending and idleness."

Best thanks to Rev. C. Hutchinson, Rector.

RETTENDON. All Saints. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1883.

On waist:— TE DEUM LAUDAMUS. (25½ in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO (26 in.

3. ✿ LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT ✿ Wᴹ NEVILL Cᴴ WARDEN 1761 (28 in.

4. MATHEW DAYLES CHURCH WARDEN R: PHELPS MADE ME 1734 (29 in.

5. JOHN FINCH. EDMOND HVMPHREYS. CH. WARDENS 1704

Below :— I. P. FECIT.
RECAST A.D. 1883.
MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON. (33 in.

6. S NEWTON I PEELE MADE MEE 1704 (37 in.

The old ring before 1883 was as follows :—

1. Present 3rd.

2. Present 4th.

3. IOHN FINCH EDMOND HVMPHREYS CH WARDENS 1704 I P FECIT (33 in.

4. Present 6th.

5. See Moulsham, p. 343.

When the bells were renovated in 1883 the 3rd was recast with the old inscription reproduced (it was by John Peele, in the same lettering as the present tenor); the old tenor was transferred to Moulsham church, where it now hangs (see under Moulsham). Finally, two trebles were added to make six. The present tenor weighs 9 cwt., note A.

Weights of new bells : 1) 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.
2) 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.
5) 6 cwt.

The lettering on the 3rd is Phelps' ordinary (as at Ramsden Bellhouse); that on the 4th, Phelps' small type with large initials. For Newton and Peele (who only occur here in in Essex) see p. 127.

Morant (ii. p. 41): '5 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 219) the same.

Bells reopened June, 1883 (see *Church Bells*, 9 June).

RICKLING. All Saints. (Five bells.

1. 1699 (23 in.

2. 1699 (24 in.

3. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1864 (27 in.

4. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1759 (29 in.

5. ROB LION C W 1700 (32 in.

1st and 2nd; figures as Heydon (7 reversed); these and the 5th by Richard Keene.
4th: In Phelps' lettering: large date-figures.
Belfry shockingly dirty, foul, and neglected.
T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles by estimacon of xxxc weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).
Morant (ii. p. 583): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 39) the same.
See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 184.

RIDGEWELL.

St. Lawrence. Five bells.

1. RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1600 (30½ in.

2. IESVS BE OVR SPEDE RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1901 (32½ in.

3. + ROBERTVS RIDERE (see p. 5) (33 in.

4. CHARLES • NEWMAN (*border*) MADE MEE 1695 IOHN • MERINGTON • C • W (*border*) (36 in.

5. ✠ SANCTE IOHANNES ORA PRO NOBIS (36 in.
PW

2nd: first part of inscription in good sprigged letters, quasi-Gothic. The I is similar to that used by James Keene (see Cocks, *Bucks*, pl. 26). See p. 87 and Pl. XXIX.

3rd: Lettering as at Rawreth; see p. 8.

5th: see p. 9. The similarity of the lettering to that used by Thomas Lawrence is remarkable.

Original frames; belfry shockingly dirty and uncared for, and flooring deficient.

The diameter of the tenor is given as 36 in., but the weight as 12 cwt. Probably 40 in. is nearer the mark.

Morant (ii. p. 343): '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 199): '6 very good musical bells.'
Essex Review, 1898, p. 232; and see *Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. iii. p. 71.
Death Knell 24 hours after death; tenor for adults, 4th for children.
Tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female; then toll for an hour.
Ringing on Christmas Day.
Gleaning Bell discontinued.
For Belfry Records see *Church Bells*, 1 Nov., 1873.

RIVENHALL.

St. Mary and All Saints. One bell.

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1823 (38 in.

Morant (ii. p. 149): 'But one Bell.' Muilman (i. p. 394): '1 Bell.'
See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 146.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; usual tellers.
On Sundays a bell rung at 9 a.m.

ROCHFORD. St. Andrew. Three bells.

1-3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1874.

On waist:—1. GIVE GOD THE GLORY (26 in.

2. FOR MERCIES UNDESERVED THIS PEAL IS RAISED (28 in.

3. WITH DEEPEST TONE I CALL TO CHURCH AND PRAYER (29 in.

Tenor 4¾ cwt. Previous to 1874 there was only one bell of 29 in. diameter, without inscription; but Mr. H. W. King notes (1862) that the original framing was for three.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'It. a bell in ye stepell whyche by owr estimacion wayeth abowt ij hundred wayght. It. a lytell sans bell yt wayeth abowt xli.'

'Sr Wyllya' Stafford hathe taken iij of our bells whyche by owr estimacion wayethe xviij hundred wayght. It' ye yorne warke belongynge to ye seyd bells whyche by our estimacion wayeth a bowt lxli wythe vj brasses remaynyng wt ye forseyd Sr Wyllya' Stafford beying taken from ye bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 121).

Morant (i. p. 272): 'One Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 173): '1 bell.'

Benton, *Hist. of Rochford Hundred*, ii. p. 858, says the old bell was cracked in 1873, and that its diameter was 26 in., weight 4 cwt.; also that there were pits for five.

At the Corn Exchange hangs a bell inscribed

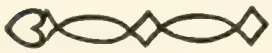
R W W
THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME 1620

with an ornamental border on the top line between the initials, the same as at Laindon Clays. The diameter is 18 inches. See above under Eastwood for a tradition of a bell removed thence to Rochford.

Many thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins for this information.

ROMFORD. St. Edward the Confessor. Eight bells.

1. WM POOL & JNO WOOD CH; WARDENS 1756 LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT



(27 in.

2. VPON ⧫ THE ⧫ ACCOMPT □ OF □ ROBERT □ GRAFTON □

2nd line:—AND □ ISAAC □ FENINGE □ BATCHELOVRS ⧫ IN ⧫ ROMFORD

3rd line:—WAS □ THIS □ BELL □ HERE PLACED ANNO DOMINI 16 51 (28 in.

3. IOHN WAYLET MADE ME 1704 ⚜ ⚜ ⚜ (30 in.

4. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1636** (31 in.

5. **C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1850** (35 in.

6. *As No.* 4. (36 in.

7. *As No.* 4. (39 in.

8.  Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata (43 in.

1st: In Phelps' large and small letters.

2nd: A puzzling bell; the lettering is John Darbie's (his rougher smaller set, cf. Gt. Dunmow 1st.), but the date is too early for him (1657 is his earliest bell). See p. 110. The head used as a stop also occurs on a bell by him at Ramsey.

Tenor: A fine bell, weighing about 16 cwt. (note F); probably by Robert Burford (see p. 15 and cf. Ardleigh tenor); the cross is Pl. VI., 5, the capitals as Pl. VI. 6.

T.R.E. 4 Oct. 1552. 'Itm vjth bells the gret bell waying by estymacon xx^{c} w^{ch} bell the cloke doth strike on. It'm the iiijth bell way xv^{c}. It'm the seconde bell waying iiij^{c}. It'm the vth bell waying xij^{c}. It'm a saunce bell waying 1 lb. This was in the Keypyng of mystres Margaret Cokke.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 38).

Morant (i. p. 72) 'five Bells' (*sic*); Muilman (iv. p. 325) the same.

The Rev. E. Fox in MS. notes made about the middle of the last century says '6 Bells which were probably destroyed in 1550.'

He gives the ring in his time as

1) [Present 1st.]
2) [Present 3rd.]
3) [Present 2nd.]. Inscription incorrectly given.
4-6) [Present 4th, 6th, 7th]
7) 'The bachelors of Romford made me 1578' [Present 5th]
8) 'Sum Rosa,' etc. . . . 1553 (*sic*).

His account is evidently confused and inaccurate.

A correspondent of *Church Bells* (24 Nov. 1877) says 'This church has a ring of eight; tenor F sharp, about 19 cwt. [This is too high]. It was rehung recently and in order to be heard in round ringing is rung the wrong way up. [Does he mean that the bells are hung left-handed?] In 1764, 1767, and 1794 the London Scholars rang peals here, according to their records. There is a tablet according a peal by a local company in 1813; but at the present time the ring is out of order and requires overhauling.' For peal-boards and belfry records see the same paper, 23rd Nov., 1877.

Customs:—

Death Knell 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female.

Muffled peals rung at Funerals for persons of note (short touches or long peals).

On Sundays one bell for service at 8 a.m.; ringing for later services.

Ringing on Christmas Day, Dedication Festival, and New Year's Eve; also for Harvest Festival, King's Birthday and Coronation Day, and for Weddings when required.

Best thanks to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitcombe.

ROMFORD. St. Andrew. One bell.

Church built 1863.

ROMFORD. St. Thomas, Noak Hill. One bell.

Chapel of Ease to Romford, built 1842.

At the mission church of ALL SAINTS, built in 1884, is also one bell.

ROOTHING, ABBESS. St. Edmund. Three bells.

1.  Ihs  (23½ in.

2. *No inscription.* (25 in.

3. ⚜ IH ⚜ MADE ◆ ME ⚜ 1665 ◆ CG ⚜ CHVRCH ⚜ WARDEN ● (26½ in.

1st: by John Walgrave; cross Pl. XII., 9; small variety of shield Pl. XII., 2.

2nd: described as 'a rather long-waisted bell and a rough casting;' by Mr. Hawkins as 'a roughly-cast bell with high crown; height 23½ in., with cannons 27½ in.'

3rd: by John Hodson; fleur-de-lys stop as at Great Easton, not as Pl. XXXI., 4 at Great Waltham.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'It. iij bells in the steple weying by estimac'on ixc. Itm ij Rogation bells and a nother lytell bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 232).

Morant (i. p. 139): 'In a little wooden turret . . . there are 3 bells.'

Muilman (iii. p. 343): '3 bells.'

Ringing for weddings; no other customs.

Thanks to Rev. L. Capel Cure, Rector, and to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

ROOTHING, AYTHORP. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. ✠ de celis missi nomen habeo gabrielis



(Royal arms in heart-shaped frame)

Johannes tonne me fecit (26 in.

2. ✠ virginis atq matri resonet campana marie

On waist as last. (29 in.

3. *On shoulder* :—X X X
✠ bec ⟨⟩ fratris ⟨⟩ simonis ⟨⟩ andree ⟨⟩ nomen ⟨⟩ babeto

On waist as before. (32 in.

An interesting ring by John Tonne; see p. 57. Cross as at Bocking; stop, the double knot which also occurs at Little Easton (*q.v.*) with the same letters. On the waist, Royal arms and the usual large cross; on shoulder of 3rd, three St. Andrew's crosses. John Tonne has 'muddled' the hexameter on the 1st, so as to lose the rhyme; on the 2nd the 'S' of *matris* and the stop following seem to be missing. Over the scansion of the hexameter on the third it is better to draw a veil!

Morant (ii. p. 468): 'three bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 279) the same.
See also *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 68.
Death Knell 24 hours after death; tellers 3×3 (? in all cases).
On Sundays chime at 10 a.m. and 10.45; toll for last five minutes; same in evening.
Ringing at weddings (after ceremony).
Thanks to Rev. J. A. Kershaw, the late Rector (*dec.* 1906).

ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP. St. Botolph. Four bells.

1. **MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1664** (28 in.

2. *The same.* (30½ in.

3. *The same.* (32 in.

4. *The same.* (36½ in.

The 1 of the date is inverted on all four bells.
Muilman (iii. p. 340): '4 bells.'

ROOTHING, BERNERS. Dedication unknown. One bell.

ꝟOUN ✠ Dell ✠ Made × me 1594 ✠

(21½ in.

Smaller type than usual; the stops are two quatrefoils and a cross; see p. 83.
Morant (ii. p. 475): '1 bell.' Muilman (iii. p. 291) the same.

ROOTHING, HIGH. All Saints. Two bells.

1. **TAYLOR & SON LOUGHBOROUGH 1854.** (21 in.

2. *The same.* (22 in.

These two bells were supplied on 5 May, 1854, to the order of Mr. Pritchett of Bishop's Stortford. They hang in a double-arched cot on the western gable, and weigh respectively

2 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., and 2 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs. For the type of lettering cf. Cold Norton and Wicken Bonant. The form 'Taylor and Son' was used by the firm for a few years about this time.[1] There were formerly five bells here, which are stated to have been sold at that time, probably for funds to restore the church.

Morant (ii. p. 467) and Muilman (iii. p. 273): '3 Bells.'

Best thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins and Messrs. Taylor & Co.

ROOTHING, LEADEN.

Three bells.

1. *Blank.* (26 in.

2. ROBERT SEAMBARK, FOUNDER, LONDON, 1868 (28 in.

3. IOHN AYLET GAVE ME IN THE VORCHVP OF THE TRINITE

Below:— A° 1523 [□] (31 in.

3rd: By Thomas Lawrence (see p. 44); the stamp at the end of the inscription (Pl. XIV. 7) also occurs at Margaretting (*q.v.*); the capitals on the former 2nd at Great Totham, but the initial letters belong to another slightly larger set, found at Doddinghurst. See Pl. XV. The earliest dated bell in Essex, and the only pre-reformation one with an inscription in English.

Morant (ii. p. 472): '3 bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 281) the same.

Some account of the Aylet family is given by Morant (ii. p. 393, under Stisted), but this John is not mentioned. They had several estates in Essex.

ROOTHING, MARGARET.

St. Margaret. One bell.

1. J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1853 (19 in.

One of the earliest examples in Essex from this firm after they took up bell-founding again (see p. 141). It replaces five bells which were sold for the restoration of the church.

Morant (ii. p. 474): '4 bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 289) the same.

ROOTHING, WHITE.

St. Martin. Five bells.

1. ⚜ IOHN ◆ HODSON ◆ MADE ◆ ME ◆ 1664 ◆ HENRY ◆ BANCKES ⚜

2nd line:— ⚜ WILLIAM ◆ CAMP ◆ CHVRCH ◆ WARDENS ⚜ ● W ● H ● (26 in.

2. WH ⚜ IH ◆ MADE ◆ ME ◆ 1665 ◆ THIS ◆ BELL ◆ WAS ◆ GIVEN ◆ BY ◆

[1] Mr. Hawkins thinks the word PARISH is to be read immediately before the date; but it is hard to see how it can come in. The bells being inaccessible have only been examined through glasses from below.

2nd line:—SEVERALL ♦ PARSONS ♦ HENRY ♦ BANCKES ♦ WC ♦ C ♦ W (28½ in.

3.  GOD SAVE THE KING 1614



(31 in.

4. W ● H ⚜ IOHN ♦ HODSON ♦ MADE ♦ ME ♦ 1664 ♦ HENRY ♦ BANCKES ●

2nd line:— ⚜ WILLIAM ♦ CAMP ♦ CHVRCH ♦ WARDENS ⚜ ● ● ● (32½ in.

5.  PRAYSE THE LORD 1614 CHVRCH WARDENS W B Z B



(39 in.

Tenor in G. An interval for another bell between 4th and 5th.

3rd and 5th by R. Oldfield; thick type; on the 5th the words CHVRCH WARDENS are in the smaller variety used on the 5th at Dunmow; the cross on both is Pl. XXX., 5, but on the 5th it is in a shield.

2nd: cf. the 3rd at Tring, Herts. It may be presumed that PARSONS = 'persons,' not 'clerics.' W.H. is of course for William Hull. The coins on 1st and 4th are dated 1663.

On the bell frame is inscribed WF C W 1722.

Morant (ii. p. 471): '5 bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 284) the same.

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell when convenient (usually 24 hours after); tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2 before and after tolling.

A bell rung at 8 a.m. on Sundays.

No ringing is done now; formerly on Christmas Day and Easter Day at 6 a.m., and on New Year's Eve.

Ringing for weddings if paid for.

Best thanks to Rev. J. E. Long, Rector.

ROXWELL. St. Michael. Three bells.

1. J. WARNER & SONS CRESCENT FOUNDRY LONDON 1854

On the waist:— *Royal Arms and* PATENT. (28 in.

2. IOHN WAYLETT MADE ME 1707 (29½ in.

3. John Clarke MADE THIS BELL 1621 (33½ in.

Weight of treble, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs., note D sharp.

Morant (ii. p. 75): 'three bells.' Muilman (i. p. 300) the same.

On Sundays tenor tolled at 7 a.m.; two bells chimed at 8 a.m. These may be a survival of the old Matins and Mass bells. For services all three are chimed at 10, 10.30, and 10.45 a.m., and similarly in evening.

ROYDON.

St. Peter. Six bells.

1-5. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON, 1888.

On the waist:—1. BLESSING (26¼ in.

2. GLORY (27¾ in.

3. WISDOM (29¾ in.

4. THANKSGIVING (31¾ in.

5. HONOUR
REVD ALFRED PYNE 45 YEARS INCUMBENT OF ST PETERS, ROYDON, ESSEX (31¼ in.

6. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1776 EDWD BAILEY CHURCH WARDEN

Below, a band of similar pattern. (36½ in.

Weight of tenor, 8 cwt. Stahlschmidt in September, 1887, noted: 'Tenor cracked and about to be recast, and the whole ring put in order.' The present tenor is the old fifth; the note of the old one was F. From his notes and those of Dr. Raven made in October, 1871, we have the following record of the old ring:—

1. IOHN COWELL CHVRCHWARDEN 1705 (27 in.

2. WM DAY VICAR JOSHUA PAGE & ROBT HEWSON CH: WARDENS 1755 LESTER & PACK FECIT (28 in.

3. THO HILL TRYSTE EAST FROM MEE 1705 (31 in.

4. IOHN WAYLETT MADE ME 1705 (33 in.

5. The present tenor.

6. WH 1625

Below :— ME TK CW (40 in.

The 1st, 3rd, and 4th cast at Bishop's Stortford by John Waylett; the 6th, according to Dr. Raven, by William Haulsey, but more probably by William Harbert, Miles Graye's foreman, as Stahlschmidt surmised.

Morant (ii. p. 492): '6 bells and a clock'; Muilman (iv. p. 91): '5 bells.'

For the erection of the new ring see *Church Bells*, 4 May, 1888. The Rev. Alfred Pyne (see present 5th) lived five years after the date of the new bells, completing fifty years of his incumbency.

Customs :—

Death Knell on day following death; usual tellers (at beginning only).

On Sundays a bell rung at 8 a.m., whether service or not; chiming for other services.

Ringing at 5 a.m. on Christmas Day; for weddings by request.

In the ringing chamber are two peal boards dated 29 May, 1898 and 1899, recording various Treble bob methods. A competent set of ringers, under the Essex Association.

Many thanks to Rev. C. Copland, Vicar, to whom also we are indebted for the following extracts from the Churchwardens' accounts, relating to the recasting of a bell at Hertford (probably by Oldfield) :—

1604-5	Imp^s Rec^d for a yeares rent of the Church land	l^s
*	* * * * * * * * * * * *	
	Laid out for bread & beare at the takeing downe & loadinge of the bell . .	ijs.
	for mending the bellofte & boards & nailes	iijs ijd.
	for mendinge the bell wheles & y^e beare	ijs vjd.
	for plates, nailes & boards for the wheles	xxijd.
	for makening a bonde at Hartford & to give the Carters drincke . . .	xiiijd.
	for bread & beare when the bell was hanged	ijs iiijd.
	for ij dayes work of Roger Brand	ijs.
	for ij new ropes	vs.
	for mending the clappers & Iron worke	ijs xd.
	for castinge the bell . . . . . iiij^li	vjs.
	for a new bawdricke & for mending another & for ij iron pinnes . . .	xvjd.
	for removing the Clocke	iiijs.
	for fetchinge the bell from Hartford.	iijs iiijd.
	for mendinge the Clapper	iijs iiijd.

[The accounts extend from 1604 to 1731.]

RUNWELL. St. Mary. Four bells.

1. Robertus mot me ✦ fecit 1391 (28 in.

2. Robertus mot me § fecit 1391 (30 in.

3. Robertus ✦ mot ✦ me ✦ fecit 1591 (31 in.

4. ✠ Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis ✠

Recast by Mears & Stainbank, Founders, London, 1889 (32 in.

The old tenor which was badly cracked was inscribed :

✠ ✠ Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis (33 in.

The capitals are Stephen Norton's, crowned ; the crosses, Pl. VII., 5 and 6. By whom founded is open to question, as none of the marks are distinctive ; Mr. Wells thought it was Kebyll's, but the conjunction of crosses is more like John Sturdy. See p. 19.

The weight of the new tenor is 6½ cwt. ; the imitation 'mixed Gothic' is also found at Matching.

The clapper of the old tenor was shaped like those of the two bells at Little Braxted (see p. 190).

Morant (ii. p. 43) : '4 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 226) : '4 bells ; and Mr. Parker, the late proprietor of Flemings, having some years ago given to the Parish the bell which belonged to the chapel that was formerly there the parishioners intend putting it up to complete a peal.'

The Rector (Rev. H. P. Harris) has invented an electrical apparatus for ringing the bells, called 'The Automatic Ringer.' See *Daily Chronicle*, 18 July, 1900.

SAFFRON WALDEN. St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1798. JUSTICE PRUDENCE. (32 in.

2. *The same, last two words reversed.* (33 in.

3. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 1797. (35 in.

4. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1798. TEMPERANCE. (38 in.

5. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1798. FAITH. (40 in.

6. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1849

On the waist :— RALPH CLUTTON, B.D. VICAR

THOMAS FRYE } CHURCH WARDENS 1849
HENRY SMITH } (42 in.

7. JOHN LEVERETT THO CORNWELL CHURCH WARDENS 1813 T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT

(46 in.

8. THIS PEAL WAS CAST AND HUNG BY JOHN BRIANT OF HERTFORD FROM A VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION OF Lᴰ BRAYBROOKE AND THE INHABITANTS. GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS.

2nd line :— THE LAW TEMPORAL. THE GOSPEL ETERNAL. THE REVᴺᴰ Wᴹ GRETTON VICAR R : LEVERETT & J : BOWTELL C : WARDENS AN : DOM : 1798. (52 in.[1]

Mr. Taylor, Master of the Guild of Ringers, notes that the third bell 'is not only in tune with the others but in tune with itself.' This is the heaviest ring in the county next to West Ham and Great Waltham.

Weights :	1) 6 cwt.	Note E flat.
	2) 6½ ,,	,, D
	3) 7½ ,,	,, C
	4) 9 ,,	,, B flat
	5) 10½ ,,	,, A
	6) 11 ,, 3qrs. 12lbs.	,, G
	7) 16 ,,	,, F
	8) 24 ,,	,, E flat.

There was formerly a Priest's Bell, sold in 1849.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'WALDEN. v bells by estimacōn of vˣˣ hundreth & ij sanctus bell and the Clock.'

(Sold) 'iij belles for iijˢ iiijᵈ.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 61).

Morant (ii. p. 552) : 'A good ring of 6 bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 372) ; 'eight good bells.' He also quotes the Inventory given above.

See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 189, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 108 ; also *Church Bells*, 1 Feb., 1879, p. 102.

Customs :—

For Death Knell the tenor is tolled ; tellers, 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female ; muffled peals for ringers or special persons

On Sundays bells chimed for morning and afternoon services and rung in evening.

Ringing on Christmas and Easter Eves (7 p.m) ; 'Harvest Peal' on first Sunday in September (aft.) ; on 9th of November (Mayor's Day) ; for weddings by request.

Curfew formerly rung on 5th bell, the day of the month being tolled ; discontinued after Mr. Clutton's resignation.

Pancake Bell discontinued some years ago because the ringers received nothing ; 5th bell used. Gleaning Bell discontinued for the same reason.

Fire Bell : 1st and 2nd chimed quickly.

A Memorial Sermon is preached to the Ringers on June 27th in accordance with the will of Thomas Turner, dated 1623, from which year the Society dates ; it is said to be the oldest in the Kingdom. The endowment is £3 3s 4d (6s. 8d. for each bell, 6s. 8d. for the steeple keeper and 3s. 4d. for the clerk.) Two poems which appeared in the *Herts and Essex Observer*, July 2 and 9, 1892, in reference to this institution, are hardly worth repeating here.

[1] N.B.—The diameters are approximate, being calculated from Mears' list of weights.

In the ringing chamber is an old peal board with rounded top, round which run the words: —

'The following Peals were rung in this steple by the Walden Company  of Ringers.'

The peals (three in number) are as follows:—

1) Bob Major 6832 changes in 4 hrs. 30 min., 6 January 1807.

2) Oxford Treble Bob, 6112 changes in 4 hrs. 2 min., 4 June, 1815.

3) Double Norwich court Bob, 5040 changes in 3 hrs. 25 min., 4 Feb., 1817.

'The above Peals were composed and conducted by Richard Miller.' He took the 7th bell. There is space left for a fourth peal.

Lord Braybrooke in his *History of Audley End* (1836), p. 220 ff., gives some extracts from the earlier Churchwardens' Accounts, which go back to 1439. Those relating to the bells are as follows:—[1]

18 Henry VI. (1439-40).	For rynggyn wanne y^{e} quene was her a Ryc' Rekfyr		iiij^{d}	
	pro emendementis de deux clap's le secound & le ters belle	ij^{s}		
1442-43.	It'm sol' Ed'o Sadeler pro factura cuiusdam bawdryk pro parva campana		vij^{d}	
	It'm in le bawdrik pro magna campana		x^{d}	
1449-50.	It'm carpentario pro emendacione rote campane matutinale		vj^{d}	
1450-51.	It'm solut' Galfrido Ferro^{r} pro factura batilde[2] magne campane	vj^{s}	viij^{d}	
	It'm Edward' Hokkele p^{r} trussing de iij bellis	iij^{s}	iiij^{d}	
1454-55.	It'm pro batillo magne campane de novo facto pondere iiij^{xx} ix^{li} (*i.e.* 89 *lbs.*)			
	p'c^{r} lib' ij^{d} ob	xviij^{s}	vj^{d}	ob.
1457-58.	It'm sol' in whyght lethere pro bawdrikis		vij^{d}	
1464.	pro pulsacione campana erga imaginem beatae Marie per ij vices &			
	pro portura dictae imaginis		vj^{d}	
	It'm clericis ecclesie pulsandis[3] erga episcopum Londoniensem	vj^{s}	vj^{d}	
1469.	It' pro batilda de sanctus belle pro bawdrik pro eadem campana			ob.
1474.	It' pro excambio manualis campane pondere vj lb. pro noua campana			
	propter elevacionem sacri[4] ponderis . . . lb	ij^{s}		
1481-82.	It' solut' pro aria facta in campanali ad pulsandas campanas in primis			
	Johani Spryng	xiij^{s}	iiij^{d}	

A later entry[5] finds fault with Miles Graye because the great bell after being recast did not weigh more than 13½ cwt. He also recast another bell on another occasion.

1631. Spent at the White Hart when we ourselves did ring for the queen 9^{s}

From the Corporation Accounts:—

		s	d
12 Apr. 1670.	Payd the Ringers when the King came to Audliend	2	0
27 Sept. 1670.	Payd the Ringers when the Queen came to Audliend	3	0
	Payd the Ringers when she came thorow the Towne on the Market day	4	0

[1] The abbreviations have been mostly 'extended.'

[2] *i.e.*, *batillo*, more correctly *batillus*, the tongue of the clapper.

[3] *i.e.*, 'ringing.'

[4] *i.e.*, the exchange of a hand bell for a sacring bell to ring at the elevation of the Host.

[5] See *Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. iii. p. 108.

Thanks to Mr. E. Taylor, Master of the Guild of Ringers, for kindly sending weights of bells.

The Chapels-of-Ease at LITTLE WALDEN and SEWARD'S END have each one small modern bell.

At AUDLEY END there is said to be a bell by Julia Bagley, the widow of Matthew (p. 128), dated 1719 (*Bucks*, p. 214).

ST. LAURENCE NEWLAND. St. Laurence. One bell.

The bell appears to be quite inaccessible from inside or outside. The re-builders of the church in 1877-78 among other iniquities 'skied' the bell in a turret which rises from the ridge of the roof some six feet from the west end; this turret is hexagonal with louvre-boards all round and no aperture; nor is there any opening in the roof inside the church. Mr. Witney, who was Churchwarden at the time of the rebuilding and had the bell in his granary at the time, feels sure that there were no marks or inscription upon it. He put the weight at half a ton (obviously too much). [C. D.]

There is an exactly similar case at Church Aston in Shropshire, only worse, as there are three bells, two of which are known to be pre-Reformation. [H. B. W.]

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'A bell of iij C wayte. Item we have a bell wyche sum tyme ded hange in the chaunce roffe co'teynyng in wayte viij^{li}. Itm we have iij bells in the stepull of whyche twayne wher soulde by the Chyrchewardens conteynyng in wayte vjC^{di} p'ce p'C xxv^{s}' (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, v. p. 229).

Morant (i. p. 374): 'no bell; or only two.'

ST. OSYTH. SS. Peter and Paul. Six bells

1. CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT ⧼✠⧽ D. STEVENS CHURCH WARDEN 1781 (28 in.

2. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1889.

On waist:— ✠ VENITE ADOREMUS. ✠ (28½ in.

3. MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1663 (30 in.

4. *The same.* (32 in.

5. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON.

On the waist:— RECAST 1889.
✠ TE DEUM LAUDAMUS. ✠ (34 in.

6. MILES ⁘ GRAYE MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1663 W ⁘ G (38 in.

In good order; cannons off 4th and tenor. The old 2nd was inscribed

✠ R : HAWARD : I : DINES : CHURCH : WARDENS : R : PHELPS : LONDINI : ME : FECIT : 1721 (29 in.

The old 5th like the 4th with the initials W : D after the date.

Treble: bells by Chapman alone are very rare (see p. 137). The stamp appears to represent a cherub, with scrolls below (Pl. XXXIII., 3).

		cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights and notes:	1)	4			F sharp.
	2)	4	1	21	E.
	3)	5			D.
	4)	5	2		C sharp.
	5)	7	0	1	B.
	6)	9			A.

T.R.E. 1552. 'Itm v bells and a sanct's bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 28).

In 1546 there is an entry: 'Itm payd to John Wright for new trussing of iiij bells and new spylyng[1] of them xviijd.'

The *Priory* at the Dissolution had: 'Bells v poz by estimacion xlc which after the rate of xxvs the C amountith to xl li.'

Morant (i. p. 460): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 29) the same. *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 47.

SALCOT VIRLEY. St. Mary. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (17½ in.

This bell is cracked.

Morant (i. p. 424): '1 Bell contained in a small timber enclosure'; Muilman (v. p. 448): '1 bell.' *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 179.

SALCOT WIGBOROUGH. St. Mary. One bell.

1. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1771 (22 in.

Morant (i. p. 421): 'one bell.' Muilman (v. p. 442) the same. See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 65.

SALING, GREAT. St. James. 1 + 1 bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1623 (40 in.

S. Wm MEARS & Co, LONDON FECIT 1777 (22½ in.

The smaller bell by William Mears while working independently (cf. Chelmsford and Great Baddow.)

Morant (ii. p. 412): '3 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 466): '1 bell.' Which is right? See also *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 112.

[1] Cf. the entry under Writtle for the year 1597; a 'spyle' is a peg.

SALING, LITTLE. SS. Peter and Paul. One bell.

1. **1768** (22 in.

By Lester and Pack.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. (Stowe MSS. 827) 'Bardfylde Salynge.' 'ij & a sanctus bell by estimac'on of vijc weight.'

(Sold) 'a broken bell to Thomas forde for viij^{li}.'

Essex Review, 1896, p. 106.

SAMPFORD, GREAT. St. Michael. Five bells.

1. **WILLIAM LAND MADE ME 1624** (26½ in.

2. RICHARDE ✾ FREMAN ✾ GABRELL • ERY • CHVRCH • WARDENS 1684

On the waist :— *Royal Arms and medallion.* (28½ in.

3. *As No.* 1. (30 in.

4. *As No.* 1. (33 in.

5. IOHN • HODSON • MADE • ME • 1664 • THOMAS • EWENS • NICKLIS • SMITH ⚜

2nd line :— ⚜ CHVRCH ⚜ WARDENS ⚜ W ⚜ H ⚜ ⚜ ⚜ (36 in.

For William Land see p. 81, and cf. Little Bardfield 1st. He was then itinerating in the neighbourhood. 2nd: probably by Henry Yaxley (see p. 111); it has a piece broken out of the rim. On the waist are the Royal Arms and a bust of Charles II. crowned (Pl. XXXI., 2, 5), for which cf. Wyverstone, Suffolk; the latter is repeated above after Gabrell; for the crown cf. Horham in the same county, where there are bells of 1672-73 which Dr. Raven also attributes to him.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552, 'iij belles by estimac'on of xxiiijc weight a clock bell of xc weight and ij hand belles.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 527): '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 263) the same. *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 106.

Death Knell rung 12 or 24 hours after death; tellers 3×3 for male, 3×2 for female; age denoted.

On Sundays the third bell chimed at 8 a.m.; bells chimed for services.

Gleaning bell long discontinued; probably not rung since the abolition of Church rates.

Ringing on Christmas Day, Easter Day, and New Years' Eve, also for Weddings.

Thanks to Rev. J. Escreet and Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

SAMPFORD, LITTLE. St. Mary. One bell.

1. ✠ SCA : MARIA : ORA : PRO : NOBIS (35 in.

By William Rufford or Rofforde, c. 1380; see p. 11, and Pl. III., Fig. 13.

It is stated that there were 3 bells here within living memory. If so, one of the missing ones was probably the sanctus bell, as there is only framing for one large bell besides the present survivor.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552: 'ij belles in the steple by estimac'on of xviij^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827). Morant (ii. p. 527): '3 Bells.' Salmon and Muilman (ii. p. 279) the same. *Essex Review*, 1896, p. 106.

SANDON. St. Andrew. Five bells.

1. IOHN • HODSON • MADE MEE ✠ 1653 • ✠ (30 in.

2. IOHN HODSON MADE ✠ 1653 • • W ✠ (31 in.

3. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1854
REV^{D} GEORGE PHILLIPS RECTOR
WILLIAM RATCLIFF, WILLIAM BELCHER } CHURCH WARDENS (34 in.

4. JOHN LEWIS RECTOR JAMES POLLEY CH. WARDEN CHAPMAN & MEARS OF LONDON FECERUNT 1784 (36 in.

5. BARWELL FOUNDER BIRMINGHAM
BENJAMIN WRIGHT RECTOR
J. ARGENT BELCHER, THOMAS RICHARDSON } CH. WARDENS
1908 (39 in.

The old tenor was cracked in the crown. It was inscribed:—

WILL^{M} WILLSHER & JEREMIAH BEARMAN CH: WARDENS: PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1774 (40 in.

1st and 2nd: cf. Boreham 1st and 6th, and Springfield 3rd; the W on the 2nd denotes William Whitmore (see p. 113).

The Rev. John Lewis was Rector from 1763 to 1800.

Weights and Notes:—

1)	5 cwt.	D
2)	6 cwt.	C
3)	6 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs.	B
4)	8 cwt.	A
5)	10 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs.	G.

T.R.E. 'Itm. iiij bells in the stepill . . wayte . . . It'm a sance bell & . . . in wayte . . It'm. a hande bell for . . . ' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 59).

Morant (ii. p. 27): '5 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 176) the same.

CUSTOMS:—

Gleaning bell formerly at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.; discontinued since about 1890.

Death Knell as nearly as possible 24 hours after death; no distinction of age or sex. A bell tolled at funerals.

On Sundays a bell used to be rung at 9 a.m., now superseded by a bell at 8 a.m. for early celebration. Chiming for services as a rule, for fifteen minutes, followed by tenor for ten minutes and a smaller one for five.

Ringing on Easter Sunday and occasionally on other Sundays; for weddings when paid for, also on anniversaries.

Best thanks to Rev. Benjamin Wright, Rector.

SHALFORD.

St. Andrew. Five bells.

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1828. (29 in.

2. CHARLES ✝ NEWMAN ▢ MADE ▢ ✝ MEE ✝ 1690 (*border*)

(*2nd line*:—) SIR ✝ SAMVELL ✝ (*border*) HVSBANDS ✝ ▢ CHVRCH WARDEN (30 in.

3. RICARDVS ⚜ ▭ ⚜ BOWLER ⚜ ▭ ⚜ ME ⚜ ▭ ⚜ FECIT ⚜ 1601 ⚜ ▭ ⚜ ▭ ⚜ (33 in.

4. ✝ RICHARD : BRYTON : AND : THOMAS : : DYE : CHURCH : WARDENS : 1601

Below:— RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT (34½ in.

5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1886. (38 in.

2nd: the stops are a circle with a cross on the top and a star in a square.

Sir Samuel Husbands, the son of a London draper, was knighted in 1684, and in 1692 went out to Barbadoes.

3rd: borders (Pl. XXVIII., 7) between the words with fleurs-de-lys at each end.

4th: upper inscription in good sprigged letters, mixed Gothic and Roman (Pl. XXIX); the stop is of three rosettes vertically, as at Wormingford. See for these two, page 87.

The old tenor was inscribed:



(38 in.

and was from the Bury foundry (p. 53). The new tenor weighs 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb.; it cost £25. 17s 8d.

Morant (ii. p. 377): '5 bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 5) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 112.

SHEERING. St. Mary. Four bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1619 W (27 in.

2. RICHARD DENNIS IAMES WEALL CHVRCH WARDENS J682 (28½ in.

3. *As No.* 1. (32 in.

4. PETER SALMON C W 1702 (35 in.

Treble cracked and unhung. 2nd by William Wightman; cf. Berden. 4th by Richard Keene; good letters.

Morant (ii. p. 501): '4 bells.'

Death Knell rung as soon as notice received; tenor used, for about half-an hour. Tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female, both at beginning and end.

On Sundays, 2nd bell rung at 8 a.m. Bells chimed for services.

SHELLEY. St. Peter. 1 + 1 bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1810 (28½ in.

S. 1810

The two Mearses were in partnership from 1806 to 1810.

Weight of larger bell 5 cwt.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'It. ij bells in the steple weying by estimacon vc. It. ij hande bells of x *li* in weight.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 234).

Morant (i. p. 147): '2 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 365) the same.

SHELLOW BOWELS. SS. Peter & Paul. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (28 in.

A seventeenth century bell, probably by Miles Graye; no band for inscription, but two lines just below the shoulder.

Muilman (iii. p. 292): '1 bell.'

SHENFIELD. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1898. (23½ in.

2. THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME 1626  (24 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1637 (30 in.

4. ✿ MATTHEW ✿ BAGLEY ✿ MADE ✿ MEE ✿ 1715 ✿ ✿ ✿ (28 in.

5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1878. (30 in.

Edges of 2nd and 3rd much chipped.

4th: see p. 129; stop as at Hatfield Peverel (Pl. XXXII. 3); the lettering here is smaller.

The old tenor was inscribed:—

WILLIAM CHARLTON NATHAN PECHEY CHVRCH WARDENS A B

1664

Formerly four bells; the treble is an addition.

Muilman (v. p. 27): '4 bells.'

Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 75, gives dates on bells.

Death Knell as soon as notice is given; tellers 3 × 3, 3 × 2, and 3 × 1.

On Sundays bells chimed for services, with tolling for last five minutes; a bell at 8 a.m. for Holy Communion.

Ringing on Festivals.

There is a 'Bell Piece' here.

Nothing of interest in the Churchwarden's Accounts.

Best thanks to the late Rector, Rev. W. Quennell, and to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

SHOEBURY, NORTH. St. Mary. Two bells.

1. *No inscription.* (24 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS & SON LONDON FECIT 1806 (26 in.

The smaller bell is said to be of the same date as the larger, but Mr. Hawkins notes 'treble roughly cast and probably older than 2nd.'

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'NORTH SUBERY. Ite'. ij bells the on of v hu'drethe weyght the other of vij hu'drethe weyght.' (Sold) 'ij hand bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 128).

Morant (i. p. 303): '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 220) the same.

SHOEBURY, SOUTH. St. Andrew. One bell.

1. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1847 (36 in.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'SOUTH SUBERY. Ite'. iij bells ye furst v hu'drethe weght the sec'nd vij hu'drethe weyght.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 129).

Morant (i. p. 301): '3 bells.' Muilman (v. p. 218) the same.

Mr. H. W. King in 1847 noted: 'One new bell, the old one broken and recast.'

SHOPLAND. St. Mary Magdalene. One bell.

1. peter hawkes made me 1608 (26 in.

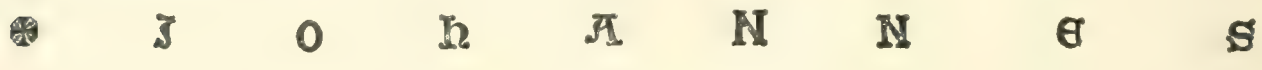
For Peter Hawkes cf. Birdbrook, etc., and see p. 85, Pl. XXVIII., 1, 2.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'Item we have a sanctus bell. It' . . . ij hand belles. It. we have in our steple ij belles foure hundreth weight by our estymas'n.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 123).

SIBLE HEDINGHAM, see HEDINGHAM, SIBLE.

SNOREHAM, see LATCHINGDON.

SOUTHCHURCH. Holy Trinity. One bell.



(20 in.

Height of bell 17½ in., with cannons, 22 in.; circumference at shoulder, 34 in.

Apparently an early 14th century Londoner, but difficult to place (see p. 4). Mr. Wells noted the similarity of the lettering with that at Ringwould (cf. Stahlschmidt's *Kent*, p. 20), but it has no connection with the Burford or Sturdy capitals, or those at Layer Marney. The Roman N seems to suggest an early date and is very like that used by Geoffrey of Edmonton (*Surrey Bells*, pl. 5). The cross is apparently unique; it *might be* a smaller version of Geoffrey de Edmonton's (*ibid.*). For the lettering see Pl. I., figs. 11-19.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'ij bells wayeing by est. three hundred rem' in ye steple. Sold iij hand bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 124).

Morant (i. p. 300) leaves number of bells blank. Muilman (v. p. 214) does the same.

SOUTHEND. St. John Baptist. One bell.

Church built 1840; parish formed from Prittlewell.

The Vicar (Rev. E. R. Monck-Mason) writes:—"We have only one bell which is cracked and has no history."

SOUTHEND. St. Erkenwald. One bell.

Church built 1905.

See also PRITTLEWELL.

SOUTHMINSTER. St. Leonard. 6 + 1 bells.

1. THIS TRIBLE GIVEN BY SUBSCRIPTION W^M MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1784

Incised below:—B FOWLER VICAR S BAWTREE & T BARKER CHURCHWARDENS

(28 in.

2. *Blank.* (29 in.

3. THO^{S} LESTER OF LONDON MADE ME 1749 • • (32 in.

4. T: LESTER MADE ME 1749 (33 in.

5. THOMAS TVRNER CHVRCHWARDEN IAMES BARTLET MADE MEE 1684

Below:  (35 in.

6. RICH^{D} FIREBRACE & EDW^{D} BROCKET CH: WARDENS 1749 T: LESTER MADE ME & THIRD & SECOND

Below:—four impressions from coins. (40 in.

Clock bell. **1684** (17 in.

3rd and 5th in the ordinary Phelps' lettering; combined on 4th with smaller set.

Clock bell: probably by James Bartlet. Mr. Hawkins states that there are two defaced stamps before the date; these would probably be his initials I. B.

Tenor 12 cwt., note G. In good order.

The impressions on the tenor are from a gold coin (value about £4 of our money) of John V. of Portugal, dated 1721; cf. pp. 126, 135.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'Itm iij bells . . . and a san'e bell in the steple . . . waying . . . xxx^{c}.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 234).

Morant (i. p. 366): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 343) the same.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tenor for adults, 4th for children, 2nd for infants. Begin with tellers (the usual); then raise bell and *ring* 3 × 3 or 3 × 2 again; then the age is tolled; bell dropped and tellers repeated.

Bells chimed or rung for services; tenor tolled for last fifteen minutes.

Thanks to Rev. J. Rusbridger, Vicar, and to Mr. Hawkins.

SPRINGFIELD.

All Saints. Six bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1884. (28½ in.

On the waist:—JOY AND GLADNESS, THANKSGIVING, AND THE VOICE OF MELODY. C.W.H. 1884.

2. THO=GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ▦ ✣ ▦ FECIT ▦ ✣ ▦ 1736 ✣ ▦ ✣ (30 in.

3. ✣ IOHN • HODSON MADE ME ✣ 1653 • • • W • (31 in.

4. ✠ - HARRINGTON + ✠ + TURNER ✠ C + W + THO · GARDINER ✠
FECIT ✠ 1760 ✠ (33 in.

5. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1632** (34 in.

6. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1867.

On the waist :—Royal Arms, and PATENT. (39 in.

Weight of treble, 5 cwt., note E; tenor, 12 cwt., note G. The treble is an additional bell; the tenor replaces one inscribed:

THOS STEBBEN & JAMES HERRINGTON. CH: WARDENS. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1774

3rd: cf. Sandon 1st and 2nd, and see p. 113. 4th: one of Gardiner's latest bells; the two initial I's are of Gothic character. 5th: the 5 of the date is reversed.

Morant (ii. p. 11): 'Five Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 118): '5 bells.' The latter also quotes a tablet referring to the repair of the steeple in 1621.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 56.

On a tablet in the Ringing loft is the following:—

'If that to ring you do come here
You must ring well with hands and ear
But if you ring in spur or hat
Fourpence is always due for that
And if a bell you overthrow
Sixpence is due before you go
But if you either sweare or curse
Twelvepence is due—out with your purse.
Our laws are old, they are not new
Therefore the clerk must have his due
If to our laws you do consent
Then take a bell, we are content.'

From a more recent set of Rules the following may be noted:—

'The company of Ringers consists of a Bell Warden, a Sub-Warden, Five Ringers, and Six Chimers, all of whom are to be appointed by the Rector and Churchwardens, and no one else is to be admitted to the Belfry without their special leave at any time. . . . Ringers and Chimers on duty are to attend Divine Service at least once every Sunday. Ringers attending once or twice on Sundays and High Festivals shall receive 3d. for each attendance, payment to be made quarterly. . . . The Parish Handbells may be used by the Ringers for private practice in or out of the Belfry.'

The last rule may have reference to a tablet in the ringing-loft with the names of the Churchwardens for 1870, directing that the Handbells may be used in the Church Tower or in the school-room on the Green.

Death Knell as near 24 hours after as practicable; for children under eleven, single strokes on treble; for all between ten and twenty, same on 3rd bell; for adults, three or two strokes for male or female.

Bells rung for Sunday services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve, and early in the morning on great Festivals.

Thanks to Rev. F. E. Crate, formerly Curate.

The Chapel-of-Ease of All Saints and Holy Trinity has presumably one small modern bell.

STAMBOURNE. St. Peter. Five bells.

1. HENRY PLEASANT ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1705 ✠ (27 in.

2. *The same.* (30 in.

3. *The same; no stops.* (31½ in.

4. ⚜ ⚜ ⚜ 1583 (33½ in.

5. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ ✠ ✠ FECIT ✠ ✠ 1734 ✠ ✠ (37 in.

4th by Thomas Draper of Thetford (see p. 80); his only example in the county except as foreman to Stephen Tonne. For the fleur-de-lys (Pl. XXVI., 9) compare Raven's *Cambs.*, p. 65.

The wheel of the tenor was made by S. Coppin 1869.

Morant (ii. p. 358): '5 Bells.' He also says in a note: 'Upon the fifth bell, which is the oldest, is this inscription "Sancte Thoma ora pro nobis."' But it cannot have been in existence in his time. Muilman (ii. p. 228) makes the extraordinary statement 'The wooden lanthorn . . . contains one small bell.' This is hardly an improvement on Morant's information.

Essex Review, 1898, p. 233.

Death Knell rung 24 hours after death; tellers three strokes for male, two for female; tenor for adults, smaller bell for children.

On Sundays two bells chimed at 8 a.m.; for services bells chimed for half an hour; 'ringing in' on tenor for last ten minutes.

Gleaning Bell rung at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

A bell for Vestry Meeting on Lady Day.

STAMBRIDGE, GREAT. St. Mary and All Saints. Four bells.

1-3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1897.

1. *On waist:*—RING IN REDRESS TO ALL MANKIND. (24 in.

2. *On waist :*—RING OUT THE FALSE RING IN THE TRUE. (25 in.

3. *On waist :*—THESE 3 BELLS GIVEN TO CELEBRATE THE 60TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF V.R.I. 1897. (27½ in.

4. CHAPMAN & MEARS OF LONDON FECERUNT 1783 (30½ in.

The first three bells have no wheels or clappers, and are fixed to the stock; all four are fitted up for chiming.

Weights of new bells :—1) 3 cwt. Note G.
2) 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. F sharp.
3) 4 cwt. 26 lbs. E.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'It'm iiij bells hanging in the steple waying by estimacion xvij Clli. It'm one lyttell bell hanging over the quere waying by estimac'on iiij lli.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 126).

Morant (i. p. 320): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 245) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1898, pp. 98, 100.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

STAMBRIDGE, LITTLE.

Formerly one bell.

1. *On the waist :*—peter hawkes made me (21 in.

For Peter Hawkes see p. 85.

Church pulled down in 1890 owing to dilapidation and disuse; the bell is now at Great Stambridge Rectory.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'ij belles whyche be estemacyon waythe ij C and half (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 128).

Morant (i. p. 321) and Muilman (v. p. 246): '1 bell.'

STANFORD-LE-HOPE.

St. Margaret. Six bells.

1. venite filii audite me

(*Below :*—) dicit campana Nicolae ✠



2. annunciamus vobis vita' eterna' ✠

(*Below :*—) dicit campana Johannis ✠

Shields as before.

3. scio enī cui credidi et certus sum ✠

(*Below*:—) dicit campana Pauli ✠

Shields as before.

4. non tardat dominus p'missione sua ✠

(*Below*:—) dicit campana Petri ✠

Shields as before.

5. misericordia eius timentibus eum ✠

dicit campana Marie ✠

Shields as before.

6. dominus non derelinquet sanctos suos dicit campana Margarete ✠

Shields as before.

The ring is by Moore, Holmes and Mackenzie of Redenhall, Norfolk, and the shield is their trade mark, bearing their initials MHM with the date 1884 underneath. For shield and specimen of lettering see Pl. XXXIV., Figs. 1, 2. The tenor weighs 8 cwt. The texts on Nos. 3-6 are from 2 Tim. i. 12; 2 Pet. iii. 9; Luke i. 50; Ps. xxxvii. 28. This was a 'maiden' ring, and was opened with a peal by the founders themselves.

'Six odd-looking things in iron frames,' notes Mr. Wells on the occasion of his visit some years ago, and the remark is certainly justified, for a queerer lot of bells are not to be seen in any Essex tower. They have no lines round the sound-bow, which only projects slightly, and in place of cannons they have moulded cylindrical caps fitting into angular iron stocks of peculiar form. They are hung in two rows with very little room between and no floor below.

Previously there were five bells, noted by Mr. Tyssen, inscribed as follows:

1. H S 1694 (28 in.

2. *The same.* (30 in.

3. *The same.* (33 in.

4. THE REVEREND PETER ROUFFIGNAC A: M: RECTOR THOMAS ANDREWS JOHN HOGG CH: WARDENS R PHELPS MADE ME 1734 ✠ (36 in.

5 IERE • READ • C W ⚜ IOHN WAYLET MAD ME 1703 (39 in.

The first three by John Wood (cf. Chadwell 1st and West Tilbury, and see p. 117).

The Rev. P. Rouffignac was Rector from 1711 to 1746.

Morant (i. p. 240) gives '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 107) the same.

Mr. H. W. King in June, 1855, noted 'floors rotten, ladders rotten, and staves (? stays) out or broken . . . only one capable of being rung.'

See also Palin's *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 121, where King's notes are quoted.

But whatever opinion may be held as to the artistic appearance of the new ring (which was opened 20 July, 1884), there is no doubt that all is now in admirable order. The ringing-chamber is beautifully kept and gaily painted, and on its walls hang, besides a peal-board of February 1st, 1896, recording the first peal rung by local ringers (720 Bob Minor in 25 minutes), six boards on which the former Rector (Rev. G. H. C. Moir) has inscribed an account of the bells and other interesting information. Each board bears the name of one of the bells,[1] and their contents may be summarised as follows:—

1. St. Mary (Angelus Bell).
   (with an explanation of the term).
2. St. Margaret (Funeral Bell).
   Items from parochial records of which the principal are:
   1735. This year the fourth bell was new cast.
   1758. Ringing on Christmas Day ordered; that on the 29th of May to be discontinued.
   1772. '5 bells' noted by Muilman in his *History of Essex*.
   1822. '5 bells' given in a Terrier of this date.
   1852. Leave obtained from the Archdeacon to sell a cracked bell (which was apparently done; but if there were then five and this was not replaced how comes it that there were still five down to 1884?).
3. St. Nicholas (Children's Bell).
   Records continued: 1877. Old tower taken down.
   1883. The five bells recast into six and rehung by Moore, Holmes and Mackenzie.
4. St. John A. and E. (Sanctus Bell).
   Gives a description of the new bells and their peculiarities, explaining how the method of hanging is advantageous as dispensing with the necessity of the bolts and keys required for a wooden stock. Other details noted: weight of tenor; A-shaped frames; Redenhall patent clappers; chiming apparatus.
5. St. Paul (Passing Bell).
   Further details (in continuation of No. 2) from Parish Records:
   1852. Archdeacon's conditional assent to sale of bell.
   1855. In this year four bells were rung every Sunday.
   1865. Description of existing bells (from King's notes).
6. St. Peter (Vesper Bell).
   States that these notes were compiled and placed here by the then Rector in 1901. Description of service of Benediction of Bells 19 July, 1884.

In the bottom of the tower is an alabaster slab recording the recasting of the bells after a silence of nearly forty years.

When the old tower was pulled down remains of bell-metal were found underneath, showing that one or more of the bells had been cast on the spot (probably Wood's in 1694).

[1] No. 1 of the notes on the boards does not follow the order of the bells.

Customs:—

Death Knell 12 hours after death; tellers 3 × 3 for man, 3 · 2 for woman, 3 · 1 for child, at beginning and end.

Funeral Peals occasionally for "great friends."

On Sundays, ringing for Morning and Evening Services; treble at 8 a.m., and also for week-day services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve; muffled till midnight, then open.

Ringing on Easter Day 6.30 to 7 a.m. and Ascension Day 4.30 to 5 a.m. (when a hymn is also sung on the top of the tower, according to *Church Bells*, 15 June, 1900); for Weddings by request.

Tunes are sometimes chimed on the bells.

Thanks to Rev. J. Russell, Rector.

STANFORD RIVERS. B. V. M. Two bells.

1. IOSEPHUS CARTER ME FECIT 1609

Incised below: MG IG (3 · in.

2. ANTHONY BARTLET ♦ MADE ♦ MEE ♦ WILLIAM ATWOOD ♦ THOMAS ♦ HAWKES ♦ CHVRCHWARDENS

Below:—

E^SQ

W  P

1662 (41 in.

1st bell cracked. Brasyer capitals; see p. 72. 2nd: N reversed.

T.R.E. 26 Sept. 1552. 'One hand bell one sancts bell ij sacryng bells Item iij bells in the steple whereof the great bell conteyneth j yerde depe lackyng iij ynches the seconde bell ij fote & iij ynches the breadeth one yerde & j ynch the iij^de bell ij fote & iij ynches & the breadeth j yerde savyng ij ynches.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 228).

Morant (i. p. 155): '1 bell' (*sic*). Muilman (iii. p. 389): '3 bells.'

STANGATE, See Steeple.

STANSTEAD MOUNTFICHET. St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.

On waist:—

A.D. 1902.

ALEXANDRA, REGINA.

IN TERRA PAX. (26 in.

2. *As No.* 1.

Qu. cast :— A.D. 1902.
EDWARDUS VII. REX ET IMP.
GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO. (27 in.

3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1867. (28 in.

4. MAT WODLEY IOHN SPELER C W 1705 • (29½ in.

5. MICHAEL DARBIE MADE ME 1671 (31 in.

6.  hec ✱ tua ✱ sit ✱ dicta ✱ scte ✱ campana ✱ iohes ꝺ4ꝑ

Qu. cast :— (*b*) 
Johannes tonne me fecit
✱
RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK, 1902.

(*b*) GEORGE HERBERT OAKSHOTT, M.A., VICAR.
WILLIAM FULLER MAITLAND, J.P.
LORD OF THE MANOR & PATRON } CHURCHWARDENS.
ARTHUR H. S. DYER,
(35 in.

7. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1866

Qu. cast :— *Royal Arms and* PATENT. (36¼ in.

8. T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825
REVD R. GRANT VICAR.
MATTHEW WOODLEY
WILLIAM PARRISS } CHURCH WARDENS (42 in.

4th: by John Waylett, as was the old treble, now the 3rd, inscribed

THO STOCK AND IOHN SANDERS C W 1716

5th: For Michael Darbie see p. 111; the 7 of the date is reversed.

8th: Note the occurrence of the same name as churchwarden in 1705 and 1825.

Formerly five bells, to which a new one was added between the 4th and 5th, making six, in 1866; the treble was recast in 1867, and in 1902 two trebles added to make eight, and the then 4th recast into the present 6th. The last named was an interesting specimen of John Fonne's work, and the inscription

 bec ★ tua ✶ sit ✶ dicta  fcte ⁜ campana ✶ iobes ꝟ4ϕ

On the waist:— 
Johannes tonne me fecit (33½ in.

has been very creditably reproduced. The figures ꝟ4ϕ may be assumed to stand for 1540; cf. p. 58. The old bell had been much chipped, and about two inches of the sound-bow roughly cut away.

Mr. J. Clarke in 1884 noted 'Six oddly-matched bells, much injured by clipping for tuning.'

Weights of new bells:— 1st. 4 cwt. 7 lbs.
2nd. 4 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.
3rd. 4 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. Note E.
6th. 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.

Tenor 13 cwt., note G.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iiij belles and a S'cus bell by estimacon of xxxix^{c} weight and ij hand belles of viij^{li} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 580): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 27): '5 Bells and a clock.'

See also *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 184, and *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 107, iv. p. 148.

On Coronation day and other days of rejoicing the ringers are allowed 1*s.* per bell.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

The district church of St. John the Evangelist, erected in 1889, has one modern bell.

STANWAY.

St. Albright. One bell.

1. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1610** (34 in.

Small date-figures, as on other early Graye bells.

Formerly three bells; of which this was the tenor; the other two, which were sold some time between 1870 and 1890, were inscribed:—

1. ⚜ FEARE  GOD  WL ♈ ID  1574 (26 in.

2. IOHN ✲ THORNTON ✲ MADE ✲ ME ✲ 1710 ✲ • ✲ (31 in.

The smaller bell by Thomas Draper and William Land, resembling the 3rd at Copford (see p. 79); fleur-de-lys, crown-and-arrows (the first inverted), and bell with W.L. on it.

Morant (ii. p. 195): 'three bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 172) the same (under heading of Little Stanway).

Essex Review, 1893, p. 182.

Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 246, says: 'The east side of the bell-turret is carried on a beam, the ends of which rest upon upright timbers. . . . The frame-work over, and the carpentry for the Bells, of the Fifteenth Century, have undergone many repairs; iron has been used to fasten the timbers together. There are three Bells; one dated 1574 is cracked' (dates of others also given).

STANWAY.

All Saints. Three bells.

1. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845. (28 in.

2. *The same.* (30 in.

3. *The same.* (33 in.

Weight of tenor 6¾ cwt. Church consecrated 1845.

The old parish church of All Saints had long been disused and in ruins, and the chapel of St. Albright (see above) was used, and popularly called Stanway Church (H. W. King).

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 182.

STAPLEFORD ABBOTS.

St. Mary. 1 + 1 bells.

1. REVD J. HUDSON J. R. ABDY ESQR & G. FITCH CHURCH WARDENS 1818 T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT.

S. *No inscription.*

Bells very awkward of access; the small bell is of the same date as the larger, which is said to be exceptionally thick.

There is a tradition that there were formerly three bells, recast into the present two. Another tradition says that the three bells were removed to Lambourne.

J. R. Abdy was High Sheriff of the county in 1809.

Muilman (iv. p. 38): '3 bells.'

Best thanks to Mr. R. H. Browne of Stapleford Mill.

STAPLEFORD TAWNEY.

St. Mary. Two bells.

1. GOD SAVE THE KING 1630

(28 in.

2.

(30 in.

1st: By Robert Oldfield; cross *Herts*, Fig. 39; thin letters.

2nd: cf. High Ongar and Willingale Doe; the mark after the date shows that the bell was moulded by Thomas Bartlet (see p. 73).

Morant (i. p. 181): '2 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 41) the same.

At a Visitation held in 1611 it was reported: 'Their bell is broken and know not who [how] Thos. Wall pulled it down.' (*Essex Review*, 1906, p. 40). The present 2nd indicates that it was speedily replaced.

Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

STEBBING.

St. Mary. 6 + 1 bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.

On the waist:—(*a*) FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING.
TWO BELLS RECAST AND TREBLE ADDED,
AND THE PEAL REHUNG IN THE YEAR OF
THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII.
A.D. 1902.
(*b*) ERNEST CLAPTON VICAR
HENRY T. RUFFEL, HENRY C. SMITH } CHURCHWARDENS. (27 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1839.

Below:—JOSEPH SMITH AND JAMES WEBB WILLIS
CHURCHWARDENS (29 in.

3. *On waist:*— CAST BY THOMAS MEARS 1799
RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK 1902
Names of Vicar and Churchwardens as on No. 1. (30½ in.

4. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1839

Below:— JOSEPH SMITH, JAMES WEBB WILLIS } CHURCH WARDENS (33 in.

5. *On waist:*— CAST BY PACK & CHAPMAN 1772
The rest as No. 3. (36 in.

6. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT 1780 (39 in.

Clock Bell. G. MEARS & Co FOUNDERS LONDON 1863 (18 in.

In good ringing order. Clock bell hung on spire.

		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
Weights:	1)	4	0	22	4)	6	3	25	
	2)	4	2	22	5)	8	0	8	
	3)	5	2	13	6)	10	0	0	Note G.

Previous to 1902 there were only five bells, as indicated on the new treble.

The old 2nd (now the 3rd) was inscribed :

THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1799 (30 in.

the old 4th (now the 5th)

PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1772 DAVID STARN & JN° JOSLIN CH WARDENS (36 in.

(The word JN° is incised).

On the clock is the inscription, 'Josephus Fordham de Braintree in Com' Essexiae Horologicus Anno : 1721 :'

The new bells were dedicated on Coronation Day, 1902 (see also *Church Bells*, 25 Oct., 1901 and 22 Aug., 1902) ; the cost was £165 7*s*. 6*d*.

Nothing is known of the bells previous to 1772 ; there are no Inventories and Morant does not mention them.

Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 227, says : 'The gable over the Chancel Arch is embattled ; behind it is a projection of finished masonry with an arched recess which formerly held the Sanctus Bell . . . . on the west face of the spire is a small bell under a pent roof.' P. 232 : 'There are five bells' (dates given) . . . . 'the framing is older than the Bells.'

See also *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 112.

Of the Churchwardens mentioned on the old 4th, David Starn died in 1780, John Joslin in 1788 ; of those on the 2nd Joseph Smith died in 1845, James Webb Willis at Lindsell in 1878. These two were also churchwardens in 1831 and 1842.

CUSTOMS :—

Death knell as soon after death as notice is given ; tenor for adults, 2nd bell for children ; tellers : 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female (including children), this at beginning and end of knell, which consists of six strokes at intervals, for which the bell is raised.

Tolling for Funerals ; muffled peals for Church officials.

On Sundays ringing for Mattins and Evensong (tolling in for last five minutes on tenor) ; 4th bell rung at 8 a.m. whether Holy Communion or not, and also on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

Ringing on New Year's Eve, and for weddings of ringers (for others by request).

Bells formerly (until 1901) rung on Queen Victoria's birthday ; a peal was rung on the Coronation Day of Edward VII.

Gleaning bell formerly at 8 a.m. (tenor bell) ; discontinued about twenty years ago.

The following peals are recorded in the Ringing-chamber :

21 June, 1887 (Jubilee peal), 5,040 changes in various methods.

26 June, 1897 (Diamond Jubilee), 3,130 changes, indicating the number of weeks in the sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign.

12 Jan., 1905, 5,040 Bob Minor ; first peal on the six bells.

Very hearty thanks to Rev. Ernest Clapton, Vicar, for much valuable help and information, and also to Mr. J. T. Barker, one of the ringers, for verifying inscriptions on new bells and clock bell.

STEEPLE WITH STANGATE. St. Lawrence and All Saints. Two bells.

1. **MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1636** (28 in.

This still hangs in the tower; the other is cracked and lying in the churchyard; it is about the same size as the first, and is inscribed:—

Sca Iuliana 

Cross as at Colchester Town Hall, also lettering; shield, 'small lavers.' See p. 24.

T.R.E. Sept., 1552. 'Itm iij bells waying by estemacion viij C. (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 228).

Morant (i. p. 360): '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 326) the same.

Mr. H. W. King noted in May, 1872: 'Tower down. Bell . . . appears to be hung in the roof of the nave . . . the sound emitted by a lattice in the west gable.'

STEEPLE BUMPSTEAD, see BUMPSTEAD, STEEPLE.

STIFFORD. St. Mary. 3 + 1 bells.

1. **I C 1633** (29 in.

2. **IOHN CLIFTON MADE ME 1635** (30 in.

3. THO=GARDINER SVDBVRY ⚜ FECIT ⚜ 1737 (*four coins*) (32 in.

S. **1762** (22 in.

1st: by John Clifton (p. 75). The little bell Stahlschmidt thought to be the work of William Savill of London (see p. 131).

T.R.E. 28 Sept. 1552. 'Itm iij gret bells wherof the lest bell wayethe vij ct. Itm a lytell handbell wayeing v li'. (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 174).

Morant (i. p. 98): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 365) the same.

Mr. H. W. King notes: 'Three bells, the 3rd [*i.e.* the 1st] has no inscription' (*sic*) . . . . 'outside the spire on the north under a kind of dormer roof is a smaller bell'.

See also Palin, *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 52, who quotes King's notes, and also states that the recasting in 1633 is mentioned in the churchwarden's books. In these there is a charge for ropes for three bells in 1621. In 1737 we have the following entry:—

25 July.	Mr. Ransfield and Mr. Palmer's bill for casting and hangeht 3rd bell and putting ye rest in order - - - - - -	7	7	00
	For addition of new metal, wich is twenty pound and a half, comes to -	1	3	11
		8	10	11

September 5. Received then ye full contents of this bill by me, Thos. Gardiner.

STISTED. All Saints. Six bells.

1. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1799 (27 in.

2. *The same.* (28¾ in.

3. *The same.* (30½ in.

4. *The same.* (31½ in.

5. *The same.* (33¾ in.

6. THE REV^ND JOHN BARLOW SEALE DD RECTOR : J : BAINES. J : SIBLEY C : WARDENS. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1799 (38 in.

Rehung, etc. in 1895 by H. Bowell and Son, Ipswich.

Mears' list of bells cast for Essex gives under this heading 'the Peal, 1742, 5 bells, tenor 10 cwt.,' and as Morant (ii. p. 394) and Muilman (ii. p. 47) only give '5 Bells,' it may be presumed that before 1799 there was a ring of five cast by Thomas Lester.

See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 112.

'A nice light peal' (J. J. Raven). Tenor 10 cwt., note A.

Death Knell 24 hours after death; tellers 3 × 3, 3 × 2, followed by tolling for an hour; treble used for children. Tolling at funerals for half-an-hour or three-quarters.

Ringing on Sundays, Christmas Day (for services only), and a peal on New Year's Eve; at weddings by request.

The Rector kindly sends the following notes from the Churchwardens' Accounts:—

	£	s	d
1767 Pd for a set of ropes	1	5	6
1819 Jan. 11 Mr. Maskell for Bell ropes	3	6	0
1872 March 27 Adkins Bell ropes	3	9	4
1876 Pd Ringers on the Bp. of Rochester's visit	0	10	0
1895 August 20 Bowell for re-hanging and fitting new bearings, etc.	7	10	0

There are also annual payments of 15s. for ringing on Queen's Birthday and Accession, Coronation Day, and May 29th and November 5th.

Best thanks to Rev. T. W. Hardy, Rector.

STOCK. All Saints. Three bells.

1. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1847 (32 in.

2. RECAST AT THE EXPENCE OF THE REV^D GEORGE THOMAS EDISON RECTOR OF THE PARISH. SEPT^R 

(*2nd line*:—) ANNO DOMINI 1799 JOHN JIGGINS JUN^R CHURCHWARDEN. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT  (34 in.

3. IOHN DIAR AND ROBERT WICKES MADE THIS BELL 1577 ● (36 in.

Tenor 9 cwt. Robert Wickes does not occur elsewhere, but 'John Diar' is presumably the founder so frequently found in Essex and Herts (p. 84). The inscription appears to have been incised, or else filed off like that on the 5th at Gt. Horkesley.

Morant (ii. p. 52): '3 Bells and a clock.' Muilman (i. p. 231) the same.

CUSTOMS:—

Death knell 24 hours after death; tellers, 3, 2, or 1, repeated as many times as years old. Tolling for funerals.

On Sundays, a bell at 8 a.m. For other services, chiming for fifteen minutes, treble for ten, 2nd for five.

Ringing on New Year's Eve (muffled peal till midnight, followed by an open one); also for weddings.

A bell rung for Vestry Meetings.

Thanks to Rev. E. P. Gibson, Rector.

STONDON MASSEY. SS. Peter and Paul. Three bells.

1. Robertus ✠ mot ✤ me ⊕ fecit § 1588 (30 in.

2. *On the crown:—three 'laver' shields (large size).*

Iohannes Cristi Care Dignare Pro Nobis Orare

(32 in.

3. THO=GARDINER SVDBVRY FECIT 1737 (35 in.

1st: see p. 70.

2nd: by John Bird; cf. Laindon Clays 3rd; see p. 27 and Pl. X., figs. 3, 6-8. The large variety of the shield is not here figured.

A note in the Vestry Book states that the bells were rehung in 1741.

Morant (i. p. 189): '3 Bells . . . . Here is also a house and land rented at 2*l.* 10 . 0*d.* a year, given to buy bell ropes.' This is known as 'Bell Rope Field,' and the proceeds of the field and of a cottage built upon it are still devoted to bell ropes and other church expenses. A similar statement is to be found in Muilman (iv. p. 61).

The Rector (Rev. E. H. L. Reeve) in his *History of Stondon Massey*, p. 116, states that he has been unable to ascertain the donor of this field or at what date a cottage was built on it; it contains 1 acre, 1 rood, 36 poles. But at a Vestry Meeting on 24 March, 1842, it was agreed to let the property to William Page at the yearly rent of £4 on a lease of 21 years and on consideration of rebuilding the cottage. This time expired, the Lord of the Manor obtained a yearly lease at £8 rent. Since Mr. Meyer's death in 1870 it has been usually lived in by the tenant occupying Stondon House, and the profits have been devoted to church expenses.

CUSTOMS:—

Death knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tellers, three, two, and one respectively.

On Sundays a bell at 8 a.m., even when no service; chiming for other services, with tenor only for last five minutes.

Chiming on New Year's Eve at midnight.
Cleaning bell formerly at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Thanks to Rev. E. H. L. Reeve, Rector.

STOW MARIES. SS. Mary and Margaret. One bell.

1. **MILES :: GRAYE MADE :: ME ♁ 1686** (25 in.

One of the latest bells of Miles Graye the younger.
No Inventories remaining.
Morant (i. p. 351): '1 Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 310) the same.

STRATFORD, see West Ham.

STRETHALL. B. V. M. Two bells.

1. SANCTUS REVER QE REGIS (24 in.

2. *No inscription.* (26 in.

1st: a long-waisted bell; cross and lettering Pl. II., figs. 9-15, as on the Wymbish bell at Goring, Oxon. See p. 7 for facsimile.

The 2nd is a bell of the same date or earlier, and has the same flat moulding round the shoulder which we have already noted at Little Hallingbury and Rawreth.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'ij belles by estimacon of iiij^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).
Morant (ii. p. 597): '2 bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 79) the same.
Essex Review, 1905, p. 190.
Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

STURMER. St. Mary. Three bells.

1.  Sancte Gabriel (*coin*) (28 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1617 (29 in.

3. **MILES :: GRAYE MADE :: ME ♁ 1661** (31 in.

1st: perhaps by John Sturdy; see p. 18. Cross Pl. VI., 7; lettering, *Bucks*, Pl. XI., 5 *b*.

Morant (ii. p. 347): '3 bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 235) the same.
Essex Review, 1898, p. 233; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 72.
Death Knell with abnormal tellers, nine strokes for a man, eight for a woman.

SUTTON. All Saints. One bell.

1. I C GILES AYLETT CHVRCHWARDENS 1638 (21½ in.

By John Clifton (p. 75); cf. a bell of the same date at Frickley, Yorks, W.R., also by this founder, with the same small lettering.

T.R.E Sept. 1552. 'Sutton Magna Imprim^{s} wee have a bell wyche dothe way to our esstymatyon C pounds and iij quarters. It'm ij hande bells wyche wey iiij pownde. M^{d} y^{t} wee hade a bell stollyn owt our churche the seco'de yere of the Reygne of our soverande, etc.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 130).

Morant (i. p. 292): number of bells left blank.

TAKELEY. St. Mary. Four bells.

1. 1279 1975 (*these figures reversed*) (32 in.

2. Assit ✠ Principio ⊕ Sancta ⊕ Maria Meo  (36 in.

3. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LTD LONDON 1896.

On waist:—God save the king 1607

R. Hart M.A.—Vicar.

1896 (37 in.

4. ✠ GOD SAVE THE KING B G VICVR



1600

MC WM

CHVRCH WARDENS (41 in.

1st: founder unknown; cf. Latton 4th; the four last figures, a blundered repetition of the date, are partly erased. See p. 66.

2nd: supposed to be Culverden's first essay; cf. p. 43 and Raven's *Suffolk*, p. 38. The same inscription occurs on the tenor at Wroxhall, Warwick (by T. Bullisdon); it was also on the old treble at Thornborough, Bucks. Usual large capitals; cross Pl. VII., 5.

Old 3rd and 4th: by Robert Oldfield; the former had a piece broken out of the shoulder, and had been disused for some time. It was inscribed:— + **GOD SAVE THE KING 1607** and was 38 in. in diameter. Thick lettering, in two sizes on 4th (as at White Roothing; compare the tenor there); cross on 4th, Pl. XXX., 5; B.G. is Benjamin Gonnell or Gunnell, Vicar 1598-1629 (Newcourt). The X in the date on this bell seems to be intended for an 8.

The 1896 on the new 3rd is incised.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552 (Stowe MSS. 827). 'iiij belles in the steple by estimac'on xxx^{c} weight. A sanctus bell of xvj^{li} a pressessyon bell iij^{li}.'

Morant (ii. p. 574): '4 bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 12) the same.

Essex Review, 1895, p. 184.

Death Knell rung 24 hours after death; no tellers; bell merely raised and tolled for one hour; 2nd or tenor used.

On Sundays bells used for services only.
Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

TENDRING. St. Edmund. Four bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1624 (25 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1618 (27 in.

3. G. MEARS & Co FOUNDERS LONDON 1864 (30 in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1627 (32 in.

Tenor 7 cwt. The old 3rd was inscribed :



(32 in.

and was from the Bury foundry (see p. 54). Cf. for the inscription Stanton All Saints 3rd, Suffolk. St. Barbara was a favourite with the East Anglian founders.

In good order, but all clappers tied (1906). Weights : 4 cwt., $4\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs., 7 cwt.

Note of tenor, B flat.

While this book was in the press, the four bells have been recast by Mears & Stainbank, and the ring increased to six, which were hung in December 1907 and dedicated by the Bishop of St. Alban's (*Essex County Chronicle*, 13 Dec. ; *Essex Review*, 1908, p. 40). The treble was given by Miss Crowe, the 2nd by the churchwardens, the 3rd and 4th by the Cardinall family, and the other two by the Rector (now Dean of Peterborough) and his family. The weights and sizes, kindly contributed by Mr. Hughes, are as follows :—

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	
1)	3	2	23	(25 in.
2)	4	0	7	(27 in.
3)	4	2	20	(29 in.
4)	4	3	25	($29\frac{3}{4}$ in.
5)	5	3	13	(32 in.
6)	7	1	26	(35 in.

T.R.E. 18 Sept. 1552. 'Imp'mis iij belles in the steple.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 21).

Morant (i. p. 473) : '4 bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 50) the same.

Essex Review, 1897, p. 47.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death ; two strokes for male, three for female.

No other customs.

Thanks to the Very Rev. A. Page, until recently Rector.

TERLING. All Saints. Five bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1863.

On waist :— A. R. GOODAY. / R. ELLIS. } CHURCH WARDENS. (31½ in.

2. THO=GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1723 ⚜⚜⚜⚜⚜ ● ● ● (32 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1623 (35 in.

4. ᵀ TAYLOR Wᴹ SPEAKMAN: CHURCH WARDENS THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. . RECAST

(*2nd line :—*) 1810 (38 in.

5. T. OSBORN DOWNHAM FECIT 1783:··· PERCUTE DULCE CANO:···· ▭ ▭ ▭ ▭ ▭ ▭
• Wᴹ ORTON GEO. TAYLOR Cʜ WARDENS (42 in.

Rehung in 1895 by Bowell of Ipswich. Tenor 14 cwt., note G. Square form of U on 2nd. The letter R seems to have been omitted at the beginning of the inscription on the 4th.

Morant (ii. p. 128): '5 bells.' Muilman (i. p. 375) describes the fall of the steeple in 1730, 'the bells, five in number,' being 'suspended in the frame, supported only by the east side of the steeple,' etc.

Essex Review, 1897, p. 146, 1895, p. 143.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; usual tellers both at beginning and end of peal.

Thanks to Mr. Cecil Bright, Ringer.

The Churchwardens' Accounts include payments for the following repairs :—

1669	to John White for a fontline (?) & Baldrick	00	01	06
	for iron work for yᵉ bells	01	10	00
	for making and . . . ing yᵉ bell wheels	01	09	00
	for a set of bell ropes	01	01	06
	for hoopes for yᵉ bells wheels	00	02	06
	for nayles for yᵉ bells	00	02	07
1697	Nov. yᵉ 24 for a new bell wheel	01	00	00

They also record payments to the ringers on 'Thanksgiving Day' 1685 (defeat of Monmouth) 5s.: in 1688 3s. 6d. for the landing of the Prince of Orange, and the same year, Feb. 14, for the King and Queen 2s. 6d. In 1702 for the taking of Vigo 5s., in 1704 for Admiral Rooke's victory 6s.; on 'Thanksgiving Day' Sept. 7. 1704, 6s.; in 1709 'when the Bishop was in town' 6s.

TEY, GREAT. St. Barnabas. Eight bells.

1. WILLIAM STEBBING MARK GRIMES IOHN ✠ DARBIE ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1682 (26 in.

2. *The same.* (27 in.

3. IOHN ✦ DARBIE ✦ MADE ✦ ME ✦ 1671 ✦ (28 in.

4. JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 179✠ (32 in.

5. *The same.* (34 in.

6. J. HARRINGTON & J. COCK C WARDENS JOHN BRIANT HARTFORD FECIT 179✠ (36 in.

7. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1626 (39 in.

8. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1629 (42 in.

Tenor 15 cwt., note G. Bells rehung in new frames, 1896.

T.R.E. 11 Sept, 1552. 'In Primis iiij bells w^t a hand bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 56).

Morant (ii. p. 208) and Muilman (vi. p. 191): 'eight tuneable Bells.'

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 237, and 1897, p. 133; for Belfry Records, *Church Bells*, 2 Nov. 1872.

TEY, LITTLE. St. James. (One bell.

1. HENRY ✢ PLEASANT ✢ DID ✢ ME ✢ RVN ✢ ANNO ✢ 1701 ✢ (30 in.

Pleasant had a weakness for rhyme, as we have seen at All Saints, Maldon. The stops are ✢ in various combinations. See p. 123.

Morant (ii. p. 205): 'one Bell.' Muilman (vi. p. 187) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 237.

TEY, MARK'S. St. Andrew. One bell.

1. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1772 (39 in.

T.R.E. 20 Sept. 1552: 'It iij belles w^t a saunce bell.' (*East Anglian*, N.S. ii. 19).

Morant (ii. p. 204): 'two Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 185) the same.

Essex Review, 1893, p. 237.

THAXTED. St. John Baptist. 8 + 1 bells.

1. RECAST BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION 1778

2nd line :— MEARS & C° LONDON FECIT (28 in.

2. RAISED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION 1778

2nd line :— MEARS & C° LONDON FECIT (29 in.

3. *As No.* 1. (31½ in.

4. THO=GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1734 (34 in.

5. THO=GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1734 (37 in.

6. IOS=SAWARD IOHN WESTWOOD CHURCH WARDENS 1734 (39½ in.

7. IOSEPH SAWARD IOHN WESTWOOD CHURCH WARDENS 1734 (43 in.

8. RICHARD WHITE VICAR ∴ THOS. BRAND & MATHEW RANDALL CHURCH WARDENS 1778 MEARS & C° LONDON FECIT (46 in.

Clock bell. THE GIFT OF SIR WILLIAM SMŸTH BART 1821

Below :— T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. (24 in.

1-3 and 8 by William Mears when founding independently (see p. 138). Tenor 17 cwt.
Sir William Smyth (see Clock Bell) was Lord of the Manor.
Morant (ii. p. 444) : 'six Bells.'
Essex Arch. Trans. N.S. iii. p. 107.
The Rev. G. E. Symonds, late Vicar, wrote to Mr. North as follows :—

'In 1778 it appears there were only six Bells, and the Tenor through carelessness on the part of one of the Ringers having become injured it was determined to take it down, and as its weight was 22 cwt. to take some from it and from one of the other bells—to recast and make a new Tenor and 3 new Bells, 1, 2, 3. This was done, and the three, *i.e.* Tenor, 1st. and 2nd were *maiden* bells. Then came out the eight Bells and more beautiful ones are not to be found in Essex.'

This accounts for the word RECAST on the treble, which is more strictly speaking a new bell.

Customs:—

Death Knell sometimes immediately after death, but more usually 12 or 24 hours after; tenor bell used; tellers 3 × 3 for men, 2 × 3 for women, then toll for 20 minutes.

On Sundays bells chimed for 20 minutes before Services, then 4th and 5th bells singly, each for five minutes; Sermon Bell at 1 p.m.

Gleaning Bell formerly at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

On occasion of a Fire, two bells are 'clanged.'

Curfew rung nightly on week days from 25 September to 10 March, except from Christmas Eve to Plough Monday; fifth bell used. Formerly the same bell was rung daily at 4 a.m. ('Morning Ave Bell').

For Daily Services, third and fourth bells tolled.

Peals are rung on Christmas Day, Easter Day, New Year's Eve, Harvest Festival, and 29th of May.

There is an endowment of 11s. 4d. annually for bell-ropes, charged on a piece of pasture land on Goddard's Farm, locally known as 'Bell Rope Piece.'

Local tradition still points out the spot where some of the bells were recast, but whether those of 1734 is unknown.

The following entries occur in the Parish accounts:—

1771. To Wm Moor for Leather to 6th bell	0	0	6
1773. To Wm Moor for Leather to 3rd bell and for a day's help at the bell frame	0	1	6
1775. To hanging the Treble Bell	5	5	0
1777. To Jos. Smith for Carriage of Trebble Bell	1	5	0
1778-9 To Thos Moss for taking down Tenor Bell	0	6	6
Part of Mr. Wm. Mears' Bill for casting and recasting Bells, &c.	37	18	8
" " "	86	1	1

Recd. Geo. Gray the sum of ten pounds and eleven shillings being a voluntary gift towards completing the Tenor Bell one third of the expence

Recd. by Mr. Thos. Brand His part of the rate at 6d. in the £	30	11	6
Raised by subscription for re-casting old Treble and Clock bell and casting new second	42	0	0
1779. To John Harris for taking down the Bells	1	8	6
1782. Leather for Bell Clappers etc.	0	2	0

Very hearty thanks (says Stahlschmidt) to the late Vicar, the Rev. G. E. Symonds; thanks also to Rev. L. S. Westall, the present Vicar.

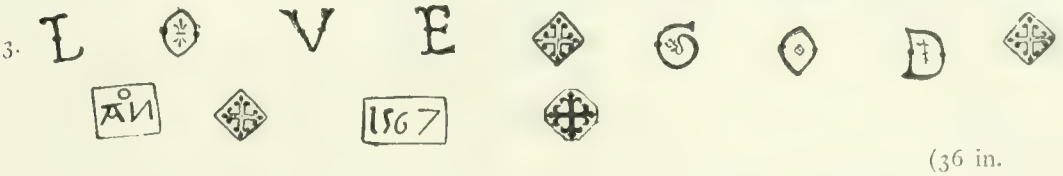
THEYDON BOIS.

St. Mary. Three bells.

1 Thomas Mears Fecit Londini

Hæc Campana e refracta reformata est
Theydon Bois G. Hampleton Pastore
A D 1843 (28½ in.

2. Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis    (32½ in.

3. 

(36 in.

1st: It is strange to find the sober Thomas Mears breaking out into black letter; his successors did so occasionally, but this seems to be the only instance of his being affected by the Gothic revival.

2nd: by John Danyell; see p. 34. The Royal arms are uncrowned.

3rd: see p. 67 and Pl. XXII.

On the frame are the date 1727 and the initials SH.

T.R.E. 'It. iij Bells in the Stepill whereof the great bell is iiij fote & di. in depth & the breadeth a yerde, the seconde is in depth ij fote & halfe & breadeth ij fote X di iiij ynches the lytell bell ij fote in depnes and ij fote di. in wydenes.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 236).

Morant (i. p. 163): '3 Bells in a little wooden turret.' Muilman (iii. p. 411) '3 bells.'

THEYDON GERNON. All Saints. Five bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1628 (31 in.

2. *The same.* (34 in.

3. *The same.* (36 in.

4. *The same.* (39 in.

5. SAMuEL LAKE CHuRCH WARDEN RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME 1732 (42½ in.

On the first two the ME is close to the date; on the other two, more space between.

Tenor one of Phelps' latest bells, in his ordinary lettering.

'The bells are tied up sideways, and the clappers are wired so that by turning a handle the bells are struck.' (E. J. W.).

See below under Widdington for a tradition in connection with these bells.

Muilman (iii. p. 403): '5 bells.'

THEYDON MOUNT. St. Michael. One bell.

1. IOHN CLIFTON MADE ME IOHN FEILD CHVRCH-WARDENS 1635 (31½ in.

Morant (i. p. 158): 'only 1 Bell.' Muilman (iii. p. 395): '1 bell.'

THORINGTON.

St. Mary Magdalene. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.

On the waist :— I AM THE SIXTH, THE FIRST DID RING
THE YEAR OF CROWNING 'EDWARD' KING.
A.D. O 1902
A. CALDECOTT., RECTOR.
J. F. J. GRANDJEAN, CURATE.
C. H. CHISNALL, F. D. GIRLING } CHURCHWARDENS

On the sound bow :— W. J. NEVARD, GRATUITOUSLY HUNG THIS BELL (26 in.

2. THO=GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1732 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ (27 in.

3. THO=GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ ✠ 1732 ✠ ✠ (29 in.

4. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1860.

On the waist :— *Royal Arms and* PATENT. (30 in.

5. Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum  (36 in.

6. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ ✠ 1732 ✠ (38 in.

In good order. The treble is an entirely new bell. It has angular cannons, and on the waist is a bust of Edward VII. to right. 5th by Henry Jordan; 'Powdrell' capitals. See p. 37.

Weights: 1) 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs. 4) 5½ cwt.
2) 4½ cwt. 5) 7 cwt.
3) 5 cwt. 6) 9 cwt.

T.R.E. 21 Sept. 1552. 'Itm iiij bells in the steppell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 22). Morant (i. p. 451): '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 17) the same.
Essex Review, 1897, p. 48.

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell 12 hours after death; tellers, 3 for male, 2 for female, one for child. Muffled peals rung on Sunday following for clergy or church officials.

On Sundays bells rung or chimed for 15 or 30 minutes; one bell at 8 a.m., when there is service.

Ringing on Christmas Day and New Year's Eve.

A bell rung for Vestry meetings.

There is a peal-board recording 5,040 changes rung on 28 Jan., 1905.

The bells are said to be of very fine tone and quality.

Thanks to Rev. Dr. Caldecott, until recently Rector.

THORPE-LE-SOKEN. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1866. (28½ in.

2. J. WARNER & J. BENTFIELD C[H] WARDENS : T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819 (29 in.

3. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1843 (31 in.

4. CHARLES *(border)* NEWMAN *(border)* MADE *(border)* MEE *(border)* 1688 (34 in.

5. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1880.

On waist :— THIS BELL WAS RECAST 1880.
ORIGINAL DATE 1688. (37½ in.

Tenor 9½ cwt. The old treble was inscribed :—

SVM ROSA PULSATA MUNDI KATERINA VOCATA

resembling the 1st at Gt. Holland and the 2nd at Tolleshunt Major; see p. 22. The old tenor was inscribed exactly as the present 4th.

Inventory of 1297 : 'Item deficit campanarium. Item ij campane.'

1458 : 'Tres campane manuales. Campanile patitur defectum in coopertura scindularum et in eodem sunt tres campane insimul concordantes.'

T.R.E. Sept. 1552 '. . . . in the Stepyll and a bell called a Sancts bell . . . . iij bells comonly called hand bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 24).

Morant (i. p. 482) : '5 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 70) the same.

Essex Review, 1897, p. 47.

CUSTOMS :—

Death Knell rung as soon after death as convenient.

On Sundays a bell tolled for service at 8 a.m., ringing for other services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve and for weddings when desired.

Best thanks to Rev. E. F. Robins, Vicar.

THUNDERLEY. *Ecclesia destructa.* See WIMBISH.

THUNDERSLEY. St. Peter. Two bells.

1. *No inscription.* (26 in.

2. Robertus mot ✠ me ✠ fecit ✝ 1588 (32 in.

The cross on the second does not occur elsewhere.

Morant (i. p. 256): '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 160) the same.

THURROCK GRAYS, see GRAYS THURROCK.

THURROCK, LITTLE. St. Mary. One bell.

1. **RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME 1711** (21 in.

Plain lettering, not like that at Ramsden Bellhouse, afterwards used by Lester; see p. 134.

Palin in *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 88, mentions from the Churchwardens' Accounts a resolution of the Vestry in 1711 to move the bell from the inside of the church to its present unostentatious position outside, 'that it might be better heard.' There is also a bill for re-hanging and 'running' it.

THURROCK, WEST. St. Clement. Three bells.

1. **IOHN PETCHY** (*border* Pl. XXV., 3) **RICHARD HARVELL 16Ɛ2** (*border as before*) (35 in.

2. *The same.* (37 in.

3. **IOHN PETCHY RICHARD HARVELL** (*border* Pl. XXV., 4) **16Ɛ2** (40 in.

All in John Clifton's lettering, but they must be his earliest bells, as Thomas Bartlet only died in 1632. The border on the first two consists of alternate crosses and fleurs-de-lys linked by scrolls; that on the third of arcading with fleurs-de-lys in each arch, extending about half-way round the bell. See p. 75 and Pl. XXV., Figs. 3, 4.

The frames are curiously arranged, three pits being placed diagonally (from N.E. to S.W.), one of which has never been occupied; in a fourth pit on one side and at right angles to the others is the treble; and on the other side is ample space for a fifth bell. Stahlschmidt notes:—'Three very fine maiden bells, doomed, I fear, to come to grief ere long from being "clocked;" in bad order, only one having both wheel and stay; of the other two one has a wheel, the other a stay. It is a great pity, as a very small expenditure would put them in good ringing order.'



T.R.E. 3 Oct. 1552. 'ffyrste the bells wayying by extymasion xviijc.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 175).

Muilman (iv. p. 357): '3 bells.'

Mr. H. W. King notes that in the church there is a monumental inscription for John Petchy, and three for persons of the name of Harvell.

See also Palin, *More about Stifford*, p. 159.

Customs:—

Death Knell for one hour when notice is given; tolling for ten minutes before a funeral.

On New Year's Eve twelve strokes are given at midnight.

Bells rung for ten minutes after weddings.

Many thanks to Rev. J. W. Hayes, Vicar, who also kindly sends us notes of a tradition that there were formerly six bells, but that some fiddlers came over one night from Kent and stole them. In crossing the river the boat sank, whence that part of it has been known since as 'Fiddlers' Reach.' The story is obviously improbable, and there was a noted smuggler called Fiddler who is much more likely to be the eponymous hero.

At Purfleet is a Chapel-of-Ease, with presumably one modern bell.

TILBURY-BY-CLARE.

Two bells.

1. THO – GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1729 (24 in.

2. **MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1607** (26 in.

The steeple has contained three bells at some time; the pit for the other still remains.

The type on the second bell is a smaller version of that ordinarily used by Graye; the S reversed. Cf. Kelvedon tenor.

Morant (ii. p. 336): '2 Bells; there is a frame for another, and according to tradition the biggest Bell was given to Hedingham Castle.'

Muilman (ii. p. 204) has the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 233.

TILBURY, EAST.

St. Margaret. One bell.

1. SOLI (*border*) DEO (*border*) GLORIA (*border*) 1629 *border*)

Below:— *shield* H F I C (26 in.

This bell is apparently by William Oldfield, a member of the well-known bell-founding family, who was working at York about this time. See p. 106 and Poppleton in *Yorks. Arch. Journ.*, xviii. (1904), p. 96. Mr. Poppleton tells me he has not found the shield with 'William Oldfield made mee' (Pl. XXX. 9) as here, but has come across the ornamental border, and the lettering and date figures are also common in West Yorkshire, in conjunction with a plain cross; but such bells he has not been able to identify as William Oldfield's with any certainty. Perhaps this bell gives the required clue.

There is framing for three bells. Local tradition affirms that the church tower was battered down by the Dutch when they sailed up the Thames in 1667, and that the bells were taken away and thrown into the river. Stahlschmidt doubted the truth of the tradition,

owing to the earlier date of the existing bell.[1] But might not this really prove its correctness, if the bell was obtained second-hand to supply the place of the lost bells? Otherwise it is difficult to explain the presence of a bell from Yorkshire in this locality. Morant (i. p. 235) copying from Salmon (p. 303), says, 'a humble wooden frame with two Bells,' and Muilman (v. p. 99) '2 bells;' but this does not affect the question, as they may be inaccurate.

Palin in *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 112, quoting from H. W. King's notes, says 'now three, but only one fit for use.'

TILBURY, WEST. St. James. Five bells.

1. *On waist:—* **1694 I B** (25½ in.

2. **T F 1695 •** RECAST BY GILLETT & Co CROYDON 1883

Below, a row of flowers. (26½ in.

3. **T F 1694**



MADE ME 1Ꝺ Q 2

(28 in.

4. **THOMAS BARTLET MADE ME 1621**  (32 in.

5. *On waist:—* **T F** (35 in.

1st: apparently by James Bartlet; it does not resemble the 3rd and 5th, the lines being different and the date-figures smaller.

2nd: old inscription reproduced in facsimile; border of flowers on waist; angular cannons; the coin impression is from a sovereign of Queen Victoria. This originally, and the present 3rd and 5th appear to have been all cast by John Wood (see p. 117), whose initials appear on the 3rd. The date-figures on the 3rd (1694) give a clue to the founder of the bells at Chadwell and Stanford-le-Hope. The lower inscription on the 3rd is only scratched in the cope. I suspect here a partnership between Wood and Bartlet. The 3rd and 5th are poor castings; the latter is said to weight 10 cwt., but must be less. All in good order, but somewhat cramped; clock strikes on 2nd.

Morant (i. p. 232): 'five Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 94) the same.

Palin, *Stifford and Neighbourhood*, p. 97.

[1] A recent paper by Mr. Miller Christy in the *Essex Review*, 1905, p. 221 ff., has practically confirmed the truth of the tradition (apart from the question of the bells).

TILBURY DOCKS, see CHADWELL.

TILLINGHAM. St. Nicholas. Six bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON.

✠

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
THE GIFT OF MARY ANNA SEABROOK
1889.
WILLIAM COASE MILLER VICAR. (24 in.

2. ✠ Sancte ⊕ Luca ⊕  (25 in.

3. Iohannes Est Nomen Eius  ✠  (28 in.

4. IOHN ✠ DARBIE ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1684 RW

On the waist :— *C.R., crowned, with mantling.* (30 in.

5. CAP ✲ HOLLINWORTH ✲ IAMES ✲ MASCALL ✲ CH ✲ WARDS []

Below :— 1707 ✲ (33 in.

6. IOHN ✠ DARBIE ✠ MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1684 ✠ RW CW

On the waist :— *C.R., crowned, with mantling.* (36 in.

The treble is a new bell.

2nd by William Culverden; cross Pl. VII., 5. Cf. Wicken Bonant 1st.

3rd by Henry Jordan; cross Pl. XII., 9 between the two shields.

4th and 6th: CR = Carolus Rex.

5th by Henry Pleasant. There is a monument in the church to James Mascall, who died in 1790, aged 52, probably a grandson of this one (*Essex Review*, 1893, p. 157).

Inventory of 1297 : 'Campanarium bene coopertum cum iij campanis sufficienter cordales.'
1458 : 'Tria tintinnabula, due campane manuales, quatuor campane in campanile concordantes.'

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'It'm iij bells weying by estymac'on xxxc.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 231).

Morant (i. p. 372) : '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 354) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 158.

Death Knell : tenor for adults, a smaller one for children ; tellers 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for children, then toll for an hour.

On Sundays, bells formerly chimed at 8 a.m. (probably 'Matins' Bell) ; tenor rung at 9 a.m. ('Mass' Bell). For Services bells chimed for 15 minutes ; 'toll in' on treble.

On Good Friday the tenor is tolled from noon to 3 p.m.

TILTY. B. V. M. One bell.

1. IOHN CLARKE MADE ME 16 (18½ in.

Stahlschmidt says :—

'I regret I did not get the date complete. The bell was remarkably difficult of access, and my movements were somewhat hastened by the fact that within three feet of my head, whilst I was rubbing, was the largest and most populous hornet's nest I have ever seen. I would recommend any very enthusiastic campanist who may be in the neighbourhood to try and complete the inscription.'

Our predecessor's hornet's nest has disappeared, and may be said to have proved a 'mare's nest,' as the bell was successfully investigated by Mr. C. H. Hawkins in February, 1906, with the result that the two remaining figures of the date were proved to be non-existent ! See p. 85.

Morant (ii. p. 436) : 'only 1 Bell.'

Best thanks to Mr C. H. Hawkins.

TIPTREE HEATH. St. Luke. One bell.

The Vicar, writing in the *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 262, says, 'I am afraid our bell is inaccessible, so that it is not possible to find an inscription if any. It is so small that probably there is none. It is not bigger than some school bells. H. DE ROMESTIN, Tiptree.'

The church was built in 1855, and consecrated 1859, the parish being formed from six adjacent ones ; but the church actually stands in the civil parish of Tolleshunt Knights.

TOLLESBURY. St. Mary. Six bells.

1. **T. MEARS LONDON. 1796. ✠ RECAST 1904. ✠**
BOWELL. FOUNDER. IPSWICH.
W. CARTER VICAR.
A. BAKER / W. FROST / CHURCHWARDENS. (25 in.

2. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON. (26 in.

3. **MILES GRAIE MADE ME 1604** (28 in.

4. THO = GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1728 ✠ • • • • (29 in.

5. **MILES · GRAYE MADE :: ME ⁊ 1661** (31 in.

6. **JEREMIAH EASTER & JACOB RICE CHURCH WARDENS** ⧼✠⧽ **THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1794** ⧼✠⧽ ($34\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A light ring; tenor used for clock. The old treble was inscribed:

THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796 ⧼✠⧽ ($25\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Ornament on 1st, Pl. XXIV. 8. The 2nd was put up in 1872.

3rd: an early example of Miles Graye; cf. Bulmer 2nd; medium plain lettering, as at Great Bardfield. See p. 93.

4th: the coins are said to bear date 1719.

Frame repaired by Bowell, and three bells quarter-turned.

Weights and notes:— 1) $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. F sharp. 4) $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. C sharp.
2) 4 cwt. 25 lbs. E. 5) 6 cwt. B.
3) 5 cwt. D. 6) 8 cwt. A.

T.R.E. 'It'm iiij grette bells wth a lyttell bell in the steaple.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 276).

Morant (i. p. 403): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 409) the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 65, 1905, p. 53.

There is an entry in the Register of Baptisms for 1633: 'Ye 26 day of November, 1633, ye bells were hung in ye church steeple.' This probably only refers to a re-hanging; otherwise it is quite likely that one bell at least of that date would remain; besides there is still the 3rd of an earlier date remaining.

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell: Tenor for adults, treble for children; within 24 hours of death.

On Sundays, bells chimed at 8 a.m. (formerly tenor rung); ringing for other services when possible; tenor tolled for week-day services.

Peals on eve and early morning of Christmas and Easter; a muffled peal on New Year's Eve in contemplation. Also ringing after weddings.

Tenor rung for Vestry meeting on Easter Monday.

A 'clock acre' provides funds for the man who winds the clock. There is a story of a ringer who hung his cap in the tower and said that when it fell down he would be dead; both events actually occurred with proper simultaneousness!

Another tradition is recorded by Muilman (v. p. 410) that under a stone in the belfry lies one Martin, a beggar, who on his death-bed discovered two pots of money which he had hid, and appointed two bells to be bought with it, which were accordingly hung up.

Best thanks to Rev. W. Carter, Vicar.

TOLLESBURY. GUISNES COURT.

✠ ✠ Marc ✠ seo ✠ pbtd

(24 in.

This bell, now the property of T. G. Binney, Esq., formerly hung in a cupola on the top of the tower of St. Peter's, Colchester, where it was originally the sanctus or the clock bell. It was there seen by Mr. Tyssen and a rubbing marked 'St. Peter, Colchester' is in his collection, whence it was described in the *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 185, as belonging to that church. Two of the cannons are broken off.

It is evidently a late example from the Bury foundry, with cross as at Ashdon, the usual small stop, and the Bury a; see p. 54. The inscription appears to be quite untranslateable.

For information as to the present whereabouts of this bell we are indebted to Mr. R. L. Hobson of the British Museum, and also to the Rev. H. T. W. Eyre, who kindly examined it *in situ*.

TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY. St. Nicholas. Five bells.

1. JN.o PERRY & SAM.l WORRELL CH WARDENS PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1772 (25 in.
2. *The same.* (27 in.
3. *The same.* (28½ in.
4. THOMAS GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1755 (31 in.
5. IOHN PEARY SAMUEL WORRELL C+W I-G FECIT 1755 (31 in.

5th: John Peary is presumably the John Perry of the first three; the initial I is of Gothic type.

'Not in ringing order' (1904).

T.R.E. 'Imprimis three greate belles in the steple a hand bell.' (Sold) 'an old hand bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* x. p. 277).

Morant (i. p. 400): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 402) the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 65.

Death Knell 24 hours after death; 3, 2, or 1 at intervals for an hour (for man, woman, or child); then toll age. Tolling at Funerals.

On Sundays the tenor has been rung at 8 a.m. from time immemorial, as also on Christmas Day and Good Friday; for services, ringing for twenty minutes, tolling for ten.

Treble rung for a few minutes before Vestry meetings.

Thanks to the Rev. R. V. O. Graves, Vicar.

TOLLESHUNT KNIGHTS. All Saints. Two bells.

1. **MILES :: GRAYE :: MADE :: ME :: 1664** (25 in.

2. ✠ RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT 1595 (28 in.

For the 2nd cf. Markshall bell; and see p. 87.

T.R.E 'iij bells in the stepull ij hand bellys.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 278).

Morant (i. p. 394): 'two Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 396) the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 66.

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; larger bell for all over twelve, treble for all under. Bell tolled for an hour, three strokes every five minutes for a male, two similarly for a woman or child. (This use is very abnormal).

For Services, bells chimed at the quarter before; 'toll in' for last five minutes on larger bell.

TOLLESHUNT MAJOR. St. Nicholas. Three bells.

1. *Blank.* (27 in.

2. *On the shoulder :—*   

✠ VOX ✠ EDWARDI ✠ SONET ✠ IN ✠ AVRE ✠ DEI (29 in.

3. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1726 • • • • (32 in.

2nd: By a predecessor of William Dawe; 'small laver' shield on shoulder: cross, *Herts*, fig. 7, and wheel stop as at Great Holland and Bradfield; small set of capitals as at Great Holland. See Pl. VIII. and p. 52. Dedications to St. Edward are rare on bells, but there is another at Weeley.

T.R.E. 'It'. in the styple iij bells.' (Sold) 'p'sessho' bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 278).

Morant (i. p. 392): 'three Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 390) the same.

Essex Review, 1894, p. 66.

Death Knell as soon as possible after death; tolling only; age recorded.

On Sundays chiming followed by one bell for five minutes.

Ringing for weddings when required; on Festivals and Holy Days, chiming for services as on Sunday.

Thanks to Rev. E. P. Henderson, Vicar.

TOPPESFIELD. St. Margaret. Five bells.

1. CLEMENT ✤ EDWARDS ✤ CHVRCHWARDEN ✤ 1702 ✤ H ✤ P ✤ ✤ ✤ ✤ ✤ ✤ (29¼ in.

2. ANTHONY BARTLET MADE ME 1675  (31½ in.

3. *The same.* (34 in.

4. *The same.* (37 in.

5. REVD GEORGE PAWSON RECTOR. THOMAS PARTRIDGE CHURCH WARDEN 1779 PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT (41 in.

1st: large plain letters; stops = small crosses; see p. 123. 2nd and 4th: N's reversed; trademark below line. 4th: between the words and after date are coins of Charles II. These are almost the latest of Anthony Bartlet's bells. In good order; modern frames.

A note at the beginning of the Parish Register says 'Toppefield Steple fell downe July the forth day 1689 and five bells and the litle bel broke all to peeceis.' If this is correct, where did the present 2nd, 3rd and 4th come from? Possibly the entry is mis-dated, and should read 1669. But White's History states that the tower was rebuilt in 1699. Probably these bells were purchased from some other church; it is not usual to find Bartlet bells so far away from London.

Morant (ii. p. 362). '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 221) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1898, p.233.

No peculiar uses.

Thanks to Rev. C. H. Bowly, Rector.

TOTHAM, GREAT. St. Peter. Six bells.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1878. (25 in.

2. *The same.* (26 in.

3. *The same.* (27½ in.

4. *The same.* (28½ in.

5. *The same.* (31 in.

6. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON.

On the waist:—THIS RING OF BELLS WAS PLACED IN THIS TOWER
AT THE RESTORATION
& ENLARGEMENT OF THE CHURCH MICHAELMAS 1878.
FRANCES EMMA HONEYWOOD RECTOR HENRY T. W. EYRE VICAR.
MARK COTTEE } CHURCHWARDENS.
NORRIS HOBBS } (34 in.

Weights and notes according to Warner's list:—

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.			cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
1)	3	2	22	G.	4)	4	3	20	D.
2)	4	0	0	F.	5)	5	3	14	C.
3)	4	1	20	E flat.	6)	6	3	16	B flat.

Another version given by the Vicar is:—

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		cwts	qrs.	lbs.
1)	3	3	2	4)	5	0	12
2)	4	0	19	5)	6	0	7
3)	4	1	20	6)	7	0	11

This light ring of six succeeded a pair of ancient bells which, being both badly cracked, were handed over to Warner in part payment. They were inscribed:

1.  Sancte Andrea Ora Pro Nobis I ⊕ S

2. ✠ ✠ AVE PLENA GRACIA

The smaller by John Sturdy (cross Pl. VII., 1, lettering Pl. V); the larger probably by Thomas Laurence (see p. 44), the crosses as at Doddinghurst, except that the plain cross is a smaller size, the lettering apparently the smaller set at Leaden Roothing.

T.R.E. 'Itm iij bells in the stypell Itm a Sawnce bell & a sacrynge bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 279).

Morant (i. p. 385) and Muilman (v. p. 379): '3 Bells.' By 1831 one of these had disappeared, as we read in G. W. Johnson's *History of Great Totham*, p. 9, that 'the two bells are most discordant and inharmonious.' It is supposed to have been stolen about 1800.

See also *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 66. Rubbings of the two old bells are preserved in Ellacombe's collection (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 33203).

Customs:—

Death Knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tellers 3 strokes on all the bells in succession for a male; similarly 2 for a female. Then the age is tolled on the tenor, which is next raised and rung for an hour in minute strokes. The bell is then lowered again and tellers are given 3×3 for a man, 3×2 for a woman. The treble bell is used for children under twelve.

At funerals, minute strokes for an hour before the service; bell rung more quickly as the procession approaches, until it enters the porch; tenor or treble used, according to age.

On Sundays, bells chimed for half-an hour, and rung up for the last five minutes. On great festivals the bells are rung instead.

On New Year's Eve a muffled peal is rung before midnight and an open one after.

Very many thanks to Rev. H. T. W. Eyre, Vicar, for help and information.

TOTHAM, LITTLE.

All Saints. Three bells.

1. Sancte Petre Ora Pro Nobis H (30 in.

2. Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis I ⊕ S (33 in.

3. MILES ✠ GRAYE MADE ✠ ME ✠ 1663 (36 in.

1st: Mr. Wells thought this bell was by Agnes, widow of William Powdrell, which would explain the A; but there is no evidence that she cast bells, and although Powdrell certainly used the cross Pl. VI., 7, there is nothing to differentiate the bell from others certainly cast by the Sturdys. (Cf. p. 19). The cross, Pl. VI., 7 is repeated twice; the capitals, including apparently the A), are *Bucks*, xi., *b*, with the small, neat set of black letter.

2nd: certainly by John Sturdy; Stephen Norton's capitals crowned (Pl. V.), with the smaller set for the I and S; 'smalls' as on the 1st; crosses Pl. VII., 1, 5.

T.R.E. 'It. iij bells in the stipyll. It' a hand bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 280).

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 67.

TWINSTEAD.

St. John Evangelist. One bell.

1. (26½ in.

The shield is the well known one with three laver-pots (Pl. X., 6): it is on the inscription band, not on the shoulder. See p. 28.

The bell is in an open gable-cot, and very difficult of access. It was removed from the old church, where it formerly hung in a little wooden turret (see Morant, ii. p. 272).

Morant (ii. p. 272): 'one Bell.' Muilman (ii. p. 126) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 119.

Passing Bell tolled as soon as possible after death.

UGLEY.

St. Peter. Three bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1624 (27 in.

2. IOHN MUMFORD C+W THO GARDINER FECIT 1734 (30 in.

3. PRAIES THE LORD 1612 (32½ in.

2nd: The initial I is Gothic.

3rd: By R. Oldfield; thick letters; cross Pl. XXX., 5.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles a sanctus & a hand bell all by estimac'n of xviij weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 619): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 126) the same.

Essex Review, 1895, p. 185.

ULTING. All Saints. One bell.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1636

Morant (ii. p. 137): 'two small Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 363): '2 bells.'

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 67.

UPMINSTER. St. Lawrence. Three bells.

1. Sancte Gabriele Ora Pro Nobis (32½ in.

2. Robert mot made me 1583 (39 in.

3. GOD SAVE OVR NOBEL QVEENE ELISABETH 1602 (40 in.

1st: by Kebyll (p. 21); crosses Pl. VII. 4, 5; capitals, Pl. V. This bell is accidentally omitted from the list given in the Introduction, p. 21. See p. 17 for facsimile of inscription.

2nd: a variety of quatrefoils as stops; see Pl. XXIII.

3rd: apparently by Richard Holdfell or Holdfeld of Cambridge. See p. 104 and Pl. XXX., Figs. 4, 6, 8, 10.

Pits for four bells (a second wanting). All in very filthy condition; clappers tied.

T.R.E. 3 Oct. 1552. 'Itm iiij bellys by ther waythe Fyrst the grea'e bell wayying xij hundred Itm the thyrde bell wayying x hundred Itm the seconde bell wayying vij hundred Itm a saunce bell and ij hand bellys.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 177).

Morant (i. p. 110): '4 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 385) the same.

Lukis, *Church Bells*, p. 73, gives inscription on treble.

Buckler, *Churches of Essex*, p. 251, gives a wood-cut of the bell framing.

UPTON PARK, see HAM, EAST.

VANGE. All Saints. One bell.

1. HENRY ROACH CH.. WARDEN 1761 (22 in.

By Lester and Pack, in Phelps' lettering, with a curious border at the end terminating in fleurs-de-lys.

Morant (i. p. 245): 'In a wooden Frame . . . . one Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 122): '1 bell.'

VICTORIA DOCKS, see HAM, WEST.

VIRLEY, see SALCOT VIRLEY.

WAKERING, GREAT. St. Nicholas. Five bells.

1. T. MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1808 (28 in.

2. T. MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1808 (29 in.

3. *The same.* (30 in.

4. *The same, but no pattern.* (32 in.

5. THOS KENNETT CHURCH WARDEN T: MEARS & SON OF LONDON FECIT 1808 (36 in.

Tenor 8 cwt.

T.R.E. Oct. 1552. 'ij bells and a saunce bell wayeing by est. xl. hundr.' (Sold) 'iij hand bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 133).

Morant (i. p. 306): '4 Bells.'

WAKERING, LITTLE. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. IOHANNES WAYLETT FESIT 1707 (26 in.

2. GORGE BAREY C W 1707 ⚜ ⚜ (28 in.

3. *As No.* 1. (32 in.

All three by John Waylett; apparently considered locally to be of great antiquity.

T.R.E. Sept. 1552. 'One Saunce bell wayenge xl^{li}.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 131).

WALTHAM ABBEY. Holy Cross and St. Lawrence. Eight bells.

1. JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1806 ✡ ✝ ✡ ✝ ✡ ✝ (29 in.

2. *The same, after the date:—* ✡ [K] (30 in.

3. *The same; after the date* :— ✡ ✝ ✝ *c* (32 in.

4. *The same; after the date* :— ✡ [K] ✝ (34 in.

5. *The same; after the date* :— ✝ ✝ ✡ (36 in.

6. *The same; after the date* :— ✝ *c* ✡ (38 in.

7. *The same; after the date* :— *c* ✡ *c* ✝ ✡ ✝ ✡ *c* ✝ ✡ ✝ (42 in.

8. JOHN PAIN JOHN SMITH & RICHARD BANKS C: WARDENS JOHN BRIANT HERTFORD FECIT 1806 ✝ ✡ ✝ ✝ *c* (48 in.

In good ringing order. Room for twelve. The marks after the date on each bell are similar to those at Coggeshall, consisting of a double triangle, a cross Calvary, a cross *patonce*, a sort of C, a diminutive bell, and on the 2nd and 4th a head of a King (Pl. III. Fig. 10) clearly recognisable as that of Edward III, the same as used by John Rufford (see p. 11) at Cherry Hinton, Cambs., in the 14th cent. The stamp went to Nottingham in the 15th cent., and thus finally found its way down to Briant. He may have thought it represented (or might represent) King Harold!

The weights and notes are given as follows by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank :—

1) $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	E	5) 6 cwt.	A.
2) 6 cwt.	D sharp.	6) $10\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	G sharp.
3) $6\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	C sharp.	7) 13 cwt.	F sharp.
4) $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	B.	8) 18 cwt.	E

The tenor is generally thought to weigh $19\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. Its predecessor weighed 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

The bells were taken in hand by Taylor of Loughborough in 1899, were tuned and turned, and hung in a new iron frame. For the following particulars relating to the history of the Waltham Abbey bells we are indebted to the great kindness of the late Rev. J. H. Stamp, Assistant Curate of the Abbey 1883-1908, who collected and printed many interesting details.

The ancient central tower, he states, contained eight tuneable bells given by King Harold or by the Canons on his Collegiate foundation, and transferred by Henry II. to the Abbot and Monks of the conventual church into which he converted the eastern part in 1177-82. At the Dissolution in 1540 these bells of course became the property of the Crown, but a document has recently come to light in the Record Office which Mr. Stamp publishes for the first time, and which contains a petition of the inhabitants to Sir Anthony Denny to use his influence with the King to grant them five of the bells, then removed from the steeple on account of its unsafe condition. The petition runs as follows :—

'To the Right Worshipfull Master Anthony Deny. Humblye beseeche your good mastership, the inhabytants and parishioners of the towne and parishe of Waltham, to be so good master unto them as to be meane unto the Kynges highnes for the tower steple there adjoining to the west ende of the Abbey Cherche, and to the east end of the parish cherche, in the whyche steple is a clock and viij bells, that it may please his said highnes to be so good and gracious lorde unto the forsaid towne

and parishe to gyve unto them the said clocke with Fyve of the forsaid bells, or as many of them all shalbe his highnes pleasure, for their parishe churche, in consyderacion that therys but one litle bell belonging unto the saide parishe churche nor hath bene sithe the tyme of Kyng Henry the seconde, who altered the forsaid cherche then being a colledge, and also the parish cherche and made it an Abbey separating the same from the parish cherche that now is, and reserving all the bells unto the said Abbey ; now the same beying dissolvyd, the forsaid parish Cherche shalbe wtout bells and being of suche povertye that they be not able to bye one good bell but of very necessite constrayned to truste upon the bountifull goodnesse of the Kynges majestie, unto the whyche they be not able to make any sewit theymselffs, but only by the helpe and meane of your good mastership in whom is all theire specialle trust, as knowith our Lorde, to whome they shalle dayly pray for your good mastership long to continue to his pleasure.'

The good services of Sir Anthony were successful, and the King granted five bells to the people of Waltham, but, ignoring their plea of poverty, only on condition that they purchased them of the Royal commissioners. They were eventually bought, taken down from the steeple and suspended in a frame in the Churchyard pending the erection of a western tower. Finally however their poverty compelled the people to sell them to raise funds for their new steeple. Meanwhile the bells had been allowed to remain in the old tower at least until 1542, in order to allow of the ringers duly honouring the king at his periodical visits. This we learn from an entry in the parish accounts recorded by Dr. Fuller:

(1542)	Item paid to the Ringers at the coming of the King's grace	vjd
	Item paid for ringing at the Prince's coming	jd
In 1544 there is another entry:		
	Imprimis received of Adam Tanner the overplus of the money which was gathered for the purchase of the bells	£2 4 11
	Item paid to Philip Wright carpenter for making a frame in the bellfrey	0 18 4

In 1556, says Dr. Fuller, 'the parish was forced, for the perfecting of the building [*i.e.* the new tower] to sell their bells . . . so that Waltham, which formerly had steeple-less bells, now had for some years a bell-less steeple.' The old steeple fell in 1552, and Strype states that 'all the great bells' fell with it, wherein, as we have seen, he was obviously misinformed.

There is no definite record to show when these five bells were first replaced; but shortly before or after the accession of James I. there appear to have been four bells, and these were rung in honour of his visit shortly before his death in 1625. In 1626 the fourth bell was recast at Hertford [by Oldfield], and the third bell subsequently suffered the same fate at the hands of 'ould' Whitmore the bellfounder.[1] In 1637-8 the sum of £17. 8*s.* 4*d.* was collected for the frame and ironwork. In 1656 there appear to have been five bells, for not only was the great bell cast [Query, was this a new bell?] at Wollford [Watford?] in Herts, at the cost of the rate-payers, but 'the Batchelors and Maides of the Parish of Waltham Holy Cross did by Voluntaire contribution purchase a new bell to the other *five* bells' thus raising the number to six.[2] The records however are somewhat confusing, as it is also stated that the other five were the gift of the Earl of Carlisle, who presented a set of chimes in 1657. Having regard to Whitmore's date, which covers the period 1647-56, and to the fact that he appears to have done most of his independent work in Herts (possibly at Watford as suggested above), it seems most likely that

[1] See for this founder, p. 113. His bells date between 1647 and 1656.

[2] Probably at the instance of Dr. Thomas Fuller, who was the incumbent at that time (1648-1658).

he cast a whole new ring of six in 1656. This theory at all events does not conflict with any of the preceding statements.

In 1735 Farmer (*Hist. of Waltham Abbey*, p. 9) says:—'There are six good Bells now in the Steeple, which perform chimes every four hours, *viz.*, at 4, 8, and 12. . . . And from *Michaelmas* to *Lady Day* the great Bell rings at four to call the Apprentices up to their work; and again every evening at eight, for them to leave work. . . . The treble bell was purchased in the year 1656 by the Bachelors and Maids . . . and cost thirteen Pounds twelve Shillings and Eightpence.' Morant (i. p. 45) gives '6 Bells,' as does Muilman (iv. p. 169), quoting also Dr. Fuller's statement given above.

In 1806 the six bells were recast into the present ring of eight by John Briant of Hertford, the augmentation being effected by the purchase of two additional ones from funds collected by Mr. John Carr the Parish Clerk. The first peal on the new bells was rung on July 20th, 1806, as is recorded on a peal-board in the belfry (see below). Briant also repaired the clock in 1798, when the top stage of the tower was rebuilt. The only other event in their history which remains to be recorded is the re-hanging by Taylor of Loughborough in 1899.

The Rev. J. H. Stamp devoted much careful research to the question whether the bells which inspired Tennyson's well-known words in *In Memoriam*,

'Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,' etc.

were those of Waltham Abbey, a question which he has settled to his satisfaction in the affirmative. Tennyson was residing at Beech Hill House in this parish from 1837 to 1840, after leaving Somersby Rectory. The 'single church below the hill' (section CIV) is then Waltham. The arguments are too long to quote here, but Mr. Stamp seems to have proved his case.

The bells are rung before Morning and Evening service on the first Sunday in the month, and on Great Festivals; also on New Year's Eve, and on State anniversaries, such as King's Birthday or Coronation.

In addition to the items already quoted, the following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts (collected by Mr. Stamp) are of more or less interest:—

1544. Item paid for mending the hand-bell			ij^{d}
1551. Imprimis received for a Knell of a servant to the lady Mary her Grace [1]			x^{d}
[These earlier extracts are made by Dr. Fuller; later ones are from W. Winters' publication, *Our Parish Registers* (1885).			
1623-4. Payed unto [John Jelley] for a strapp for the Sance bell		iiij^{s}	
Item given to y^{e} ringers at y^{e} Kings coming through y^{e} Towne		ij^{s}	
1626. To John Kemp for mending the Clock hammer			iiij^{d}
To Reason for mending the clock			ij^{d}
Item for matting the bell loft floare			vij^{d}
Item for casting of the fourth bell, and for new metal added and put to her	x^{li}	xix^{s}	ij^{d}
Item to Wm. Wandleinge for carrieage of the fourth bell to Hertfort to be cast and for his charges		xvj^{s}	x^{d}
1627. Item to Jelly for settinge upp the saints bell wheele being broken		j^{s}	
1629. Item given to the Ringers the fifth of November			iij^{d}

[1] The Princess, afterwards Queen Mary, then residing at Copt Hall.

1630. September xiijth spent upon the Ringers at the Kings coming through the towne — j^{s}
November the fifth spent upon the Ringers — iiij^{s}
Given to the Ringers upon Coronation daye — iiij^{s}
July viijth spent upon the Ringers at the Kings coming through the town — j^{s} viij^{d}
1631-2. Paid for the Ringers for Ringing uppon the 5 of November — 4s.
Spent uppon the the ringers the 27 of March — 6s.
Spent uppon the ringers at the Kinge and Queenes coming to the Abbey — 1s. 6d.
1633-4. August the first, given to the Ringers at the Kings coming through the towne — j^{s} iiij^{d}
1634-5. Ittem 14 July when the King went prograce, paid to Will. Nichols for y^{e} ringers — 3s. 6d.
Ittem given to the ringers when the King went by — 2s. 6d.
Ittem given to the Ringers upon Gunpowder treason day — 7s.
Ittem paid to W. Nichols for the Ringers upon proclamation — 6s. 8d.
1637-8. Received by the . . . churchwardens towards the charges of the frame for the bells and the Iorne work and hanging them, and other Charges as by their accompts more at large doth appeare, of the Inhabitants of the said parish after the rate of fower months Collection the some of — £17 18s. 4d.
Item given to the Ringers on daie when the Kinge went through y^{e} towen — 1s.
Item paid to the Ringers on the 5 Nov. — 5s.
1638-9. Item given to the Ringers 16 July when his mait^{s} went through the towne — 2s.
It. p^{d} to W^{m} Nicholson for the Ringers for the 27 of March being proclamacion daie for his mait^{s} — 6s.
1639-40. 18 Sept. given to the Ringers when the King came by — 1s.
Item given to the Ringers when the King came from Scotland — 6s. 8d.
To the Ringers the 5 Nov. — 6s.
1640-1. Item paid to the Ringers when the King dined at y^{e} Earl of Carlisle's — 1s. 6d.
1641-2. Item paid to the Ringers on Gunpowder treason daie 1641 — 6s.
1642-3. Paid the Ringers on Gunpowder Treason daie and upon the Kings Coronation day — 11s.
1648-9. Item to the Ringers on the thanksgiving daie for the overthrow of the Scotts — 2s. 6d.
1649-50. To Joseph Tayler for provisions for the ringers upon the fifth of Nov. — 8s.
1650-1. Item p^{d} to Marmaduke How for the making up the window in the Belfree for the Clark's bedd, and for Tymber boords and workmanship — £1. 1s. 0d.
1653-4. Paid to ringers on 5 Nov. for their dinners — 9s.
1654-5. The great bell was cast at Wollford Herts, there by Will^{m} Whitmore, Sept. y^{e} 4, 1656. The wayt of the bell to hym was 1836, paid more for tyme [tynne ?] being 66 pound that hee put into the bell paid more for mettell that he put into the bell being 186 pound wayt which cost £10 11s. the wayt from hym back againe after he had cast his with the 66 pound wayt of Tyne and the 186 pound wayt of mettell which macke his wayt up come-pleet 2088 pound wayt and peyed him for Casting of his, fourteen pound.
1656-7. ('A Catalogue of Batchlers and maides who weare voluntarie contributors for the first bell of the six for the parish of Waltham Holy Cross.' Dr. Fuller, though a married man, subscribed 10s.).
Collected from the Inhabitants of Waltham money for casting the great bell — £36. 4s. 0d.
ffeb. 27. 1656 a rate made by the church wardens for the poore of the

towne and other Inhabitants for the raising of money as for the Caystinge of the great Bell, etc.

1657-8. (A memorandum of the purchase of the first bell).

1659-60. Paid to Ould Whitmore the bell founder for casting the third bell	9.	5s. 0d.
1660-1. Paid a Rope for the Saints Bell		2s. 6d.
1661-2. Itm paid the Carpenter for their woork about the steple	1.	8s. 4d.
1667-8. Imp. given to the Ringers on the Kings restoration daie		6s. 8d.

From the Vestry Minute Books :—

9 July 1781. Mr. Thomas Brett of Primrose Street London Clock maker to put the Town Clock & Chimes in good repair and make good what is wanting and compleatly finish the work thereto so as the same shall go well and regular and the Chimes play every four hours, for the sum of fifteen guineas and to keep the same in repair and good order for five guineas a year.

19 July 1814. Day of General Thanksgiving for the Peace. Resolved . . . that the Ringers have an allowance and be requested to assist in the rejoicing.

15 March 1850. Tolling the Bell for the Queen Dowager 5s.

From the Minute Book of the Church Trust :—

17 April 1888. Paid to W. Gardiner for repairing Clock Chamber, Bell Chamber, and Ringer's Room £59. 16. 8.

Mr. Stamp has also been at pains to transcribe a dozen or so of the peal-boards which hang in the ringing chamber; some of these have been printed in *Church Bells*, 23 and 30 Nov. 1872, 18 April and 12 Dec., 1874. The list is as follows :—

1) Sunday July 20th 1806, a complete Peal of Treble Bob, 5056 changes in 3 hours 16 minutes (the first peal on the new bells).
2) June 15th 1819, Shipway's 5 Part Peal of Bob Major, 6000 changes in 3 hrs. 38 min.
3) Sept. 27, 1819, Grandsire Triples, 5040 changes, in 2 hrs. 51 min.
4) Sunday Feb. 1st, 1824, four "select touches of musical changes", Oxford Treble Bob Major 576, Grandsire Triples 580, Grandsire Major 112, Bob Major 112, 1150 in all, chimed by William and John Carr (the former being the Parish Clerk), each taking four bells.
5) October 23rd, 1860, Stedman's Triples, 5040 changes in 3 hrs. 2 min., by the Cumberland Society.
6) Oct. 29, 1864, and Jan. 7, 1865, peals by the College Youths.
7) Oct. 19, 1875, 5040 Grandsire Triples in 3 hrs. 1 min.
8) Nov. 11, 1877 and Aug. 17, 1878, two peals of Grandsire Triples, 5040 changes, each in 2 hrs. 58 min.
9) Feb. 3, 1879, a variation of Stedman's Triples, 5040 changes in 3 hrs.
10) Feb. 15, 1890, Grandsire Triples, 5040 changes, in 3 hrs.
11) June 30, 1894, the same in 3 hrs. 4 min.

WALTHAM, GREAT. SS. Mary and Lawrence. 8 + 1 bells.

1. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796 (30 in.

2. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1796 (31 in.

3. *On waist :—* THIS BELL WAS CAST BY JOHN DARBIE, 1684.
AND RECAST BY MEARS & STAINBANK, 1896.
IN MEMORY OF J. J. T. AND A. J. T. (33 in.

4. ✠ ✠ Nomen Magdalene Gerit Campana Melodie (37 in.

5. Roberte ✿ mot § ✠ § made ✠ me ✿ MD.LXXXI
X ✠ X (40 in.

6. ✠ h o c : s i g n v m : s c r v a
: x p c : m a r i a : t h o m a
(41½ in.

7. IOHN BUTLER ✠ THO=RUST ✠ C+W ✠ THO=GARDINER ✠
SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1729 • • • • • • (47 in.

8. *Above the inscription, fleur de-lys border :* ⚜⚜⚜⚜

⚜ • ✿ IOHN ⚜ HODSON ✿ MADE ⚜ ME ✿ 1663 ⚜
IOHN ✿ BOOSEY ⚜ NICKLOS

2nd line :—) MILES ⚜ CHVRCH ✿ WARDENS ⚜ IOHN
• • • • • • • • EVRIET ✿ R • • E ⚜ W • B ✿

3rd line :—) W H (52 in.

Clock. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON.

Below :— D.D. H.E.H.
1891. (26½ in.

All in excellent order. The old 3rd was inscribed

IOHN ✦ DARBIE ✦ MADE
✦ ME ✦ 1684 ✦

Below, C.R., crowned, with mantling.

The old clock bell had no inscription (diam. 15 in.). From the size it was probably originally a priest's bell.

4th: by John Walgrave; cross Pl. XII., 9; fleur-de-lys as used by William Eurford and Kebyll.

5th: Mot uses here some unusual stops (see Pl. XXIII); for the final one cf. Laindon Clays 5th. The R is of the 'rustic' type, the date-letters coarse thick Roman.

6th: By Peter de Weston or William Revel (pp. 7, 9); cf. Fairstead, and for the inscription, Assington, Suffolk; cross and lettering Pl. II., 18-20.

8th: the ornaments are Pl. XXXI., 1, 4, 6; the N.'s are reversed. See p. 114.

Weights:—1)	6½ cwt.	5)	11 cwt.
2)	7 cwt.	6)	13 cwt.
3)	7 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.	7)	18 cwt.
4)	9 cwt.	8)	25 cwt. Note E.
Clock bell)	4 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.		

The J. J. T. on the new 3rd is J. J. Tufnell of Langleys, who died in 1894; for an obituary notice of him see *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 164. The H. E. H. on the clock bell is Canon Hulton, the present Rector. This bell "has a soft musical tone a major third higher than the treble bell of the peal. The ringing machinery has been thoroughly overhauled" (*Essex County Chronicle*, 11 Dec. 1891).

Morant (ii. p. 89): "Six good tuneable Bells." Muilman (i. p. 328): '6 very good belles, a set of chimes and a clock.'

Customs:—

Death knell rung on tenor, or 3rd bell for a child. Tellers, 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female, 3 × 1 for child. Bells used at funerals by request.

On Sundays bells chimed for half-an hour before services, with two bells tolled for ten minutes and one for the last five. Tenor rung as Sermon Bell at 2 p.m. for ten minutes; also rung at 8 a.m. whenever there is service during the day.

Ringing on Christmas morning; also for Harvest Thanksgiving, and on New Year's Eve, when a muffled peal is rung from 11.30 to 11.55, then one bell tolled for five minutes, followed by an open peal as the clock strikes twelve. Also ringing on King's Birthday and Coronation Day, and for Weddings by request.

A bell rung on Christmas Eve before the distribution of charities; also on St. Thomas' Day.

Gleaning bell formerly.

Best thanks to Rev. Canon Hulton, Rector.

WALTHAM, GREAT. North End or Black Chapel. One bell.

Bell boxed up in a small turret, and quite inaccessible.

The chapelry is an ancient one.

WALTHAM, LITTLE. St. Martin. 5 + 1 bells.

1. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1632 (29 in.

55

2. IOHN ✿ HODSON ✿ MADE ✿ MEE ✿ 1657 IOHN ✿ SORRELL ✿ CHVRCH ♦ WARDEN ♣ WH ♣ (30 in.

3. THO=GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ▩ ▩ FECIT ✣ ✣ 1749 ▩ (33 in.

4. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1634 (29 in.

5. REVᴰ, G, BIRD RECTOR; T, GARDINER AND W, DOBITO, CHURCH WARDENS. W. DOBSON, FECIT 1821. (40 in.

S. *Blank.* (13 in.

2nd: Small rough type as at Canewdon, etc., fleur-de-lys and rosette as stops.
5th: By Dobson of Downham; type as T. Mears' smaller variety.

Morant (ii. p. 94): 'five Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 339): '5 bells and a clock.'

CUSTOM:—

Death knell 12 or 24 hours after death; a few strokes for children up to twelve, more for persons up to twenty-five, up to forty, and so on. At Funerals a bell tolled for an hour at intervals, a smaller one for children, a larger one for adults.

On Sundays a bell rung for fifteen minutes before 8 a.m. celebration, or for a few minutes when no service; chimed at other services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve.

Gleaning Bell formerly at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. (tenor used), each gleaner paying twopence at end of harvest; discontinued since 1898.

Best thanks to Rev. O. W. Tancock, Rector, to whom we are also indebted for the following extracts from the Account Book of Roger Poole's Charity (1560):

1626.	Received for bell-mettall that was spared in casting of the belles and sold by us	5	0 0
	payd to William Harbert the bell founder & Sᵐ Alice (?) the bell hanger the sum of	33	00 00
	payd to the Churchwardens of Much Waltham for bell mettall which we bought of them	08	08 00
	three load of wood to melt the bell mettall	1	10 00
	Robert Man for watching the bells 4 dayes and four nights	00	04 00
	for the bell founders banquet our owne & some others dyet	02	07 00

And other unimportant entries.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. Mary. Ten bells.

1. Cast by John Warner and sons Ltd. London.

On the waist :—Dedicated to the service of God, and His Church,
and to Commemorate the Illustrious Reign
of Her Majesty "Queen Victoria" 1896.
Wm H. Langhorne Vicar
William Shurmur } Churchwardens
William M. Beck } (27½ in.

2. *The same.* (28½ in.

3. ALL THOUGH I AM BOTH LIGHT AND SMALL I WILL BE HEARD ABOVE YOU ALL

Below :—PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1778

Recast by John Warner & sons Ltd London 1896 (29¾ in.

4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1778 (30¾ in.

5. AT PROPER TIMES OUR VOICES WE WILL RAISE IN SOUNDING TO OUR BENEFACTORS PRAISE

Below ;— PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1778 (32 in.

6. OUR VOICES SHALL WITH JOYFULL SOUND MAKE HILLS AND VALLEYS ECCHO ROUND

Below as No. 5. (34 in.

7. WHILST THUS WE JOIN IN CHEAERFULL SOUND MAY LOVE & LOYALTY ABOUND

Below as 5 *and* 6, *with eleven loops.* (36½ in.

8. YE RINGERS ALL THAT PRIZE YOUR HEALTH & HAPPINESS BE SOBER MERRY WISE & YOU'LL THE SAME POSSESS

Below :— PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1778 (40 in.

9. IN WEDLOCK BANDS ALL YE WHO JOIN WITH HANDS YOUR HEARTS UNITE SO SHALL OUR TUNEFULL TONGUES COMBINE TO LAUD THE

2nd line :—) NUPTIAL RITE PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT 1778 (43 in.

10. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1852 (48 in.

In good order; cannons off old bells; the new ones have angular cannons. Warner's iron frames. The two trebles are additions.

Weights and notes:—

			lbs.						
1)	0	:	[illegible]	: 15	G.	6)	7 : 3 : 13	B flat.
2)	6	:	1	: 4	F.	7)	9 : 2 : 1	A flat.
3)	0	:	1	: 25	E flat.	8)	11 : 0 : 19	G.
4)	0	:	1	: 27	D.	9)	14 : 0 : 13	F.
5)	7	:	0	: 25	C.	10)	19 : 0 : 5	E flat.

The stamp on No. 4 is Pl. XXXIII., 5; on No. 9, Pl. XXXIII., 3 as at St. Osyth.

T.R.E. 1552. 'Itm the s'premest bell . . . weight Itm the seconde bell xvj^{c} weight Itm the thirde x^{c} weight Itm the saunce bell half j^{c} weight Itm a lytell bell xx *li.* weight.' (*Sold*) 'Itm one hand bell.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S., ii. p. 246.)

Morant (i. p. 37): '6 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 215) the same.

Essex Review, 1897, p. 5, 1898, p. 100.

There are seventeen peal-boards in all, ranging from 1857 to 1904. For the earlier Belfry Records see *Church Bells*, 7 Dec. 1872, 24 June and 14 Oct. 1876.

Ringing-chamber well kept and adorned with photographs, etc.

Thanks to Mr. Maynard, steeple-keeper.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. Barnabas. One bell.

Church built 1901.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. Gabriel. One bell (?).

Church built 1884.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. James. One bell.

Church built 1841.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. John. One bell.

Church built 1829.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. Luke. One bell (?).

Church built 1902.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. Michael and All Angels. One bell.

Church built 1885; one bell supplied by Warner and Sons in 1885; diameter 21 in., weight 1 cwt., 3 qrs., 8 lbs., note G.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. Peter. Two bells.

Church built 1840.

WALTHAMSTOW. All Saints, Higham Park. One bell.

Church built 1898; a chapel-of-ease to St. Peter.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. Saviour. Eight bells.

			cwt. qrs. lbs.	Note
1.	CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1874.	(29 in.	6 : 1 : 10	E.
2.	*The same.*	(30¼ in.	6 : 0 : 26	D sharp.
3.	*The same.*	(32 in.	6 : 3 : 14	C sharp.
4.	*The same.*	(34 in.	7 : 1 : 8	B.
5.	*The same.*	(36 in.	8 : 2 : 23	A.
6.	*The same.*	(38 in.	9 : 2 : 23	G sharp.
7.	*The same.*	(41 in.	12 : 1 : 2	F sharp.
8.	*The same.*	(46 in.	16 : 0 : 16	E.

See *Church Bells*, 14 Nov. 1874 for the opening of the ring.
Church built 1874.

WALTHAMSTOW. St. Stephen. One bell.

1. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1877. (22 in.

Weight 1 cwt., 3 qrs., 26 lbs. Note E.
Church consecrated 6 April 1878.

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE. All Saints. One bell.

1. THOS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804 ◇◇◇~

Incised below :— BENJ^{N} BARNARD
C^{H} WARDEN (32 in.

Inventory of 1297 : 'Campanarium in summitate cooperiendium. Item ij campane melius cordande.'
1458 : 'Duo tintinnabula, due campane manuales.'

The church was for many years in ruins (Morant, i. p. 485, says 'no church;' Muilman, vi. p. 76, 'church now in ruins'), and was finally rebuilt in 1804, when the present bell was put up.

See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 48.

WANSTEAD. St. Mary. Five bells.

1. **JOHN TAYLOR & C^{O} FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1899.** (25¼ in.

2. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1843 (26 in.

3. *As No.* 1. (28 in.

4. *As No.* 1. (31 in.

5. W. & T. MEARS LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECIT. MADE IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1789. (42 in.

The late Rector, Rev. Canon Scott, wrote: 'Bells not hung for ringing; only chimed and used for clock' (*i.e.* hour bell and four quarter-bells).

Weight of tenor or hour-bell 12 cwt. Taylor's three bells weigh respectively 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs., 4 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs., and 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.

T.R.E. 4 Oct. 1552. 'It. iij bells contenyng by estimacōn . . . . (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. ii. p. 245).

Muilman (iv. p. 236): '3 bells.'

The church was rebuilt in 1790, at which time the present tenor was put up, together with another bell, probably the present 2nd. In 1858 Mr. H. W. King noted: 'In a cupola are two bells, each inscribed 'W. & T. Mears late Lester Pack & Chapman fecit; made in the month of January 1789.' He seems to have ignored the inscription on the smaller, which had obviously been recast. The other three by Taylor and Co. were added on May 1st, 1899. We are indebted to Mr. C. H. Hawkins for a copy of the inscriptions.

No peculiar uses.

Dr. Raven (*Suffolk*, pp. 104, 243) mentions a bell at Thorington in that county with the inscription: Samuell : Owen : made : me : for : wanstead : 1596. See p. 65. It is not known how or why the bell was transplanted.

WANSTEAD. Christ Church. Six bells.

Six steel bells; tenor 9 cwt., note A.
Church built 1861.

WANSTEAD. Holy Trinity, Harrow Green. One bell.

One small bell in a gable-cot over the chancel-arch.
Church consecrated 1878.

WANSTEAD. Holy Trinity, Hermon Hill. One bell.

Church built 1887.

WANSTEAD. St. Columba, Wanstead Slip. One bell.

Church built 1888.

WANSTEAD. St. Margaret of Antioch. One bell.

The bell hangs under a wooden canopy against the north wall of the nave.
Church consecrated 1892.

WARLEY, GREAT. St. Peter. One bell.

1. *No inscription.* (18½ in.

The bell is said to have been put up in 1859, when the church was restored, but looks somewhat older. Previously there had been three, which were sold to provide funds for the restoration. One of these was by Thomas Bartlet (see below).

Church disused except for funerals.

T.R.E. 3 Oct. 1552. 'Myche Warley. iij bells in the steple the lest conteynyng by estymacyon iij^{c} wayte.'

'ffyrste ij hand bells and the candelstyks sold to the Tynker of Horndon for the some of xxx^{s} iiij^{d}.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S., ii. p. 180).

Morant (i. p. 113): 'The steeple in which were 5 Bells was burnt down with lightning some years ago. At present there is a wooden Belfrey . . . . and in it 3 Bells.'

Muilman (iv. p. 390) has the same, and adds: "upon one of them this remarkable inscription 'Thomas Bartlet made me 162.'" [Obviously the last figure of the date was missing.] In a note he states that "there were three acres of land in this parish called Bell-rope Land, undoubtedly given to buy bell-ropes; but by the neglect of the trustees they have escheated to the lord of the manor." (See also Morant, i. p. 113; they are so described in the Tithe Award of 1837).

Best thanks to Rev. J. F. Tarleton, Rector, and to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

WARLEY, GREAT. Christ Church. One bell.

Church built 1855.

WARLEY, GREAT. St. Mary. Nine bells.

This church, erected in 1904, practically supplants the old parish church, the population having shifted to the end of the parish where Warley Barracks are situated. It possesses "9 little toy bells, dismally out of tune," as the Rev. J. F. Tarleton kindly informs us.

WARLEY, LITTLE. St. Peter. One bell.

1. *On the shoulder :—*   

 Iohannes Cristi Care Dignare Pro Nobis Orare (32 in.

By William Wodewarde? (see p. 25); 'small lavers' on shoulder; cross Pl. X., 4 (as at Little Hallingbury); *medium* capitals (Pl. IX.) and large fine minuscules.

T.R.E. 27 Sept. 1552. 'Itm iij bells the least contenyng three hund^{r} pounds.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. ii. p. 179).

Morant (i. p. 115): '1 Bell.' Muilman (iv. p. 393) the same. *Ecclesiologist*, xxv., p. 345.

WEALD, NORTH. St. Andrew. Six bells.

1. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT. (*Incised:*—) THE GIFT OF Mr GEO NEWELL 1755 (27 in.

2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1887.

On waist:— CAST 1712 RECAST 1887
IN MEMORY OF THE JUBILEE YEAR
OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN
H. H. COCKERELL VR
S. BAWTREE } CH'S
G. HART }

(28¾ in.

3. RICHARD WAYLETT CHVRCH WARDEN 1712 (30 in.

4. Mr JOHN PLUM CH: WARDEN: LESTER & PACK FECIT 1755 (34 in.

5. SIMON WAYLETT RICHARD SPRANGER CHVRCHWARDENS 1673

Below the date:— A  B (36 in.

6. Mr ROB: POLLETT Mr DANIEL BINKES CH. WARDENS ◇◇◇◇ THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1803 ◇◇◇◇ (40 in.

Tenor 13 cwt., note G. The 2nd has angular cannons; the treble is hung above the rest. 3rd by John Waylett, as may be gathered from the old 2nd, which was inscribed in similar letters (smaller than Waylett's ordinary type):

IOHN WAYLETT MADE ME 1712

5th by Anthony Bartlet.
A chiming apparatus was put up in 1902.

Weights:—1)	4¼ cwt.	Note F.	4)	6 cwt.	Note C.
2)	4¾	E flat.	5)	7	B flat.
3)	5½	D flat.	6)	9½	A flat.

Morant (i. p. 151): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 376) the same.
Death Knell for one hour; tellers, 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female.
A bell rung on Sundays at 9 a.m.
No change-ringing done.
The Chapel of Ease at Hastingwood, erected 1864, has one bell.

WEALD, SOUTH. St. Peter. 6 + 1 bells.

1. Mears & Stainbank, Founders, London, 1879. (28½ in.

2. THOMAS KING IOSEPH ABRY CHVRCHWARDENS 1664

A  B (30 in.

3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.

On waist:— EDWARDUS VII. R ET I.—VIVAT
DUNCAN FRASER, VICAR.
CHRISTOPHER J. H. TOWER, GEORGE LAGDEN, ... } CHURCHWARDENS. (32½ in.
RECAST A.D. 1902.

4. THO=GARDINER SVDBVRY FECIT 1737 (36 in.

5. JAMES WHITE & THOS SPRAGG CH. WARDENS LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1768 (38 in.

6. WILLIAM TREWLOCK STEVEN SHOVK CHVRCHWARDENS WM AND PHILP WIGHTMAN FECIT 1692 (44 in.

S. *No inscription.*

The treble is a new bell, not a recasting; it was put up Feb. 1880 (see *Church Bells*, 21 Feb.); weight, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. Weight of new 3rd, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs.

2nd: by Anthony Bartlet.

6th: Plain medium-sized letters, not occurring elsewhere, not unlike Bartlet's; weight 14 cwt., note F.

The old 3rd was inscribed (in the ordinary Phelps lettering):

IOHN WOOD & GIUER BRIDGE CH; WARDENS 1750 THOS LESTER FECIT

T.R.E. 1 Oct. 1552. 'Itm in the steple V Bells upon the fourth bell ye clocke smythe, the lest by estymacõn weyeth viij hundred.

Itm ij holy water potts ij handell bells & a saynt bell in the Quyer.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. ii. p. 182).

An Inventory or Terrier of 1676 has "Item five bells and a clock in ye Steeple.
Item a Saints Bell upon ye Church."

Morant (i. p. 123): '5 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 17) the same.

Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 197: 'The Belfry, a lofty chamber . . . . contains five Bells bearing dates 1664, 1692, 1730, 1750, 1768; they rest on an ancient timber framing of strong construction pinned together; in modern times iron ties have been added. A Minister's Bell of small dimensions, and apparently not of great antiquity, is suspended in the east window.'

Customs :—

Death Knell twelve hours after death. On one occasion a peal was rung immediately after a Funeral, by request.

Bells generally rung on Sundays; ringing also on New Year's Eve, Royal Birthday's, and for Weddings.

A bell rung before Vestry Meetings.

A set of Ringer's Rules was drawn up 21 February 1899.

It is recorded that the bells were formerly hung on the walls of the tower instead of being fixed on a frame, which produced a great vibration and induced in some people a feeling of melancholy. A story is told of a young lady who was so much influenced by the ringing of the bells that she was thrown into a state of profound depression, and one occasion was so much affected that she hid herself in a cellar.

Very many thanks to Rev. Canon Fraser, Rector, and Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts are taken from a pamphlet on the Bells kindly lent by the Rector :—

1592.	Item for a baudricke	. .	. .	. .
1593.	Item for makinge a bauldrick	. .	. .	. .
	Item payed to Goodman Pilkam for one whole yeare for Keepinge the Balderke of y^e^ bells	0	2	0
	For twoe new baldrigs	5	0	0(?)
	For a baldrick that hangeth the clapers of a bell	. .	. .	. .
1737.	Jan. 27. for carring the third bell to Ingerstone[1]	00	01	00
	Spent at the Eagle to get men to lode it	00	01	00
	Spent at Ingerstone to get men to get scales & weights	00	05	00
	Apr. 28. For fetchen the bell home	00	10	00
	May 30. Paid the bell-founder for casting the bell	19	00	00
	Spent with the bell-founder about the bell	00	04	00
	Oct. 30. Paid m^r^ hardy for bear the ringers had	00	06	08
	Paid for oills the bells	00	01	00

In the same year the Vestry made a contract with Benjamin Long of West Tilbury for re-hanging all the bells :—

"At this general Vestry of the whole Parish, May y^e^ 10, 1737, it is agreed that Benjamin Long of West Tilbury shall new hang all the bells in the steeple of South Weald, and maintain them well hung and in a workmanlike manner during his life, paying the said Benjamin Long the sume of ten pounds in hand and ten shillings per annum for his life, for the performance of which an article shall be drawn and executed, to be paid as soon as he shall have put them in order. He, the said Benjamin Long, to find all materials, with brass, iron, and woodwork, except y^e^ Bell Clappers or gudgeons should break."

1750.	Sept. 12.	Spent at a Vester for casten y^e^ bell	00	10	00
	16.	For careg of the bell to london	00	10	00
	Dec. 31.	For careing y^e^ old bell back againe to london	00	10	00
[1751?]	Apr. 3.	For bringen y^e^ bell from london	00	10	00
		Gave Mr. Lister's man		1	

[1] The founder was Thomas Gardiner : see p. 277 under Great Chesterford.

	18.	Paid Robert White for the bell ropes	01	01	00
1752.	Apr. 12.	for fetching y^e^ bell from london	00	10	00
		Spent seing y^e^ bell waid when carried up and brought downe	00	02	00
	June.	Paid Mr. Lister a bill for runing y^e^ bell	18	00	00
1764.	July 28.	Paid for repairing the Great Bell	00	04	00
1769.	Jan. 3.	Paid Mr. Ainger for carrying the old bell up and bring the new one down	00	15	00
	Jan. 6.	Paid Lister and Pack for running the Bell	14	18	00
		Paid the men that loaded and unloaded the Bells	00	02	00
		My journey to London to see Bells and Iron work weighed	00	15	00

The Chapel of Ease of St. Paul, BENTLEY MILLS, has a ring of five bells cast by Mears and Stainbank in 1880, tenor 4¼ cwt.

WEELEY.

St. Andrew. Two bells.

1. *On the crown :—* Sce Michael

Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis (33 in.

2. Sancte Edwarde Ora Pro Nobis

Pray For Pyllam Brooke And Agnes His Wyff (36 in.

1st: by Robert Burford (p. 14); cross *Kent* 5*a*.

2nd: by Thomas Bullisdon (p. 38); upper inscription in large lettering (capitals as Pl. X., 5, 7, 8); lower in ordinary capitals (Pl. XI., 1-7) and smalls, with Pl. XII., 8 at beginning. For the use of this last stamp by Bullisdon cf. Rampton, Cambs.

Mr. A. D. Tyssen informs us that though he has failed to find William Brooke's will, he has unearthed that of Agnes Brooke, which is dated 1509, and therefore forms additional evidence for the identification of the Bullisdon bells.

T.R.E. 20 Sept. 1552. 'WILYE. ffyrst yn the stepull iij gret belles w^t^ on lytylon called a sants bell and other to lytylons beyng yn save gard.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 27).

Morant (i. p. 474): '3 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 53) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 48.

WENDENS AMBO.

St. Mary. Six bells.

1. **CAST BY BOWELL OF IPSWICH 1904.**

On waist :—**IN MEMORY OF LOUIE COLLINS.**
C. E. BARNES, VICAR.
J. S. SMITH.—A. THOMAS.
CHURCHWARDENS. (25 in.

2. **CAST 1700. RECAST BY BOWELL OF IPSWICH 1904. < >** (27 in.

3. **RECAST BY BOWELL OF IPSWICH 1904.** (28 in.

4. *The same.* (30 in.

5. **1700** (33 in.

6. **ANDREW JAGGARD THOMAS BARKER C W 1700** (36 in.

The treble was given by the Collins family in memory of their mother. Previously there were five bells, of which the first three, bearing only the date 1700, were cracked and have been recast, the 4th and 5th being quarter-turned and becoming the 5th and tenor. The new bells were dedicated (with new frames, etc.) on November 11, 1904. The old ring of 1700 was one of Richard Keene's poor performances. Dr. Raven in July 1861 noted it as "a wretched peal, Nos. 1-3 cracked"; Stahlschmidt in September 1887 says "in no better order." Down to 1904 the bells had not been rung within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

	cwt. qrs. lbs.		
Weights:—1)	3 : 2 : 14	4)	5 : 0 : 0
2)	4 : 0 : 0	5)	6 : 0 : 0
3)	4 : 3 : 0	6)	8 : 0 : 0

T.R.E. 5. Oct. 1552. 'WENDEN PARVA. thre bells by estimacon of xij^{xx} pounde a hand bell.'

Do. 'WENDEN MAGNA. thre belles by estymacon of xxxviij^{c} weight a little bell by estymacōn a C weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 592): '5 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 62) the same.
Essex Review, 1895, p. 190.

No death knell, but tolling at funerals.
Gleaning Bell rung at 8.30 in harvest time.
Ringing on Sundays for services, and for Weddings.

Many thanks to Rev. C. E. Barnes, late Vicar (died 1 Aug. 1905); also to Messrs. Bowell, and Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

WENDON LOFTS. St. Dunstan. Three bells.

1. *No inscription.* (17 in.

2. C. & G. MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845 (20½ in.

3. *As No. 2.* (24 in.

Reported by Stahlschmidt as 'practically inaccessible.' However we are indebted to the kindness and energy of the present Vicar, Rev. H. Brabant Smith, for a full and careful description of these bells, which were placed in the tower when the church was rebuilt. He writes: "It has been a difficult business, as we had to obtain ladders and get to the top of the tower from the outside." To him therefore our heartiest thanks are due.

The diameters, he notes, are *inside* measurements; the respective heights of the bells (also inside) are 14 in., 17 in., 17 in.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552 (Stowe MSS. 827). 'iij belles by est' iij^c weight a hand bell.'
Cole (1744): 'One Bell.' Muilman (iii. p. 64): '1 bell.'
Essex Review, 1895, p. 190.

WENNINGTON. St. Peter. One bell.

1. THOMAS GIBBS CHVRCHWARDEN 1662  (27 in.

By Anthony Bartlet. There have been more in former days. One vacant pit still remains, and as the two pits together only occupy the northern half of the bell chamber, probably at one time there were four. According to a note by Mr. H. W. King there were three in 1856 "all alike." See also Palin, *More about Stifford*, p. 139, where King's notes are quoted. He was misled into attributing the bells to Thomas Bartlet by the occurrence of that name on the foundry stamp (see p. 76).

T.R.E. 3 Oct. 1552. 'Itm iij smalle bells weghyng by estimaciō ij c pounds.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S., ii. p. 184).
Morant (i. p. 87): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 349): '1 bell.'

WESTCLIFF, see PRITTLEWELL.

WETHERSFIELD. St. Mary Magdalene. 6 + 1 bells.

1. G. MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858

On the waist:— REV^D WILLIAM MARSH VICAR
CHARLES BENJAMIN LIVERMORE, JOSEPH CORNELL } CHURCHWARDENS (29 in.

2. *The same.* (31 in.

3. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1804 (33 in.

4. *As No.* 1. (35 in.

5. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1821 (38½ in.

6. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1623 (42¼ in.

Clock bell. 1813 (17 in.

Tenor 12 cwt. Clock bell by Thomas Mears.
A chiming apparatus was fixed up some years ago, but for a long time has been out of order.

Morant (ii. p. 373): '5 bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 32) the same.
See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 113.

Death knell 12 or 24 hours after death; tellers, three strokes for a man, two for a woman.
For Sunday services bells chimed only.
Ringing on great Festivals and New Year's Eve.
Gleaning bell discontinued some years since.
Thanks to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.
The Chapel of Ease of the B.V.M., Blackmore End, erected 1867, has one bell.

WICKEN BONANT. S. Margaret. Three bells.

1. Sancte ✠ Luca ✠  (24 in.

2. ✠ **CANTABO : LAUDES : TUAS : DOMINE : DEO : ET : ECCLESIA : S : MARGARET : WICKHAM : BONHUNT : DEDIT : J : H : SPERLING : M : A RECTOR : 1859.**
TAYLOR & C° LOUGHBOROUGH (38½ in.

3. ✠ **SONORO : SONO : MEO : SONO : DEO : DEDIT : JOHN SPERLING : ECCLESIE : PATRONUS : 1859**
TAYLOR & C° LOUGHBOROUGH (43 in.

Treble, 7th and 8th of a ring of eight. Weights of 2nd and 3rd: 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs. and 13 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.

1st by William Culverden (p. 43); usual large capitals; cf. Tillingham 2nd.

The inscriptions on the other two are doubtless due to the donor, who was a well-known ecclesiologist in his day and one of the earliest investigators of bell-inscriptions. It is probable that on the 3rd he reproduced the old inscription, in which case the old bell would have been by Robert Oldfield (cf. Radwinter 7th). The type used here is the same as at Heydon.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles by estimacōn of xj^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).
Morant (ii. p. 588): '3 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 52) the same.
See *Essex Review*, 1895, p. 190 and *East Anglian*, i. p. 223.
According to Mr. Sperling in the *Ecclesiologist*, xx. p. 212, there were *five* bells formerly.

Curfew rung at 8 p.m. (tenor bell); gleaning bell formerly.
Death knell immediately (*i.e.*, as soon as possible) after death; tellers 3 × 3, 3 × 2, and 3 × 1.
On Sundays bells chimed for services.
Ringing at 6 a.m. on Easter Day; on New Year's Eve the old year rung out and the new rung in, with twelve strokes at midnight.
Thanks to Rev. W. B. Bliss, Rector.

WICKFORD. Two bells.

1. Sancta Katerina Ora Pro Nobis    (33 in.

2. Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum    (36 in.

Both by Kebyll; Stephen Norton's crowned capitals (Pl. V.); cross, Pl. VII., 4; see p. 21.

These bells are very curiously hung in the turret, one above the other, with a solid leaden floor between; one can only be approached from outside, the other only from inside.

Morant (i. p. 255): 'In a wooden belfry . . . are 2 Bells.'

Muilman (v. p. 141): '2 bells.'

WICKHAM BISHOPS. St. Bartholomew. One bell.

1. MILES : GRAYE MADE : ME : 1664 (26 in.

This bell in 1892 was in the coach-house at the parsonage.

At the new church there is a bell (quite inaccessible) supplied by C. & G. Mears in 1850, weighing 5 cwt.

Morant (i. p. 382): '1 Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 375) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1894, p. 67.

WICKHAM ST. PAUL'S. All Saints. Five bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1807.

On the waist:— ✠ VIVAT VICTORIA REGINA NOBILIS.
TO THE GLORY OF THE EVERLIVING KING
IN GRATEFVL RECORD OF THE LONGEST BRITISH REIGN
C. D. CONSECRATES THIS BELL. (29 in.

2.  DE ⚜ BVRI ⚜ ?ANTI ⚜ EDMONDI ⚜ ?TEFANVS ⚜ TONNI ⚜ ME FECIT ⚜
WL  1584 (30 in.

3. *On shoulder*:—   
 Virginis Egregie  Vocor Campana Marie
(32½ in.

4. *As 2nd to* WL; *then*:— ⚜ 1579 (35½ in.

5. [illegible] 1893.

On waist :— ✠ [illegible] (38 in.

The present 2nd and 4th are both by Stephen Tonni (see p. 78; crown and arrows Pl. XXVI. 4; fleur-de-lys Pl. XXVI. 6), with William Land's initials; the 3rd a good specimen from the Norwich foundry, with the Brasyer shield (Pl. XVIII., 2) on shoulder, the stop being Pl. XVIII. 3, the capitals, Brasyer's smaller set (Pl. XVII., 6-9). Cf. for the 5 of the date on the 4th, the 1st at Ramsden Bellhouse.

The new tenor (weight 9½ cwt., note B) was cast with additional metal from the old treble of four, which for a long time lay broken on the belfry floor; the cannons were broken off and holes bored through the crown for suspension. It was inscribed

MILES GRAYE MADE ME M 1641 (27 in.

The old frame for the other three bells dated from about a century back, and probably the treble being then broken and useless was discarded. The new frame was given by the parishioners at the same time that the new bell was put up. The present treble is a further addition in commemoration of Victoria's reign. The letters in larger type form a chronogram of the date (DDCCCCCLLLLLLLVVVVVVIIIIIIIIIIIIIII = 1896; Y = 2).

See *Church Bells*, 14 April, 1893, and 9 April, 1897.

Inventory of 1297: 'Item campanarium ruinosum et sine tecto.
Item ij campane. Item ij campanule.'
1458: 'Duo tintinnabula, campana manualis.
Campanile patitur defectum in scindulis.'
Morant (ii. p. 276): '4 bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 123): '4 bells.'
Essex Review, 1894, p. 119, 1898, p. 98; *Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S., iii. p. 66.

Death Knell 24 hours after death, for one hour; tellers, 6 for a man or woman, one for a child.

Tolling at funerals, followed by chiming for a few minutes when procession is in sight.

On Sundays bells rung or chimed for twenty minutes, followed by two bells for five minutes and one bell for five.

Thanks to Rev. H. N. Shuttleworth, Rector.

WIDDINGTON. St. Mary. Three bells.

1. **J: TAYLOR & Co FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1873.** (36 in.

2. *The same.* (39 in.

3. *The same.* (44 in.

These were presented by Mr. Francis Smith, the cost being £331 10s. 8d. They weigh respectively 8½, 10½, and 14½ cwt.

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles a sanctus belle & ij hand belles by estimacõn of xxv^{c} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Morant (ii. p. 567): '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 401) the same.

Essex Review, 1895, p. 185; *Essex Arch. Trans.*, N.S. iii. p. 106.

Gleaning Bell (the second) at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Death Knell at 9 a.m. on day following; threes for male, twos for female, followed by half an hour's tolling.

Ringing at 6 a.m. on Christmas and Easter mornings, 7 and 11.45 p.m. on New Year's Eve; at 4 a.m. on May 29th; and for Weddings.

The Rector kindly contributes the following notes relating to the history of the bells.

In the Parish Register under date 15 May 1771 the following occurs:—

"The whole steeple from top to bottom, with ten feet in breadth of both sides of the body of the church fell down. Three bells out of five were dug out of y^{e} rubbish unhurt."

What was done under the circumstances is not recorded in the Parish Books, but the tale was told until recently "in bricks and mortar. The Churchwardens of that date sold the Bells, and with the proceeds built up a wall of red brick at the West end, not even restoring the ten feet on either side but shortening the Church, thus destroying its original proportions, and surmounted the work with a wooden dove-cot in which they placed a small bell. In this state the church remained until 1871" when restoration became imperatively necessary. Tradition tells that "the bells were sold in 1771 to the neighbouring parish of Henham, but that by some subsequent arrangement they were carried on to the church of Coopersale, Theydon Garnon, near Epping, and there put up. There are five bells at Coopersale Church, and four of them bear the inscription "1628 Miles Graye Made Me." [This is not strictly accurate. Coopersale Church was only built in 1852, and has only one bell, but the mother church of Theydon Gernon has the bells alluded to; see pp. 227, 411. H.B.W.] There was a date 1631 on the chancel wall of Widdington church, which the Rector thinks may allude to some repairs, including a restoration of the bells. There may of course be something in the tradition; we have no means of knowing; but similar traditions are curiously common (cf. *e.g.*, at Birchanger and Manuden).

Very many thanks to Rev. J. W. Court, Rector.

WIDFORD. St. Mary. Eight bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, WHITECHAPEL FOUNDRY, LONDON, 1888.

On waist:— THE GIFT OF ARTHUR PRYOR ESQ: OF HYGHLANDS. (26¼ in.

2. *The same.* (27 in.

3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1862 (30 in.

4. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1862 (32 in.

5. *As No.* 4. (33 in.

6. *The same.* (35 in.

7. *As No.* 3. (37 in.

8. *As No.* 7 ; *on the waist* :— **OLD MIKE** (40 in.

On the waist of Nos. 3-8 are the Royal Arms, with the word PATENT below ; the type on Nos. 4-6 is thinner than on the other two. In good ringing order ; weight of tenor 12 cwt. ; note G. 2nd and 6th hung above the rest. See for the erection of the new bells, *Church Bells*, 4 Jan. 1889.

Morant (ii. p. 60) : 'a wooden turret containing two bells.' Muilman (i. p. 275) : '2 bells.'

Death Knell as soon as convenient ; 3 × 3 or 3 × 2 before and after tolling.
On Sundays a bell at 8 a.m. for 10 minutes ; ringing for other services.
Ringing on New Year's Eve, 11.45-12.15 ; for Weddings occasionally.
A bell rung for Vestry meetings.
A peal-board dated 1900 records the ringing of 5056 Kent Treble Bob Major.
Thanks to Rev. R. Thurlow, Rector.

WIGBOROUGH. GREAT. St. Stephen. Two bells.

1. Nomen Magdalene Campana Geret Melodie   (36 in.

2. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1622 (38 in.

1st by John Danyell : crosses Pl. XII., 5, 8.
2nd : cf. St. James' Colchester and see p. 94. The stops are Pl. XXVII., Figs. 2, 3. This bell is cracked.

Morant (i. p. 421) : '2 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 442) the same.
Essex Review, 1894, p. 180.

WIGBOROUGH, LITTLE. St. Stephen. One bell.

1. 1820 (17 in.

Probably by Thomas Mears.
Morant (i. p. 423) : '1 little Bell.' Muilman (v. p. 445) : '1 bell.'
Essex Review, 1894, p. 180.

WILLINGALE DOE. St. Christopher. Four bells.

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1797 (29 in.

2. IOHN FRENCH HENRIE PAVET CHVRCHWARDENS IC MADE ME 1634 (30½ in.

3. THOMAS BARTLET MADE THIS BELL 1631 (33½ in.

4. WILHELMVS GARDER ME FECIT 1610 (35½ in.

2nd: by John Clifton; but the C looks very like an O.

3rd: one of the latest of Thomas Bartlet's bells (see p. 74).

4th: In the Brasyer lettering (see p. 72); note the mark after the date, also used by T. Bartlet.

Morant (ii. p. 479): '4 Bells.' Muilman (iii. p. 296) the same.

Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 156: 'Suspended to a modern framing are four Bells.' He gives the dates, also the inscription on the tenor, and a woodcut of the letter L.

Death Knell 24 hours after death; tolling for an hour.

On Sundays bells chimed, followed by tolling for last five minutes.

Ringing at 5 a.m. on Christmas Day and midnight on New Year's Eve.

Gleaning Bell at 8 a.m. until about ten years ago.

Thanks to Rev. J. Swayne, until recently Rector.

WILLINGALE SPAIN. All Saints. Two bells.

1. *Blank.* (27½ in.

2. ✠ IOHANNES ✠ CRISTI ✠ CARE ✠ DINGNARE ✠ PRO ✠ NOBIS ✠ ORATE (33½ in.

2nd by John Langhorne? (see p. 22); small capitals (Plate VIII.); cross *Herts*, fig. 7 as stop throughout. The first is, according to Mr. Miller Christy, a bell of similar make.

Muilman (iii. p. 303): '2 bells.

Buckler, *Churches of Essex*, p. 153, gives the inscription and a woodcut of the word DINGNARE.

WIMBISH. All Saints. Three bells.

1. Johanes Clarke Hanc fecit Campanam 1599 (32 in.

2. ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ (34 in.

3. THOMAS ✠ GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1734 (36 in.

No. 1 hangs in a frame in the Churchyard; nos. 2 and 3 are in the coach-house of the Vicarage. See p. 84.

2nd by R. Mot or his predecessor (p. 67); the crosses are alternately Pl. XXII., Figs. 9 and 11. (Cf. Little Bentley).

T.R.E. 5 Oct. 1552. 'iij belles in the steple by estimacōn of xxx^{c} weight a sanctes bell by estimacōn of xij^{li} weight a hand bell vj^{li} weight.' (Stowe MSS. 827).

Muilman (ii. p. 387): '3 bells.' *Essex Arch. Trans.*, iii. p. 107.

It is said that when the church was struck by lightning in the eighteenth century the bells were sold to Ashdon. This of course is nothing more than a tradition.

WITHAM.

St. Nicholas. Six bells.

1. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1877. (30 in.

2. *The same.* (33 in.

3. GO GLORIOVSLI DEDICI RENOVATVM QVOCE DOCERE 1601

(*Below*:—) RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT (35 in.

4. DEO OPTIMO SONITVM PRECIOSO HIC AVE CE VODOLAVDICI VIVENTVM 1601

(*Below*:—) RICARDVS BOWLER ME FECIT (38 in.

5. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1627 (41 in.

6. MARK ✠ DRAPER ✠ SAM–HARRIS ✠ C+W THO–GARDINER ✠ SUDBURY ✠ FECIT ✠ 1743 ✠ ✠ ✠ (43 in.

Tenor 18 cwt., note F. Treble, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., note D; 2nd, 7 cwt., note C. The old 1st and 2nd were inscribed:

1. IOHN HODSON MADE ME 1669

2. THOMAS GARDINER SUDBURY FECIT 1743

3rd and 4th inscribed in good Gothic or semi-Gothic sprigged capitals (Pl. XXIX.) as far as the date; the stop on the 2nd consists of three small rosettes ⁂ vertically placed and

thrice repeated. The medallion (Pl. XXX., 11) contains the letters R H with an arrow between, presumably for Richard Holdfeld (cf. Upminster 3rd, and see pp. 88, 105).

It has been suggested that the first two words on the 3rd are for TUUM ELOQVIVM, "Thy word" as in the Vulgate of Ps. cxix. 38, 41, etc., the last syllable being omitted for metrical reasons. Thus the inscription would read "I have learned how to teach thy word with renewed voice," a happy thought for a recast from a medieval invocation. *Dedici* for *didici may be* an East Anglian trait. In the 4th, IHE is for IHESVS (to be scanned Jĕsŭs). Bowler may have concocted these lines with the aid of some authority in Colchester Grammar School.

No mention of bells in Morant or Muilman.

Some account of the bells is given in *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iv. p. 91, where they are referred to in wrong order; the old inscriptions on the two first are given here. The date on the old 2nd and 6th is supposed to coincide with the replacement of the wooden belfry by a brick tower. The bell-frames removed in 1877 were a fine specimen of carpentering and in good preservation, but were too large for the present bell-chamber. One beam was inscribed in relief 'John Hast framed me 1743;' on other timbers were 'W. Sands
S. Harris Churchwarden 1743.
J. W. 1743.'

See also *Essex Review*, 1897, p. 147, for further details, and suggestions as to the inscription on the 3rd; also *East Anglian N. and Q.* i. pp. 252, 266.

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell: bell raised and rung a few strokes occasionally for an hour; tellers both at beginning and end; age denoted by size of bell used.

On Sundays bells chimed for a few minutes at 7 a.m. The tenor rung at 9 a.m. For Services, bells chimed; "toll in" on tenor for last fifteen minutes.

The Chapel of Ease of All Saints, erected in 1842, has one bell.

WIVENHOE. St. Mary. Six bells.

1. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1905.

On waist:— MAY GOD BLESS ALL
WHOM WE DO CALL. (25¾ in.

2. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— PROSPERITY
TO THIS CHURCH AND PARISH. (27 in.

3. *As No.* 1.

On waist:— WHEN SWEETLY CHIMES THIS BELL,
O'ER SEA AND HILL AND DELL,
MAY JESUS CHRIST BE PRAISED. (28½ in.

4. *As No.* 1.

On waist :— FOR THE HONOUR OF GOD,
AND THE USE OF THIS CHURCH,
THESE BELLS WERE RAISED. (30 in.

5. *As No.* 1.

On waist :— LORD, MAY THIS BELL FOR EVER BE
A TUNEFUL VOICE O'ER LAND AND SEA,
TO CALL THY PEOPLE UNTO THEE. (32 in.

6. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1905.

On waist :— THIS PEAL OF SIX BELLS
WAS RECAST AND REHUNG
A D. 1905.
THE COST BEING DEFRAYED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
SINCLAIR CAROLIN, M.A., RECTOR.
F. C. PRICE, J. E. HEATH, } CHURCHWARDENS. (35½ in.

Weights :	1)	3 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.		4)	5	: 0 :	23		
	2)	4 : 1 : 4		5)	6	: 0 :	14		
	3)	4 : 3 : 14		6)	7	: 3 :	17.	Note A.	

Total weight 32 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs.

This new ring was dedicated July 20th, 1905 (see *Essex County Standard*, 22 July, and *Church Bells*, 28 July). Mr. Price, Churchwarden, writes :—"The restoration originated as follows : In 1903 we (the Churchwardens) received an anonymous letter enclosing a £10 Bank Note, which the donor says 'is offered as the nucleus of a Fund which it is hereby proposed and requested shall be raised for the purpose of restoring and rehanging the bells of the Parish Church with all new oak framework to same.'" The total cost was about £250. A photograph of these bells, taken by Mr. Hughes, is reproduced in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccles. Soc.* vi. (1907), pl. 2.

The old ring of six was inscribed as follows :—

1. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1802 (25 in.

2. *The same.* (27 in.

3. *The same.* (28 in.

4. *The same.* (30 in.

5. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1802 (33 in.

6. THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (36 in.

Weight of tenor 8 cwt. Some of these were cracked, and the cannons of the treble broken. On 5th and 6th, the ornament Pl. XXXIII. 2.

A letter written by a resident, dated 14 Feb. 1803 (printed in *Church Bells*, 28 July, 1905) refers to the dedication of this ring :—"This day there was much bell-ringing in Wyvenhoe in consequence of their having six new bells. The parishioners invited some men from Great Tey to ring them for the first time, which they did to the satisfaction of all present, they being quite proficient in the art. The wind being about west, they were not heard very distinctly at Fingringhoe but . . . on the North Geeting Marsh . . . the sound of the bells had a very pleasing effect."

No mention of bells in Inventories.

Morant (ii. p. 189) : 'five bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 164) ; 'a clock and 5 bells.'

Essex Review, 1893, p. 233, 1905, p. 241.

Customs :—

Curfew formerly rung at eight p.m. Captain Penney, now resident in Colchester, used with another boy to ring the big bell every evening at eight up to 1852, and it was also rung at 6 a.m.

Death Knell 3 × 3 for male, 3 × 2 for female ; age denoted by one stroke for each year.

Ringing at Funerals when requested (? only one bell) ; the same for Weddings.

On Sundays bells rung for half-an-hour before services.

Ringing on New Year's Eve.

A bell rung for Vestry meetings previous to the establishment of the new Urban District Council.

Best thanks to F. C. Price, Esq., Churchwarden.

WIX. St. Mary. One bell.

1.  Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum   (37 in.

By John Danyell. Crosses, Pl. XII., Figs. 5, 8. The minuscules are large in proportion to the capitals. The bell hangs in a wooden campanile in the churchyard.

T.R.E. 'Wycks. Such ornaments as be remayni'g still in oure church and churchyarde. It. iij bells in the stepyll, w^{t} a litill bell in the chawncell.'

Two hand bells were also sold to 'Thomas Chawes the peterer dwellying in Lawforde' ; and the account ends : 'which money wth the said bells are dd. to Nicholas Steward to the King's use, and the residew of the p'mysses which do remayne are dd. to the church wardens ther for dyvyne s'vyce.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 26).

Essex Review, 1893, p. 109.

WOODFORD. St. Mary. 6 + 1 bells.

1. RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME 1721 ✠ ✠ ✠ DOMINE SALVUM FAC REGEM ✠ ✠ ✠ (28 in.

2. RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME 1721 ✠ ✠ ✠ DEUS BENEDICAT BENEFACTORIBUS NOSTRIS ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ (29 in.

3. RICHARD PHELPS MADE ME 1721 ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ (31 in.

4. *The same.* (32 in.

5. THE REVD: MR: RICHD: MASTER D: D: RECTOR MR: RICHD: ROGERS MARTIN BUTT: CH: WARDENS 1721 R: P: F: (36 in.

6. THE GIFT OF THE LADY ELIANOR ROWE ANNO 1668 NEW CAST WITH THE OTHER 5 BELLS 1721 R: PHELPS MADE ME:

Below :— 26 *impressions of coins all round.* (40 in.

S. CAPT · IOHN · NICHOLSON · CHVRCH · WARDEN 1708·

(*Below :—*) RICHARD · MASTER · RECTER · MATH · BAGLEY · FECIT· (22 in.

Tenor 13 cwt., note E. The only ring by Phelps in Essex. For Matthew Bagley, see p. 129. The sanctus bell is hung outside on the top of the tower, and rung as a 'ting-tang' before services.

T.R.E. 'It. we have in ower stepyll iij bells and by estimac'on the lest of the' weyth viij hundred. Itm a sanctus bell by estemac'on xxx^{ti} ponds.'

'M^{d} We sold ij handbells iij cādelstyks a bason for y^{e} pascall w^{t} other brashe . . . . xvj^{s} viij^{d}.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S ii. p. 247).

Morant (i. p. 39): '6 Bells.' Muilman (iv. p. 206) the same.

The following extract from "Woodford in Olden Times," a pamphlet printed for private circulation, is taken from the Parish Books:—"September 1721. The Churchwardens produced a written list of subscriptions of the most influential parishioners promising to contribute the sums named therein towards hanging the bells and several of them agreed to contribute towards having the number increased to six; and the churchwardens also showed an estimate of the cost thereof. It was resolved that the old bells be changed and six new ones cast and forthwith hung and that a faculty from the Bishop's court be obtained for the purpose."

26 Dec. 1721. The churchwardens are desired to pay the bell ringers for ringing the bells as follows: Christmas 12s., Easter 12s., Whitsuntide 12s., May 29, 12s., Inauguration of King George 12s., at the Coronation 12s., and on 5th November 12s. Total £4 4s.

A list of charges for tolling at funerals is fixed up.

Dame Eleanor Roe (see tenor) was the wife of Sir Thomas Roe, Knt., and lady of the Manor, but sold the estate to Sir B. Thorowgood. She died in 1675, and was buried in the chancel. The Rev. Richard Master was Rector 1703-1729. (See Lysons, *Environs of London*, iv. pp. 274, 279).

CUSTOMS:—

Death Knell tolled; tellers 3 × 3 and 3 × 2; age tolled if known.

On Sundays bells rung or chimed; 'ting-tang' as noted above; a bell tolled after Evensong.

Ringing at 6.30 a.m. on the morning of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday; for Weddings when paid for.

On New Year's Eve bells rung half-muffled till midnight; then an open peal.

A bell rung for Vestry meetings.

In the ringing chamber are various peal-boards.

Best thanks to Rev. A. Hughes, the late Rector; also to Mr. C. H. Hawkins.

WOODFORD. Holy Trinity. One bell.

Church built 1887.

WOODFORD BRIDGE. St. Paul. One bell.

Bell supplied by John Warner & Sons, dated 1854 or 1855; diameter 22 in., weight 2 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., note F sharp.

Church built 1854; parish taken out of Woodford.

WOODFORD WELLS. All Saints. One bell.

Bell supplied by John Warner & Sons in 1874; diameter 19 in., weight 1 cwt. 2 qr. 3 lbs., note B.

Church consecrated 1875; parish taken out of Woodford.

WOODHAM FERRERS. St. Mary. One bell.

1. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1819 (29 in.

Morant (ii. p. 34): 'a Tower of brick, newly built, which contains four Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 200): '4 bells.'

Mr. H. W. King noted in 1857: 'Tower down . . . bells now in a wooden chamber above the roof.'

WOODHAM MORTIMER. St. Margaret. Three bells.

1. MILES : GRAYE : MADE :: ME : 1627 (24 in.

2. Iohannes Est Nomen Eius (28 in.

3. MILES GRAYE MADE ME 1612 (30 in.

2nd by John Danyell; crosses Pl. XII. Figs. 8, 9.

3rd: older variety of lettering (see p. 93); date figures smaller than letters.

T.R.E. 'iij bells in ye stepull by oure Judgeme'tt in weyght hunder pounds a letull bell x pond.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 241).

Morant (i. p. 342): '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 292) the same.

Customs :—

Death Knell 12 hours after death ; larger bell for adults, small for children ; tolling for half an hour before funerals.

On Sundays chiming and tolling for services.

Ringing for Weddings.

Thanks to Rev. W. H. Poland, Rector.

WOODHAM WALTER. St. Michael. Three bells.

1. MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1676 (25 in.

2.   (28 in.

3. THO – GARDINER ✣ SUDBURY ✣ FECIT ✣ ✣ ✣ 1743

✣ ✣ (30 in.

The stamps on the 2nd are Henry Jordan's (Pl. XII. 5, 6) ; it is quite exceptional to find them without the third shield (Pl. XII. 4), his special trade mark.

T.R.E. 'Woodham Water. Itm iij bells in the stepill conteynynge in wayte by estimacion viij c.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* v. p. 242).

At the Visitation of 1612 it was reported : 'They want a bell rope and a baldrick (*Essex Review*, 1906, p. 40).

Morant (i. p. 340) : '3 Bells.' Muilman (v. p. 287) : '3 bells.'

See *Essex Review*, 1892, p. 92.

The Churchwardens paid on

Nov. 5, 1770 To Sir Jn° Harris for Ringing the Bells 0 2 6

Death Knell 24 hours after death ; 3 for male, 2 for female.

On Sundays bells chimed for twenty minutes, tolling for ten.

Ringing for Weddings if required.

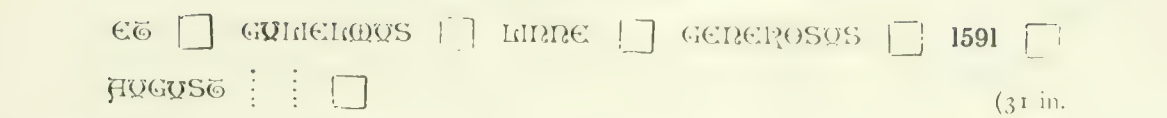
Gleaning bell formerly at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Thanks to Rev. R. H. Falkner, Rector.

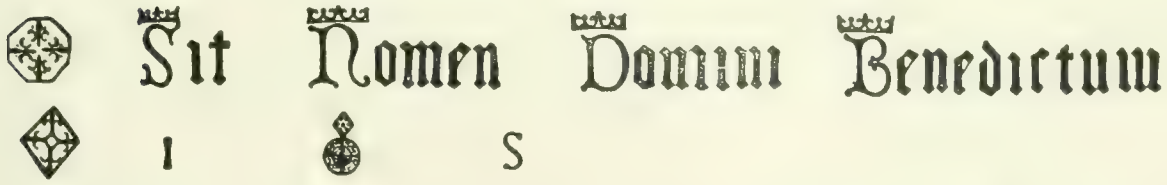
WORMINGFORD. St. Andrew. Three bells.

1. ⚜ FIERI ⁝ FECERVNT ⁝ VENERABILIS ⁝ GVLIELMVS ⁝ WALDEGRAVE ⁝ MILES ⁝ ET ⁝ GVLIELMVS ⁝ LINNE ⁝ GENEROSVS ⁝ 1691 (28½ in.

2. ✚ FIERI ⁝ FECERUNT ⁝ VENERABILIS ⁝ GULIELMUS ⁝ WALDEGRAVE ⁝ MILES ⁝



(31 in.

3. 

(35 in.

1st and 2nd by Richard Bowler (p. 87), the 2nd in good Gothic capitals (Pl. XXIX.) with the A reversed throughout; the initials of GVLIELMVS and WALDEGRAVE are Roman letters. The cross is Pl. XXIX. 1, the stops on the 2nd are Pl. XXIX. 8 and Pl. XXVIII. 8.

3rd by Joanna Sturdy; Stephen Norton's capitals crowned (the I and S from the smaller set); crosses Pl. VII. 1, 5.

Pits for four bells; old triangular frames; wheel of treble broken. All three are beautiful castings.

T.R.E. 'Itm iij Bellys in ye stepyll Itm a lytle bell in ye chansell.'

'Itm payde for a Bell Rope xxijd. (*East Anglian N. and Q.*, N.S. ii. p. 283).

Morant (ii. p. 233): '4 Bells.' Muilman (vi. p. 227) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 234.

Sir William Waldegrave, Knight, of the well-known family who had their chief seat at Smallbridge, Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, kept his first court for the manor of Wormingford in 1584 (Morant, ii. p. 231). He was born about 1535, married in 1560, and died in 1613, being buried at Bures. It is curious to find the archidiaconal epithet *venerabilis* here applied to the Knight, as equivalent to our "Sir." The Lynne family were settled at Westrop or Westwood Green in the adjoining parish of Gt. Horkesley. William Lynne, gent., was buried in that church, 12 Nov. 1616 (Morant, *ibid.* p. 235). Cf. the sanctus at Maldon All Saints.

The late Dr. Raven kindly contributed the text of a petition relating to Wormingford bells temp. Edward IV., from the Early Chancery Proceedings. The original transcript was made by Mr. A. D. Tyssen.

To the rev'ard fader in God and full noble and g^{a}cious lord the Bisshop of Excestr chaunceler of England.

Mekely besecheth your g^{a}cious Lordshipp your continuell Oratour and s'u^{a}nte William Wolston that were Thomas Walgrave Knyght and Geffrey Rokel Squier in lenton past was full in cōicacion with your said s'u^{a}nte to chaunge the belles of the church of Warmyngford in Essex and to have new of your said suppliante, and therupon was concluded that the said Thomas and Geffrey should send to your said s'u^{a}nte theire olde belles and to content your said s'u^{a}nt the ou'plus for his newe belles which cometh to xiiij^{li} or theraboute and theruppon the said Thomas and Geffrey sent their olde belles and your said s'u^{a}nte hath made the said newe belles and is redy at all tymes to make delyv'aunce of them so that he may be sure for his duete and also nowe late the said Geffrey and your said s'u^{a}nte were in bergennyng of c'teyn wode of the same Geffrey whiche drewe to the value of xl^{li} and it was aggreed that your said s'u^{a}nte should have had the space of iij yeres to fecche away the said wode and the said Geffrey to be bounde that your said s'u^{a}nte durynge the said space should have fre comyng and goyng to fecche the said wode withoute eny let or int'upcion of eny p'sone and

th' said ou'plus for the newe belles to be in party of payment for the same wode and herupon endentures should have be made betwene them and all be it that ther was neu'e more p'cedyng in the said bargayn of wode nor eny wrytyng upon the same made nor sealed nor eny parcell of the said wode was had by your said s'u^{a}nte or eny other in his name yet notwithstandyng the said Geffrey hath let arest your said s'u^{a}nte for the same wode at Colchestr and also hath areste your said s'u^{a}nte there for the said belles gretly against trouth and conscience for so moche as your said s'u^{a}nte is redy to delyu'e the said belles he beyng content as reson ys. Please it your g'acious lordship the p'mysses considered to g^{a}unte vnto your said s'u^{a}nte a c'tiorār (?)[1] directe to the Bailifs of Colchestr to examyn the mater a[gain ?] for your lordship and your said s'u^{a}nte shall sp'ally p^{a}y God for your noble estate.

The date of the petition is 1-8 Edward IV (1461-68). The present tenor is clearly one of the new bells with which the petition is concerned; Johanna Sturdy's date is about 1458-1470.

WRABNESS. All Saints. One bell.

1. J. WARNER & SONS CRESCENT FOUNDRY LONDON 1854

On the waist:— Royal Arms PATENT (27 in.

Weight 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs.; note E.

T.R.E. 18 Sept. 1552: 'Itm iij small bells.' (Sold) 'ij small hand bells.' (*Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. i. p. 25).

Morant (i. p. 493): 'Formerly a stone tower, with 5 Bells; now only 2, in a wooden Turret.' Muilman (vi. p. 87) the same.

See *Essex Review*, 1893, p. 109.

WRITTLE. All Saints. Eight bells.

1. RECAST A. D 1811 BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION AND PARISH RATE

(*2nd line:—*) JAME^{S} CAMPER WRIGHT ROB^{T} BAILEY CHURCH WARDENS T. MEARS FECIT: (29 in.

2. RECAST A. D 1811 BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION AND PARISH RATE

(*2nd line:—*) JAMES CAMPER WRIGHT ROB^{T} BAILEY CHURCH WARDENS T. MEARS OF

(*3rd line:—*) LONDON FECIT (31 in.

3. RECAST A. D 1811 BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION AND PARISH RATE

(*2nd line:—*) JAMES CAMPER WRIGHT ROB^{T} BAILEY CHURCH WARDENS T. MEARS FECIT (32 in.

[1] Probably *certiorari*.

4. RECAST A..D 1811 BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION AND PARISH RATE JAS CAMPER:

(*2nd line*:—) WRIGHT ROBT BAILEY CHURCH WARDENS T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT.

(34 in.

5. RECAST A..D 1811 BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION AND PARISH RATE JAMES CAMPER

(*2nd line*:—) WRIGHT ROBT BAILEY CHURCH WARDENS T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT

(37 in.

6. *As the last, except that* WRIGHT *is in first line.* (40 in.

7. RECAST A..D 1811 BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION AND PARISH RATE MR HENRY LAMBIRTH BREWER

(*2nd line*:—) OF THIS PLACE SUBSCRIBED ONE HUNDRED POUNDS TOWARDS THE EXPENSE OF RECASTING & HANGING

(*3rd line*:—) THE 8 BELLS JAMES CAMPER WRIGHT ROBT BAILEY CHURCH WARDENS T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT. (43 in.

8. *As No. 4 down to* BAILEY

(*2nd line*:—) CHURCH WARDENS THE RIGHT HONBLE WILLIAM HENRY FRANCIS LORD PETRE BARON OF THIS PLACE PRESENTED

(*3rd line*:—) THE PARISH WITH SIX LOADS OF TIMBER FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING THE FRAMES &C. TO HANG THE 8 BELLS.

(*4th line*:—) T.. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT (48 in.

Tenor, 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., note E. In good order and well looked after, the Rector[1] being a well-known patron of Change-Ringing.

On the bell-frame is rudely incised:— ETT T PAPRILL
18-11

Morant (ii. p. 69): 'a ring of 8 Bells.' Muilman (i. p. 286): '8 bells.'

Mentioned by Buckler, *Essex Churches*, p. 204.

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1800, pt. i. p. 473, records that the tower and bells fell in 1800, the latter being destroyed. This was evidently the occasion of the new ring being provided.

CUSTOMS:—

[1] Since this account was sent to press the Rev. T. L. Papillon, to whom frequent reference has been here made, has resigned the living.

Death Knell as soon as may be after death; tellers three for male, two for female; one of the smaller bells for a child, a heavier one for an adult; tenor only used for the Sovereign, the Vicar, or the Warden of New College, Oxford (the patrons).

On Sundays ringing for Morning and Evening services, with first two chimed and then one tolled for the last ten minutes; two bells chimed for early celebration (except on Easter Sunday).

Ringing before 7 a.m. service on Easter Sunday, and on New Year's Eve, when they are half-muffled from 11.0 to 11.55, when they are left standing and the muffles removed. At midnight the ringer of the tenor gives twelve pulls with his bell (as the clock cannot strike while the bell is up), and the whole eight are then rung open for ten or fifteen minutes. This custom, says the Vicar, is much appreciated, and is performed by a band of competent ringers, with whom he himself sometimes joins.

Ringing for Weddings, and on special occasions if the ringers wish it.

This is well-known as a ringing centre, and change-ringing is assiduously practised, the Vicar being the Master of the Essex Association and well known for his interest in the subject. He writes that they require "no rules except the unwritten laws of good behaviour and sobriety. The constant presence of the clergy in the belfry has rendered formal rules unnecessary." The ringers are not paid except by a collection made at Christmas.

In the ringing chamber are several peal-boards, about eight in all, the inscription on one of which is kindly sent by Mr. Miller Christy:—

Was rung in this tower by the Writtle Company on Monday May 31st 1819 a complete Peal of Bob Major containing 5040 changes, by the following persons:

1. Jas. Porter	5. Robert Thornback
2. Jos. Howard	6. Robt Low
3. Wm Hunt	7. Jas. Archer
4. John Baker	8. Jas. Roland

Tenor waying 18 cwt. This Peal was called by Jos. Howard & nobly brought round in 3 hours 7 minutes—John Bright.

Many thanks to the Rev. T. L. Papillon, for full information relating to uses, etc.

By his kind permission also we are able to give the following extracts from the Churchwarden's Accounts [from Mr. R. H. Browne's transcript]:—

1588.	item payd to Henry Yownge tawyer [tanner?] for one horshyde and calves skynne for baldrycks for the bells		viij^{s}	
	item pay^{d} to Jeremy Goldstone smythe for laynge the neppell (?) of the bells		xlvj^{s}	viij^{d}
	item pay^{d} for meat and dryncke for the Rynggers on the Crōwnnacyon Day		v^{s}	ij^{d}
1593.	for bell clappers and other charges abought the bells as by a byll appe'yth		xvj^{s}	iij^{d}
1597.	Itm pay^{d} John Dyer the bell founder for casting of the great bell	xj^{li}	vj^{s}	viij^{d}
	for caraying of the great bell to Chelmsford & bryngyng her hom agayne		vj^{s}	viij^{d}
	to Robert Hothe for helping to lood the great bell and waghe her		ij^{s}	vj^{d}
	for meet and drynck for Robert Hothe & o'selves when we carayed the bell to Chelmsford and at to other tymes when we dyd waye the bell		iij^{s}	vj^{d}

	to John Pamplyn for fower bell ropes waying xlviij pownd att iij^{s} the pound	xij^{s}		
	to hym more for a saunce bell rope			xviij^{d}
	for half a horse hyde and half a calves skyne for the bells	iiij^{s}		vj^{d}
	for three womes to Abraham Goose to make the bawderykes for the bells			xx^{d}
	for ij pownd of tallowe			viij^{d}
	to Robert Sallow for makyng of fyve baderykes			xx^{d}
	for Goodman Dyer's dynner & his mens when he dyd take down the bell	iij^{s}		viij^{d}
	for mett and drynck for the ryngers on Coronatyon daye	vj^{s}		viij^{d}
	to John Pamplyn for a bell rope waying xiij pownd & a half	iij^{s}		vij^{d} ob.
	to Francis Critche for makyng of the fowerth bell clapper and mending of the fowerth bell & mending of the same bell clapper & for nayles &c	xvj^{s}		
	to Francis Crytch for makyng of the great bell clapper	x^{s}		
	to John Goldstone for one payer of sheres (?) for the great bell mad out of new yerne waying fower pownd			xvj^{d}
	to John Goldstone for the workmanshipe of four sturrupes & on payer of sheares (?)	ij^{s}		
	to John Goldstone for a pownd of nayles			iiij^{d}
	(to the same) for mending the gudyng of the second bell			xij^{d}
	(to the same) for viij spyles[1] for the make fast the gudgins in the stock and spylling chyssell			vij^{d}
	of John Brand in money that he gathered towards the casting of the great bell	v^{li}	xij^{s}	ij^{d}
	to Thomas Ashbye for a pece of oke to pece the stock of the great bell			vj^{d}
1602.	To Francis Erye[2] for making the ey of the treble clapper			xvj^{d}
	to John Goldstone for mending the flyght of the treble clapper & the ey of the second bell clapper			xvj^{d}
	to Francis Erye for making an ey for great bell clapper		ij^{s}	
	to the Bell founder for casting of the thyrd bell, and for two houndereth & fyve pownd of mettall	xi^{li}	xiij^{s}	vij^{d}
	for carayeg & brynging home a gayne the thyrd bell from casting & the church^{dens} meat & drynck		xxvj^{s}	viij^{d}
1603.	Rec^{d} of Wylliam Hawkyn & Henry Shettleworth the benevolence of the batchelers toward thé casting of the thyrd bell		xxiij^{s}	v^{d}
1622.	To Goodman White for a soles for the bell wheel		j^{s}	iiij^{d}
	Rec^{d} of M^{r} Whitecombe w^{ch} he gave of his owne free will toward the hanging of the S^{ts} bell			xx^{d}
1641.	for 4 iron pynns for the trundles of the bell-ropes-nayles		01	02
	to James Graye for mending the bells	00	07	00
	to [Mother Bewyte's] passing bell and knell	00	1	00

YELDHAM, GREAT. St. Andrew. Six bells.

Old ring :—

1. LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1766 (25 in.

[1] Pegs ; cf. p. 382.

[2] For this name cf. the 2nd at Great Sampford.

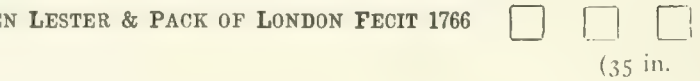
2. *The same.* (26 in.

3. MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1660 T ⁘ P (27½ in.

4. *As the last as far as date.* (29 in.

5.  Me made the hand of william Land  I ⁘ L (33 in.

Below, impressions of coins.

6. RALPH PAGE CH: WARDEN LESTER & PACK OF LONDON FECIT 1766  (35 in.

3rd: T. P. may denote Thomas Plume of Yeldham Hall.

5th: Cf. Ramsden Belhouse 1st; but this Land *may* be the earlier contemporary of Stephen Tonne (see p. 81). The initials I L may denote a brother or associate; at Kirkoswald, Cumberland, W. B. similarly appear. The marks are Plate XXVI., Figs. 5, 7, 11-13.

6th: the marks are a scallop-shell (Pl. XXXIII. 1), the cherub stamp as at St. Osyth (Pl. XXXIII. 3), a square surrounded by loops (XXXIII. 5), a helmet between eagles (XXXIII. 6) and the shell repeated.

In August 1908 the inner four were recast by Warner, the old inscriptions being retained. The weights and notes of the present ring are:—

1) (old bell)	3	2	4	F sharp.
2)	3	2	4	E.
3)	3	3	4	D.
4)	4	1	14	C sharp.
5)	5	1	0	B.
6) (old bell)	7	0	0	A.

The ringing chamber is very dark.

Morant (ii. p. 303): '5 Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 212): '6 bells.' The former probably wrote before 1766, when it may be presumed there *were* only five.

Essex Review, 1898, p. 234; *Essex Arch. Trans.* N.S. iii. p. 68.

Thanks to Rev. E. L. Tomson, Vicar, and to Messrs. Warner.

YELDHAM, LITTLE.

St. John Baptist. Two bells.

1. MILES ⁘ GRAYE ⁘ MADE ⁘ ME ⁘ 1674

2. *The same.*

Bells rehung and belfry put into thorough order and repair, 1905.

Morant (ii. p. 305): 'two Bells.' Muilman (ii. p. 184): '1 bell.'

See *Essex Review*, 1898, p. 234.

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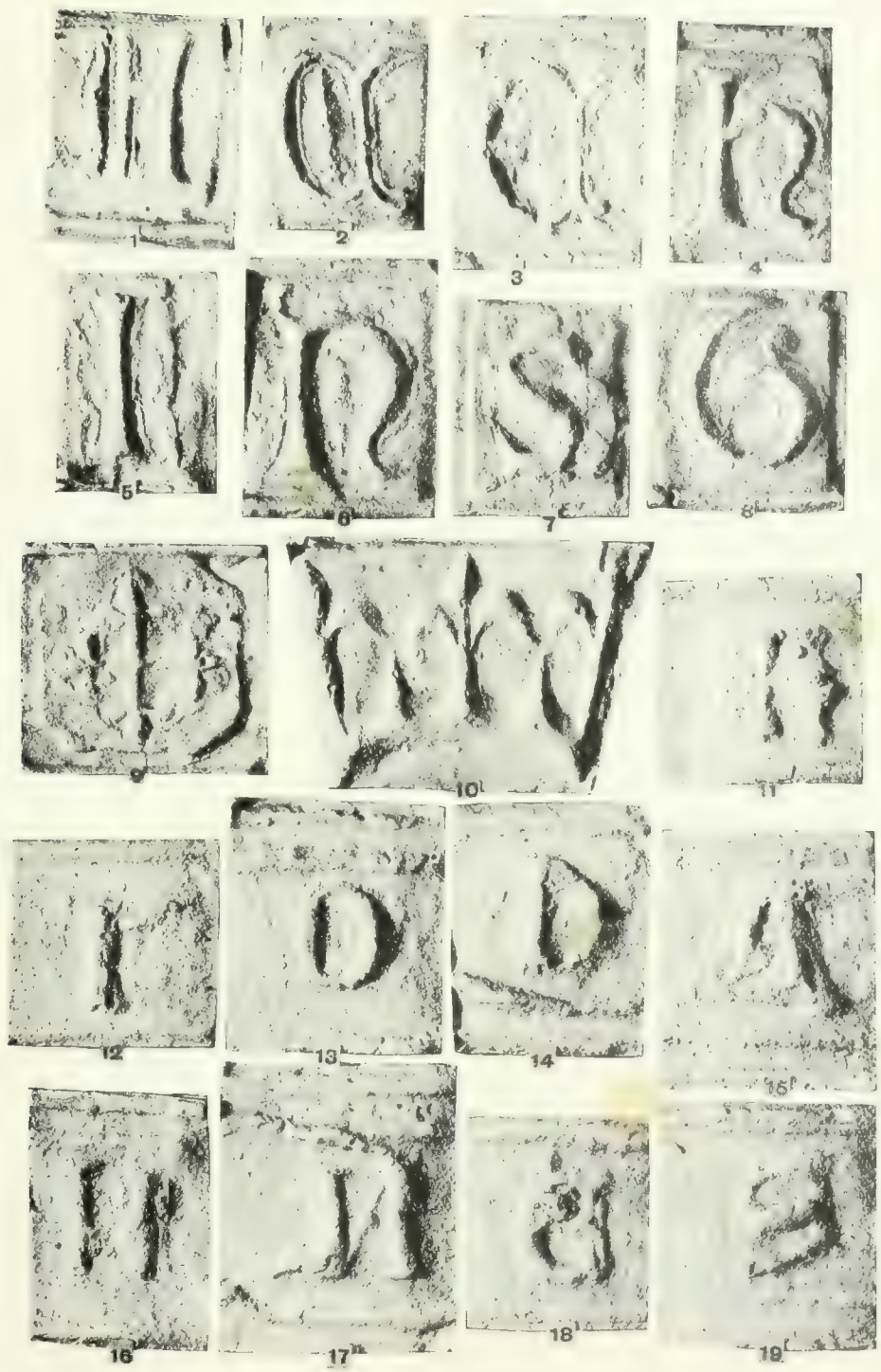
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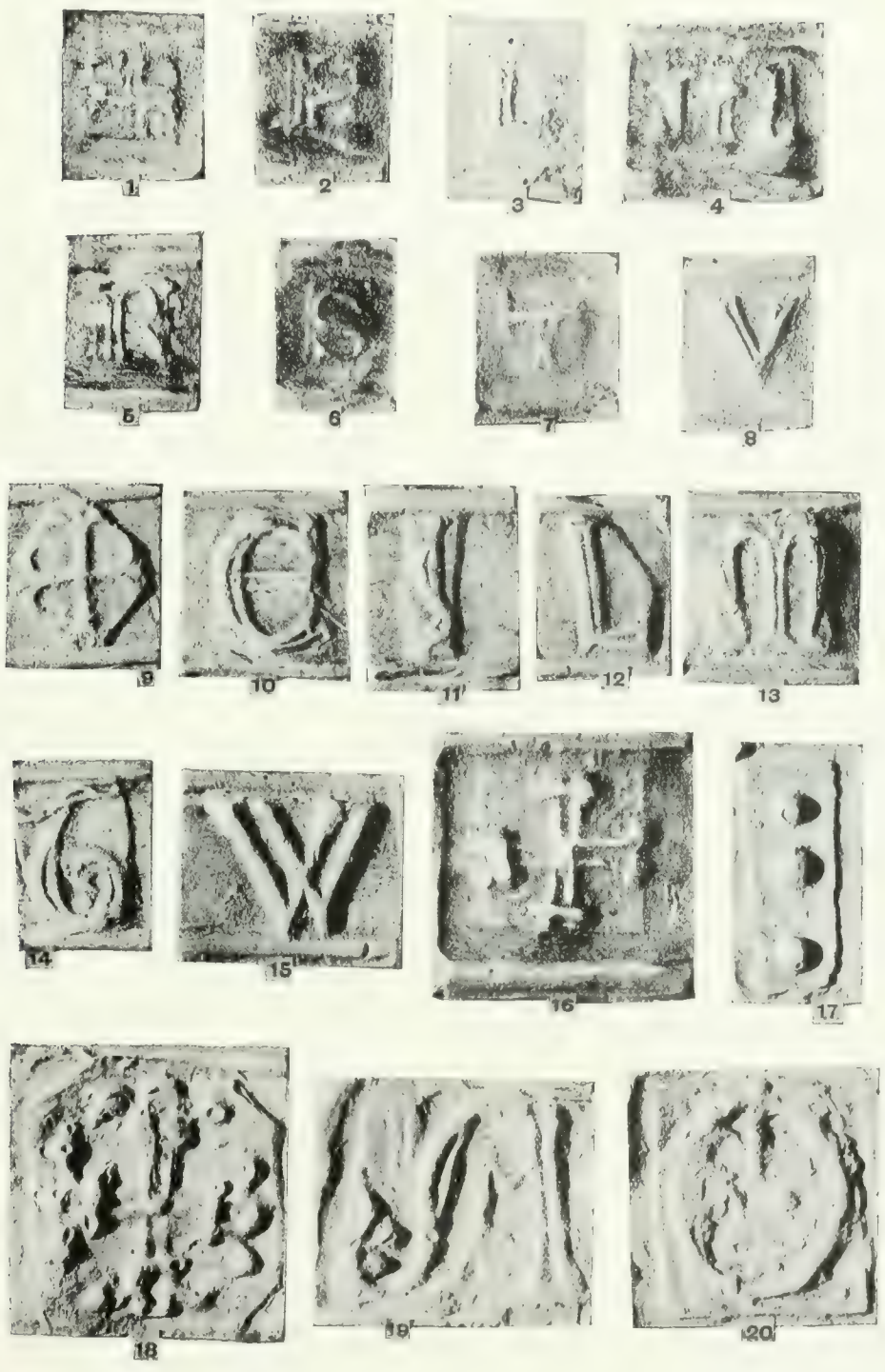
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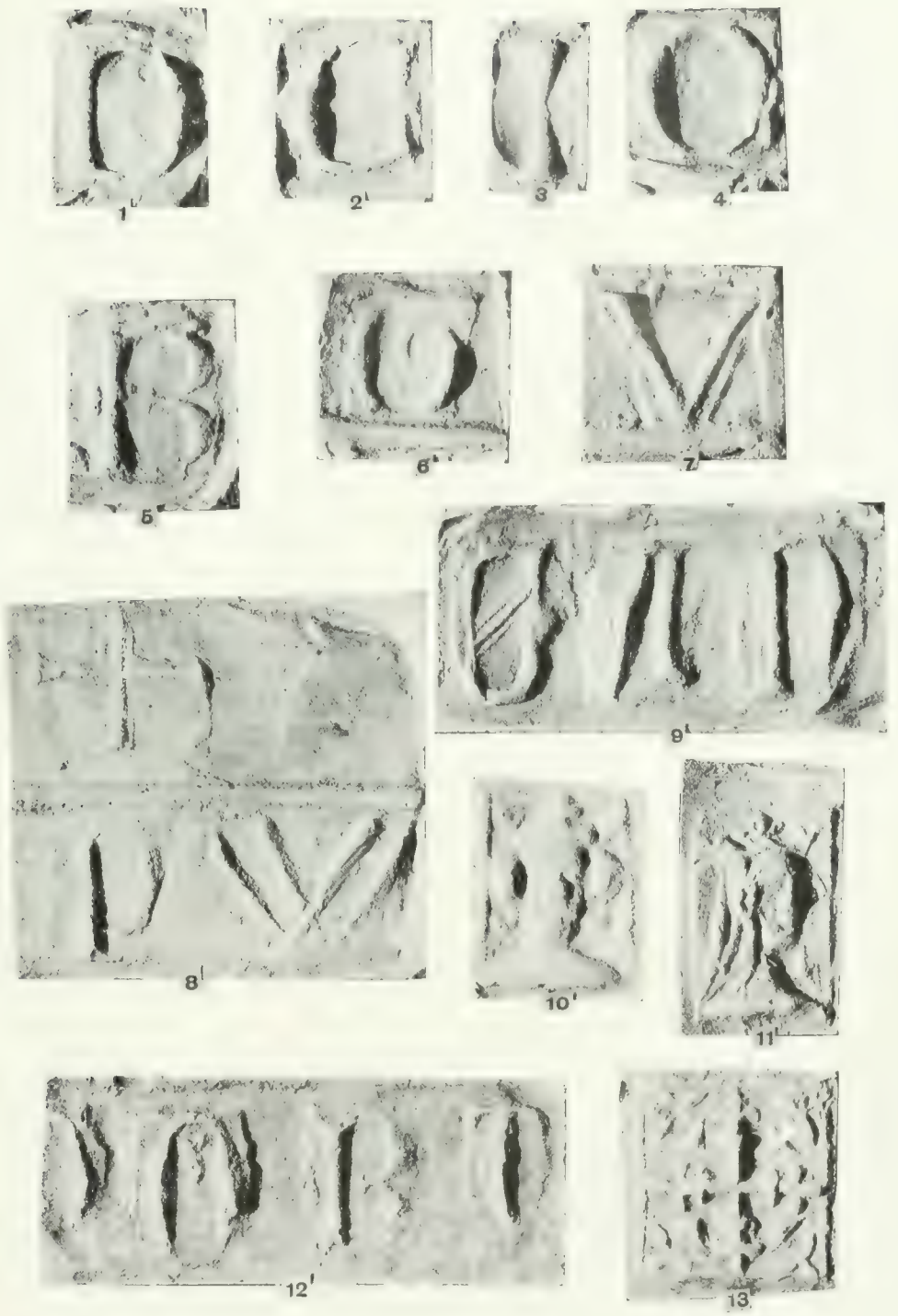


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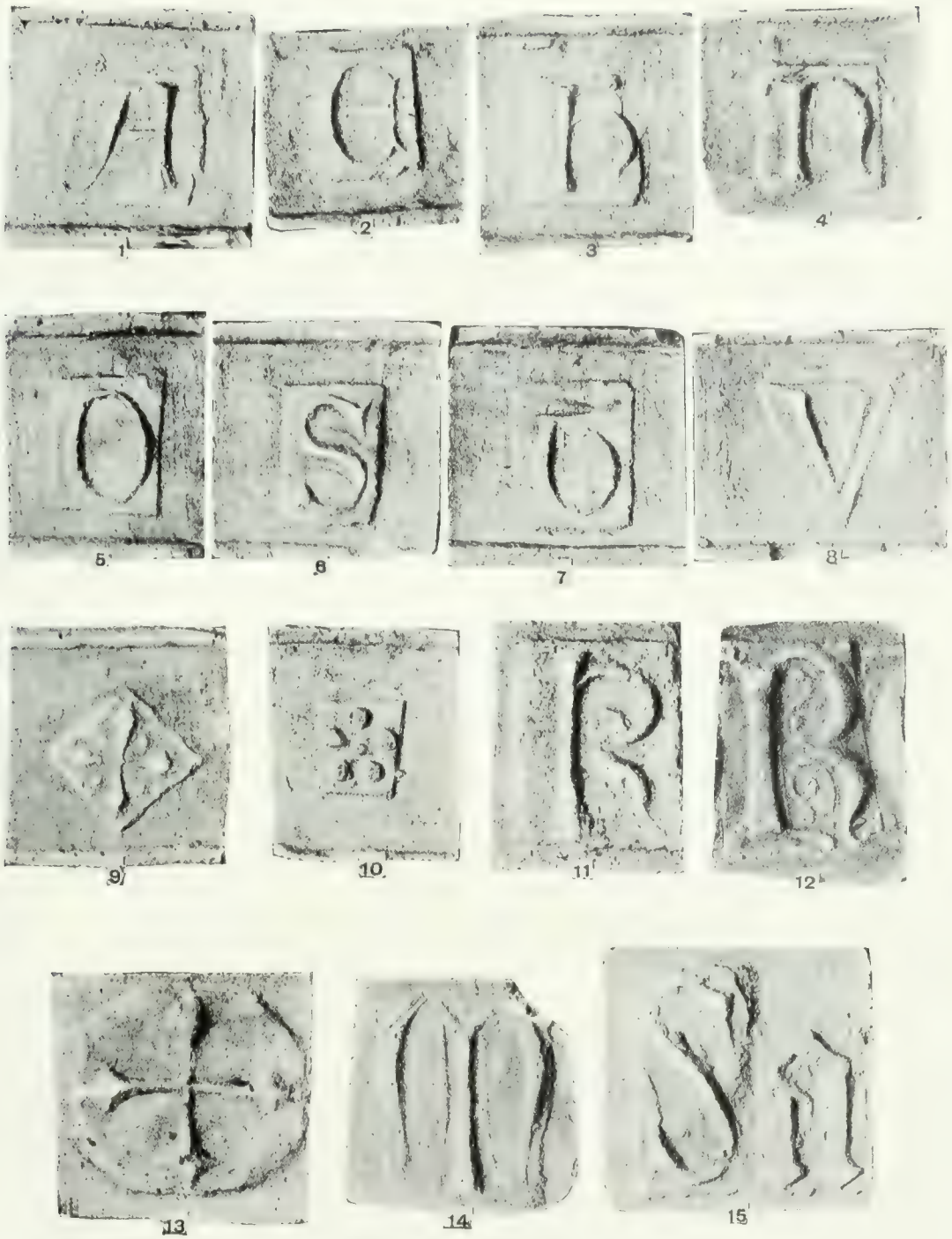


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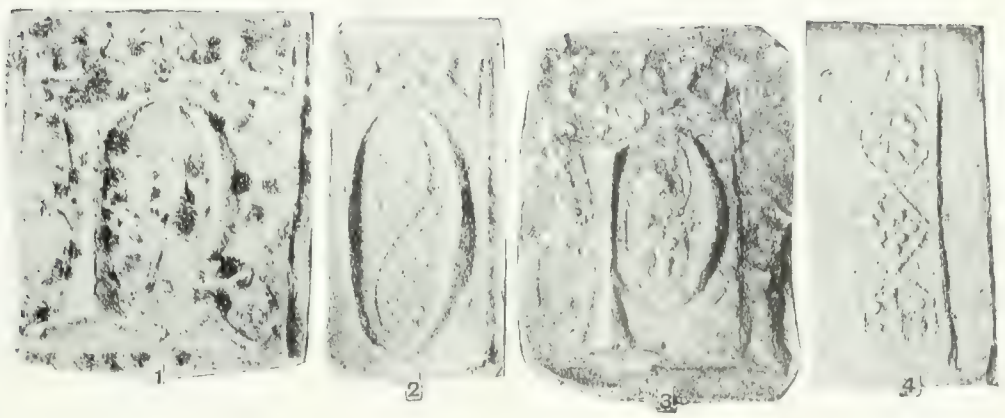
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10, 11. ROYAL HEAD STAMPS. 13. WILLIAM RUFFORD'S CROSS.

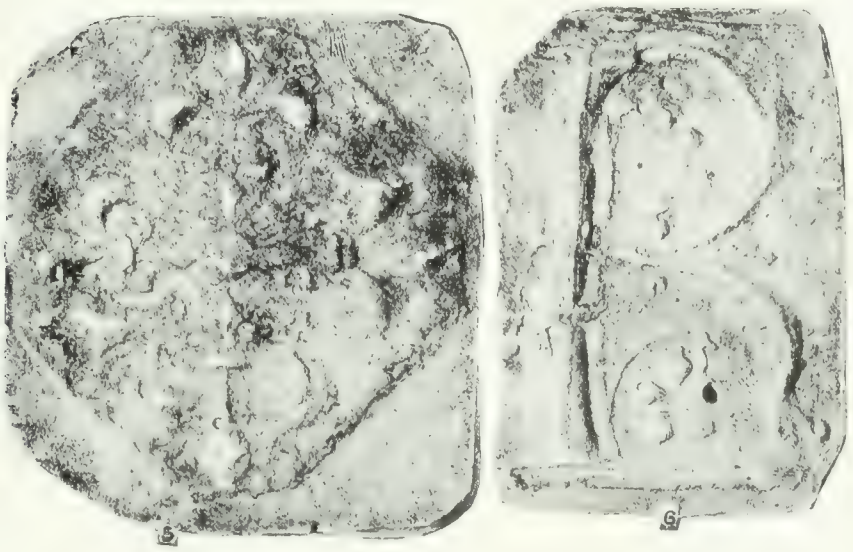


1-10. LAYER MARNEY. 11-15. STAMPS USED BY THE BURFORDS.



STEPHEN NORTON'S CAPITALS. (Used by Hille and the Sturdys).



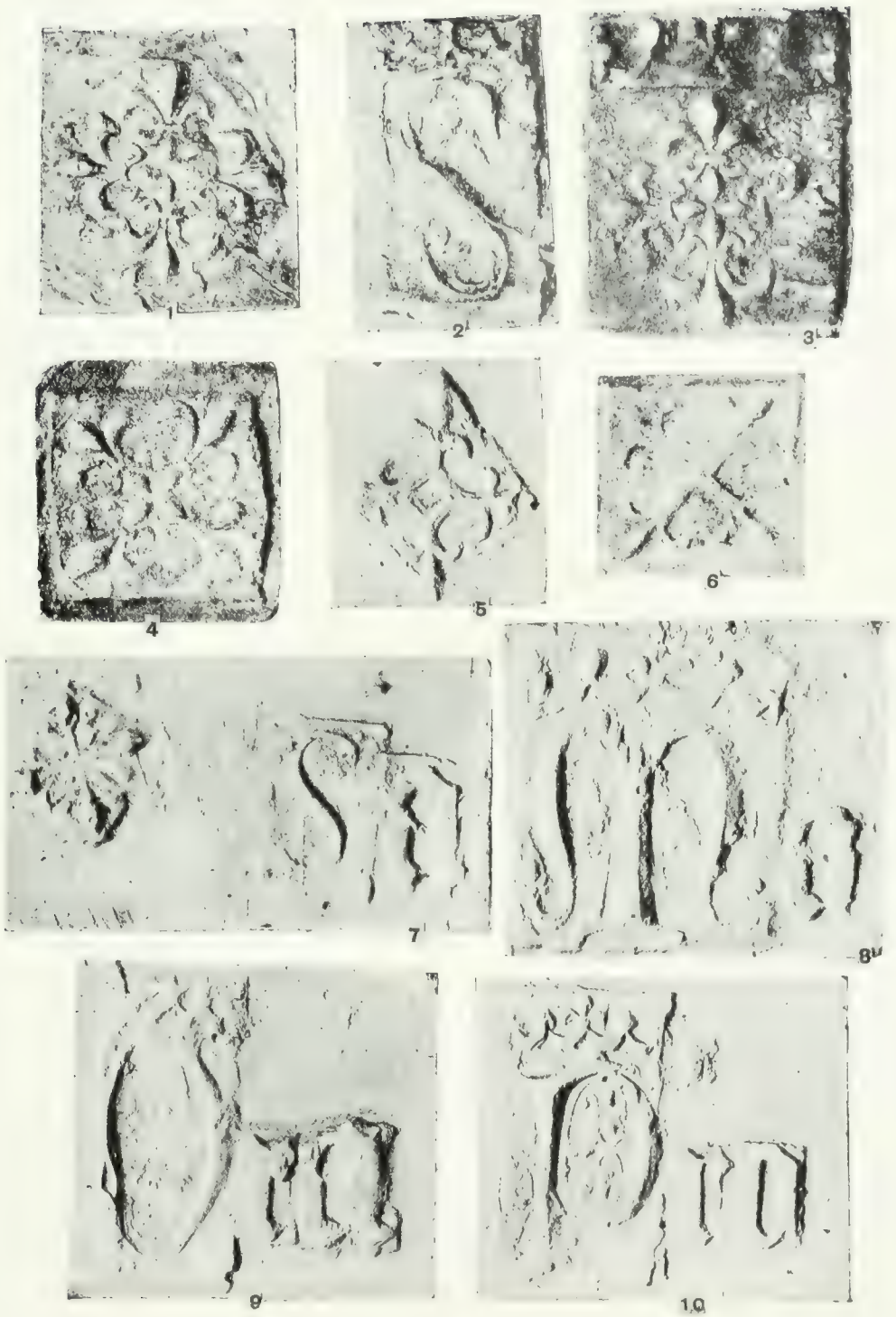




1-4. STEPHEN NORTON'S CAPITALS AND STOP.

5, 6. ARDLEIGH AND ROMFORD.

7, 8. R. HILLE'S STAMPS. 9. KEBYLL'S TRADE-MARK.

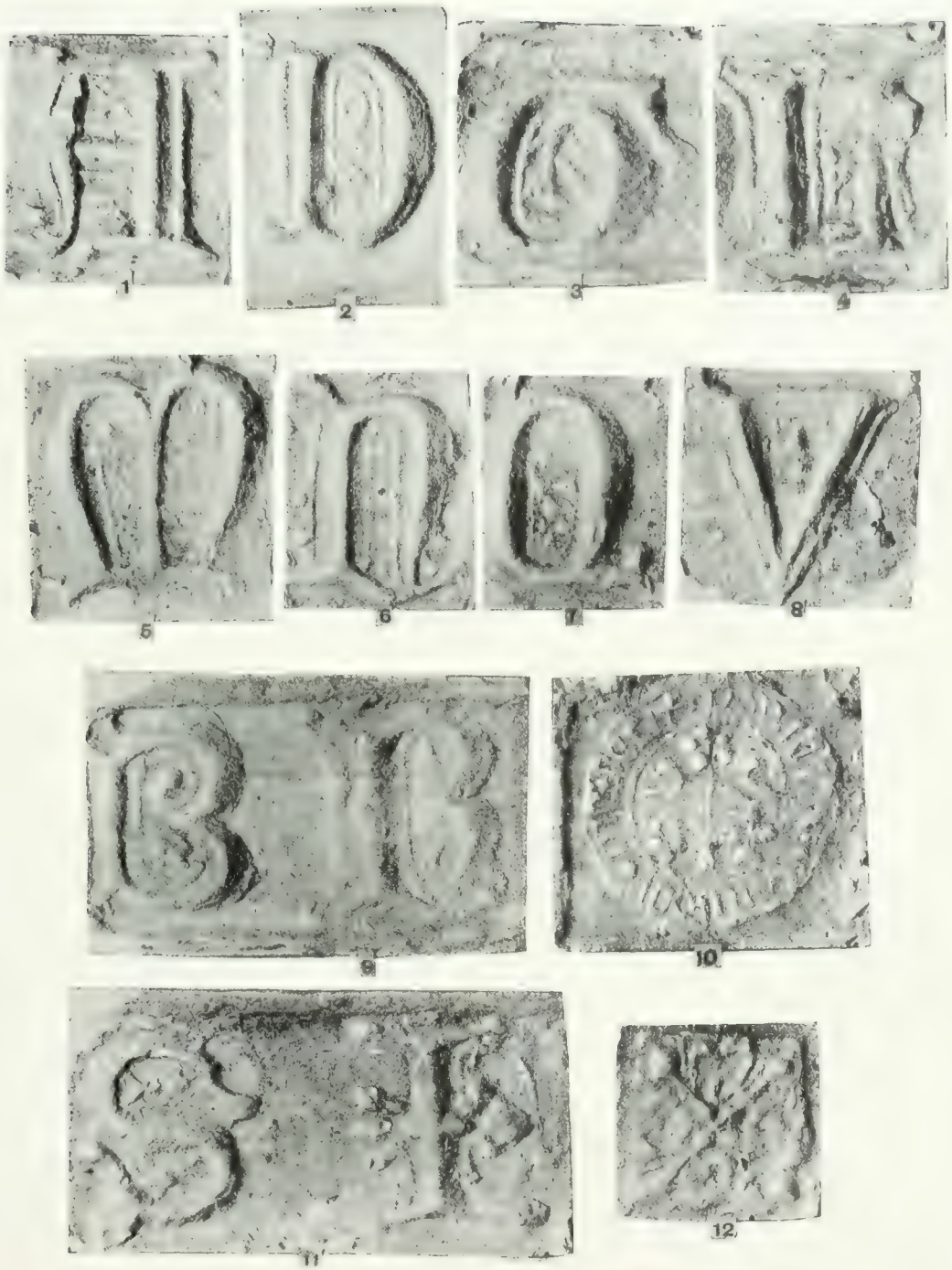


1-6. STAMPS USED BY THE STURDYS AND KEBYLL.
7-10. LITTLE TOTHAM.

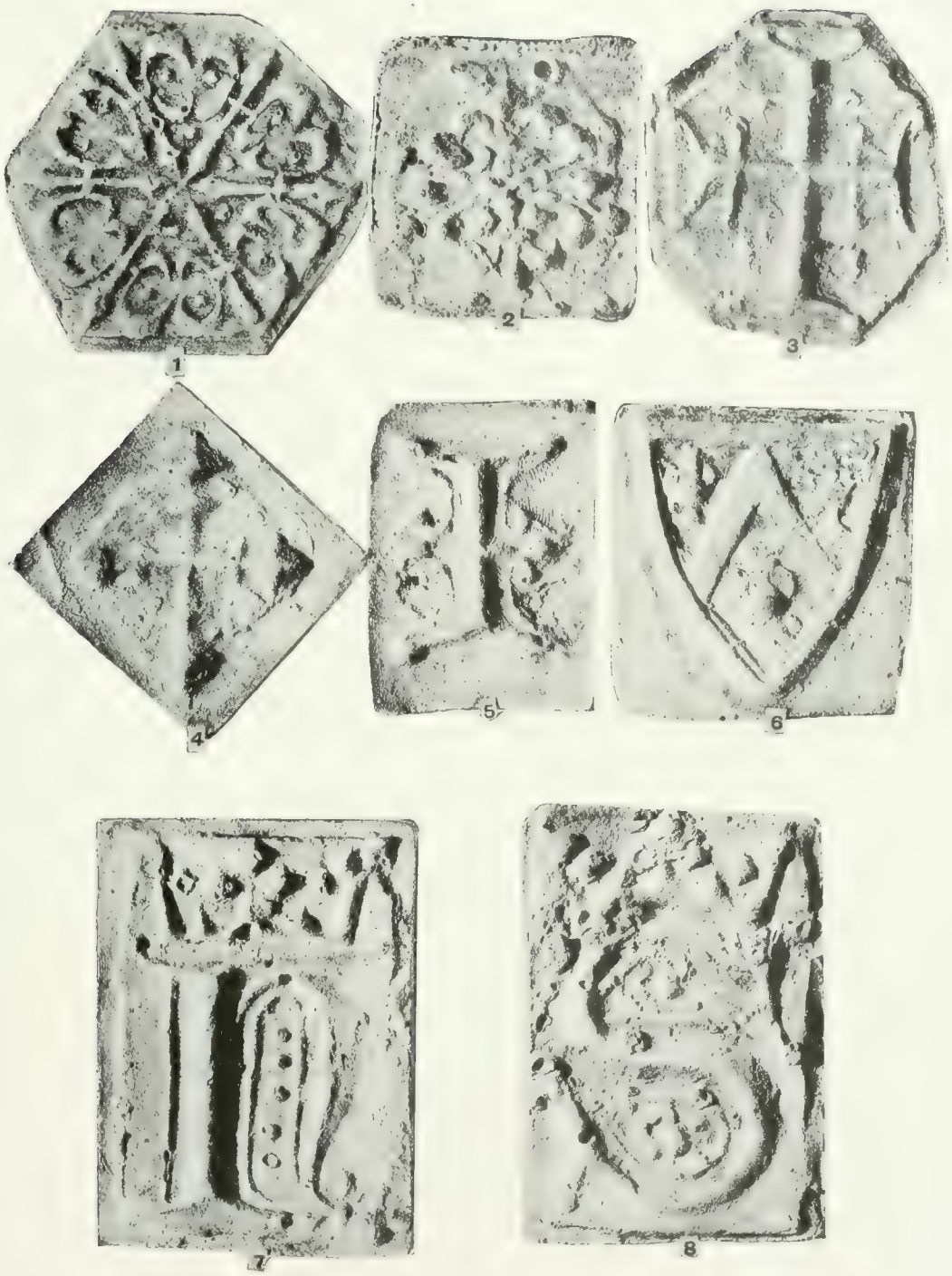


1-5. J. LANGHORNE'S LETTERS AND STOP.

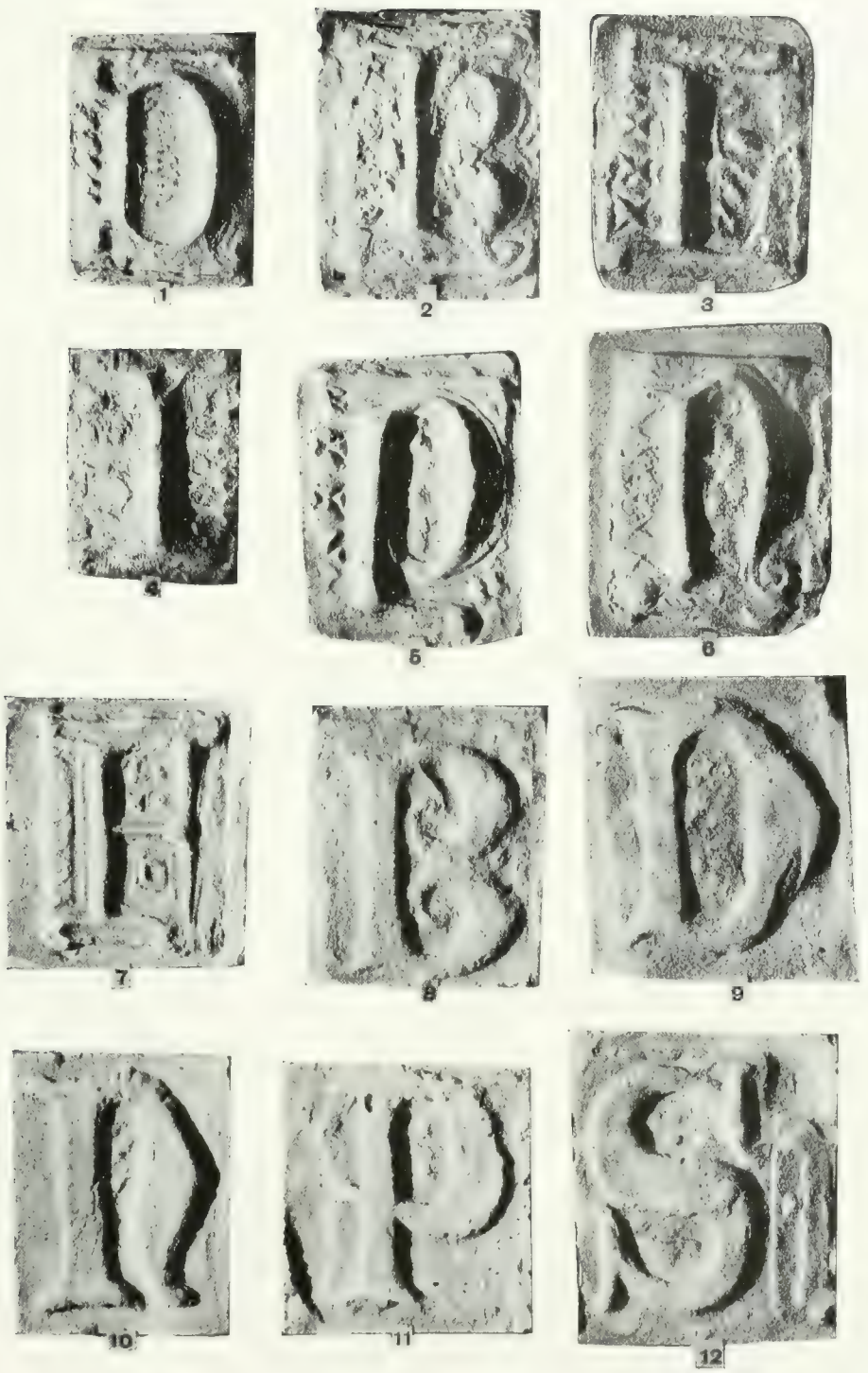
6, 9, 10. NETTESWELL. 7. EAST HAM. 8. LEYTON.



STAMPS USED BY WILLIAM DAWE.



1-8. STAMPS OF W. DAWE, WODEWARD, AND I. BIRD.



1-7. CAPITALS USED BY WALGRAVE, DANIELL, AND JORDAN.
8-12. CAPITALS USED BY POWDRELL AND JORDAN.



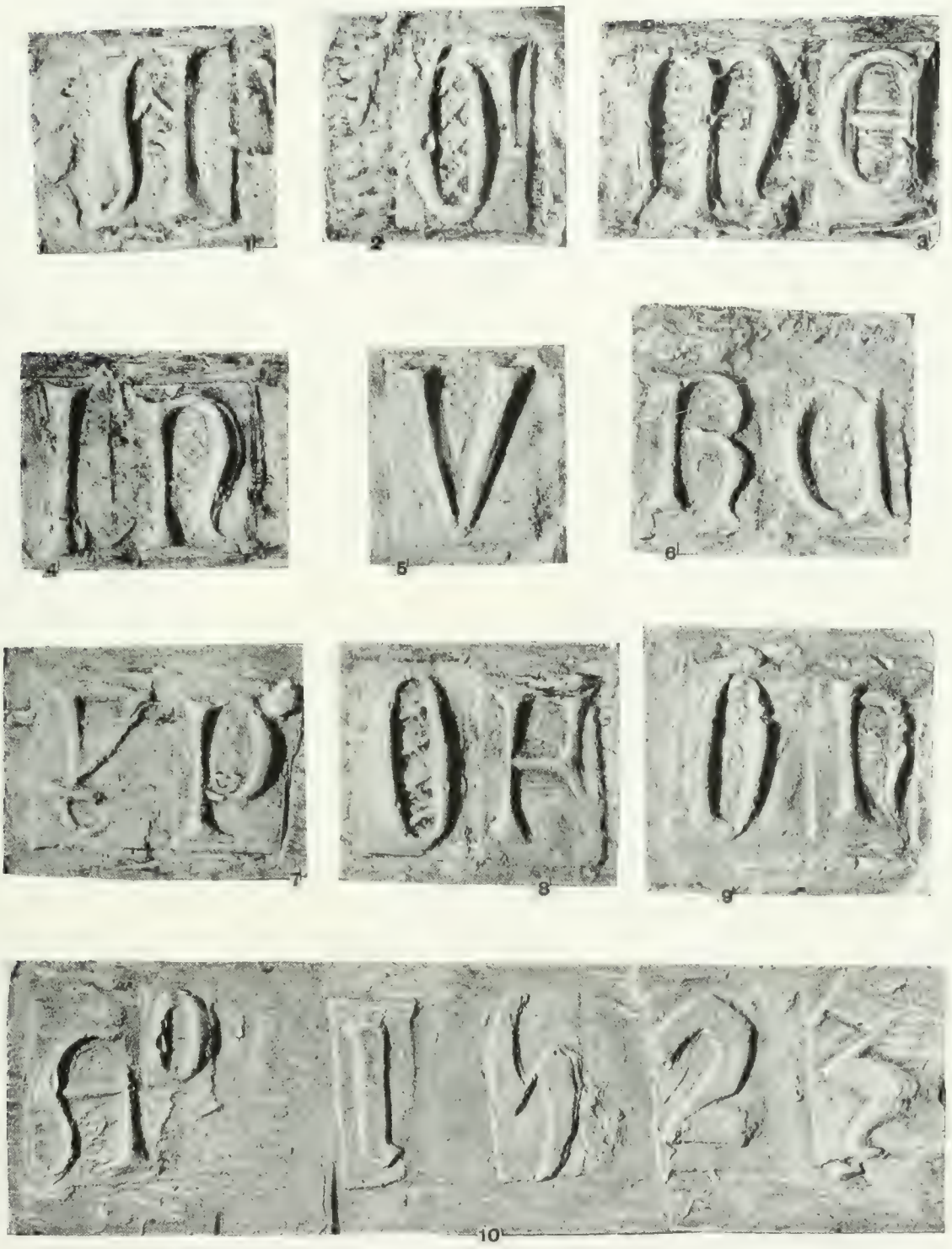
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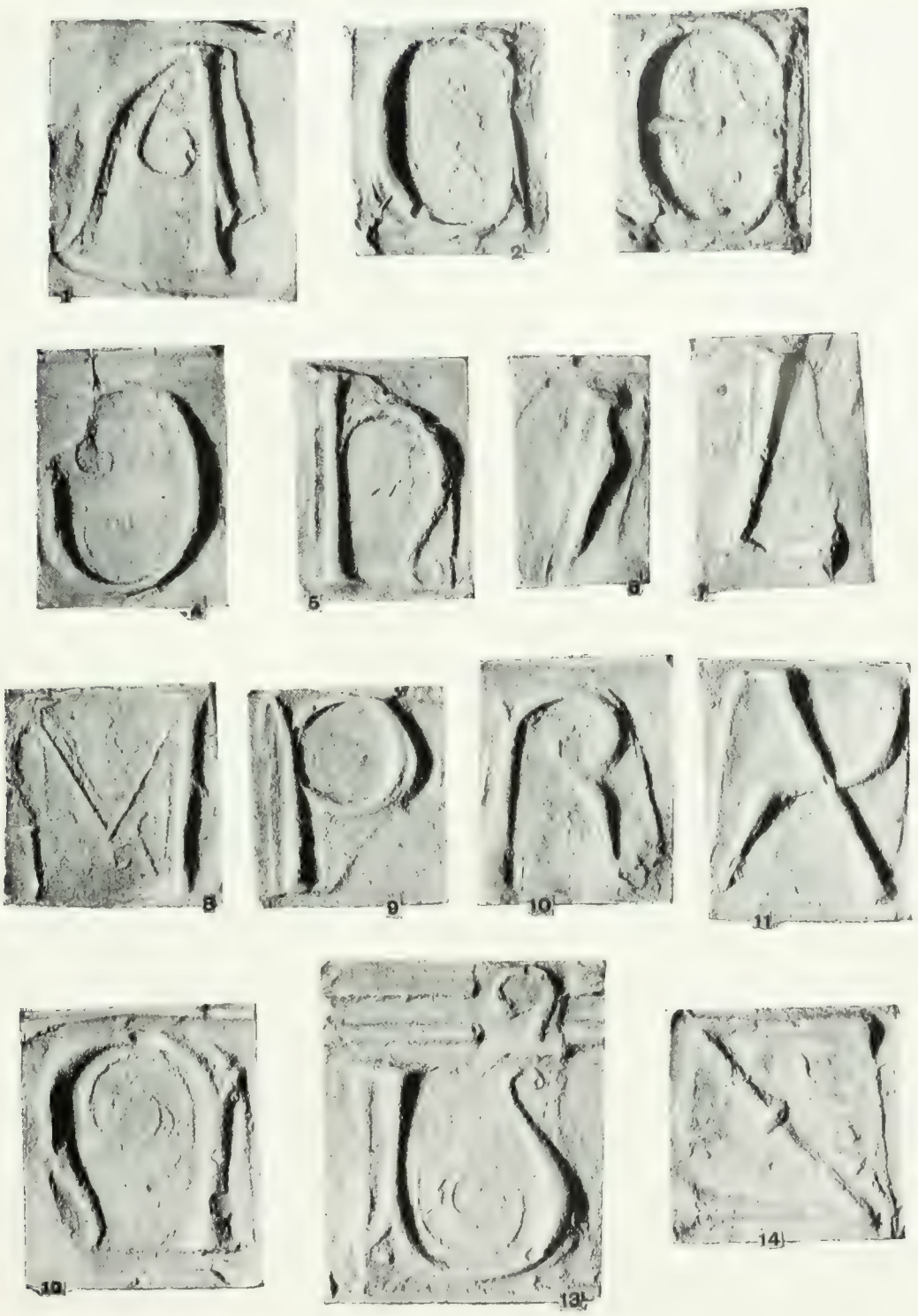
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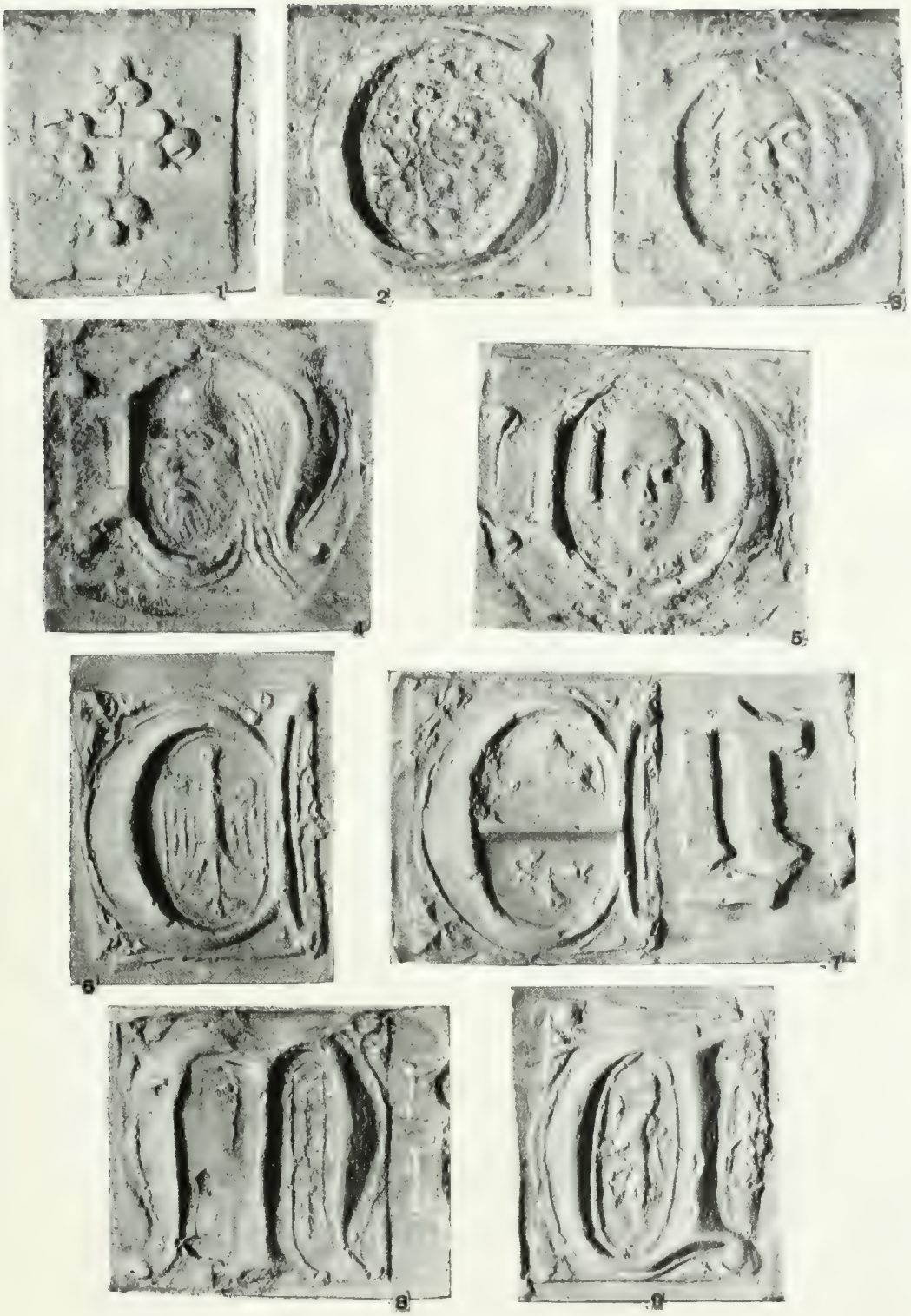
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T. LAWRENCE (LEADEN ROOTHING).



THOMAS DE LENNE (ASHEN).



STAMPS OF NORWICH FOUNDERS.



1-3. NORWICH FOUNDERS' STAMPS.

4-12. BURY FOUNDERS' STAMPS.

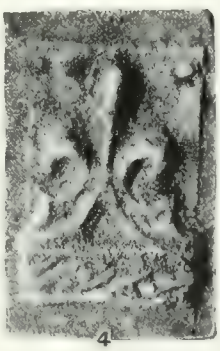


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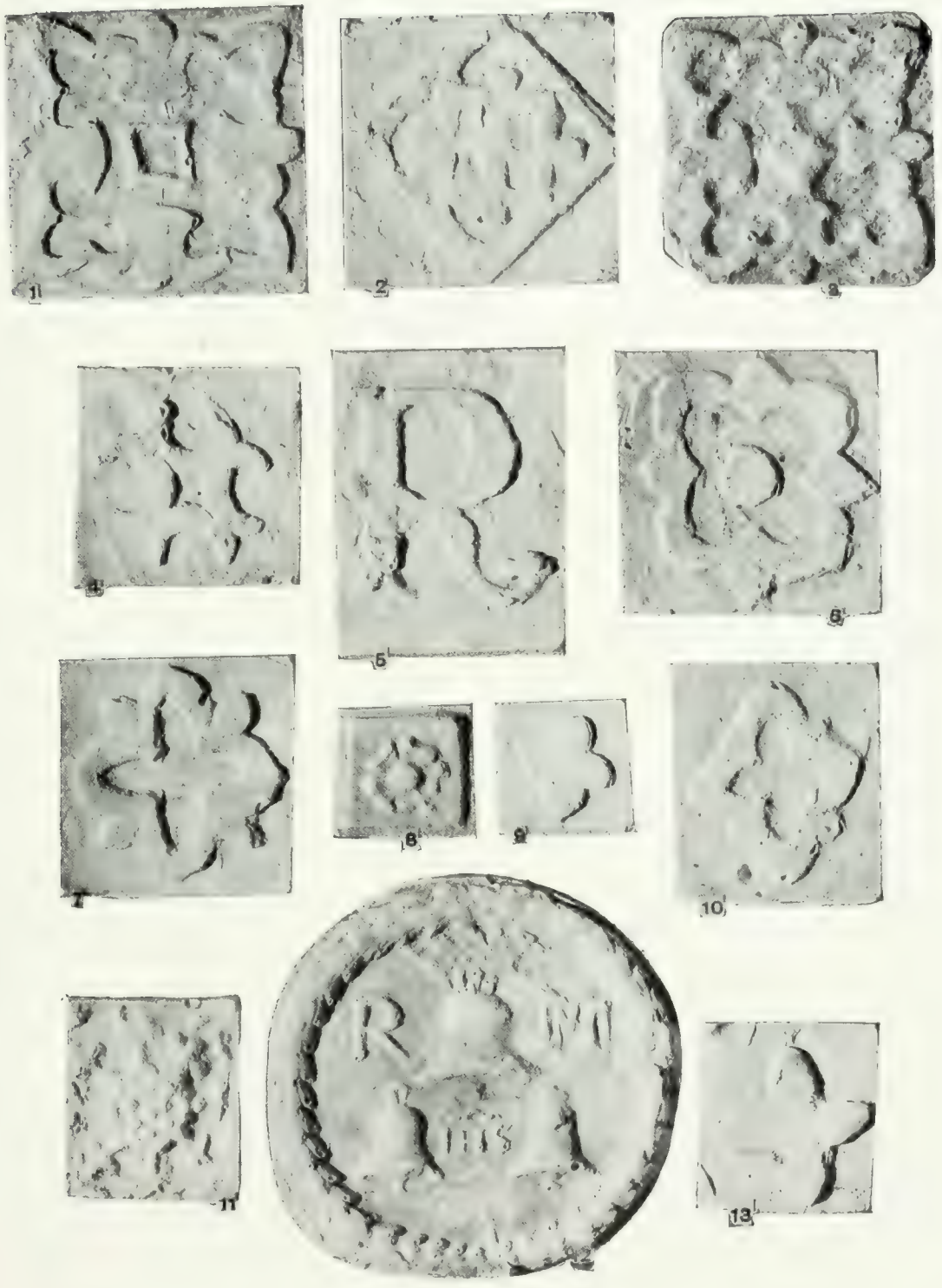
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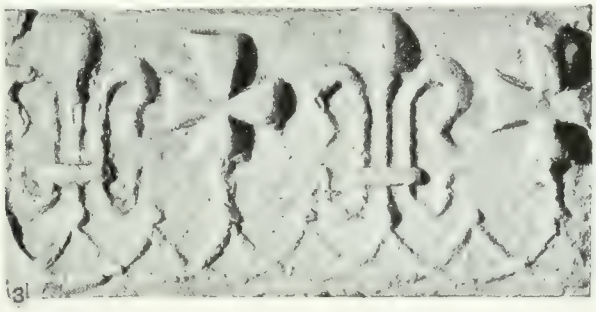
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LITTLE BENTLEY (R. MOT).





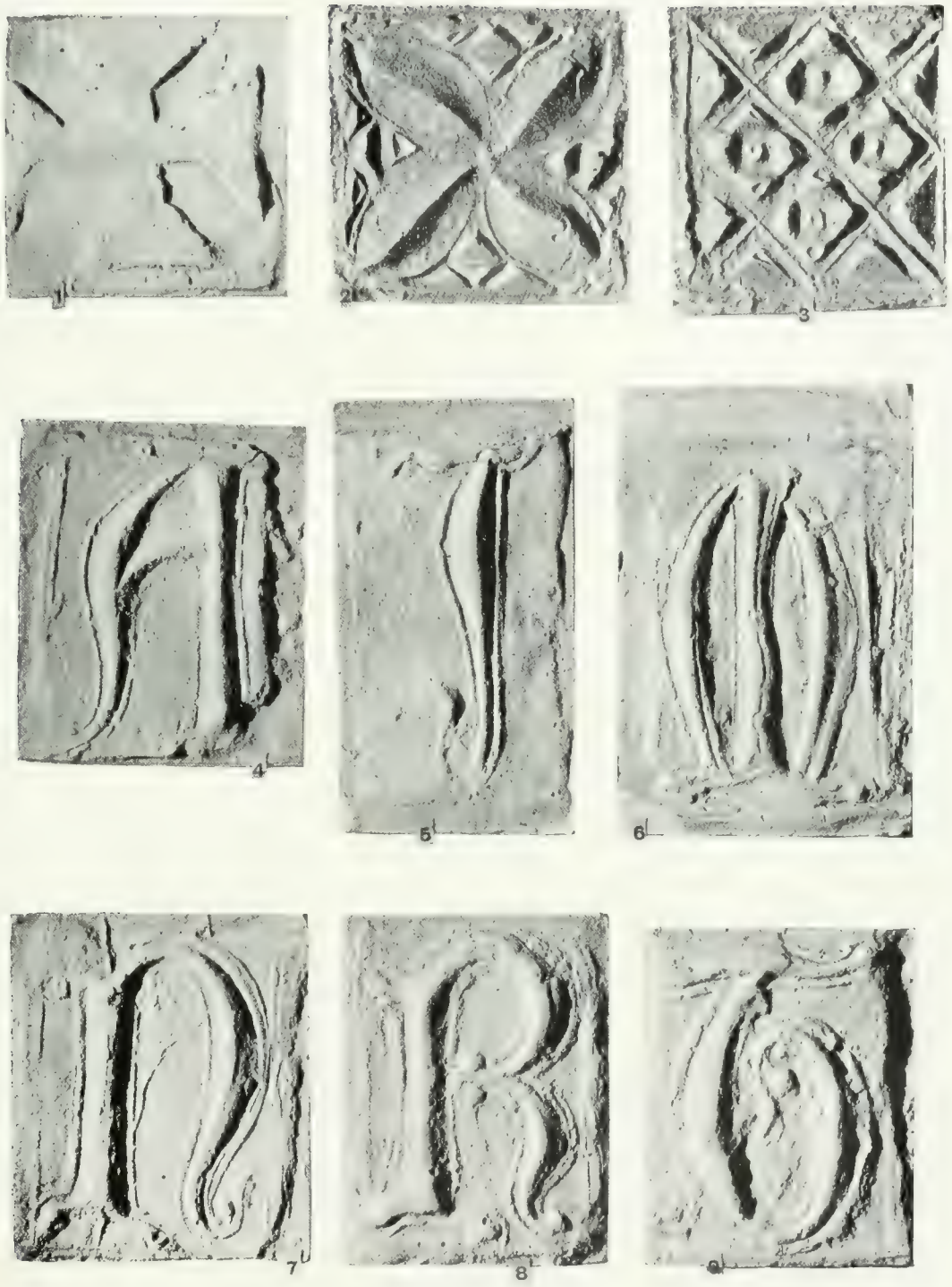




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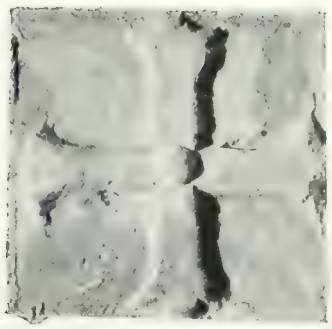
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4-9. ALPHAMSTONE (AUSTEN BRACKER).



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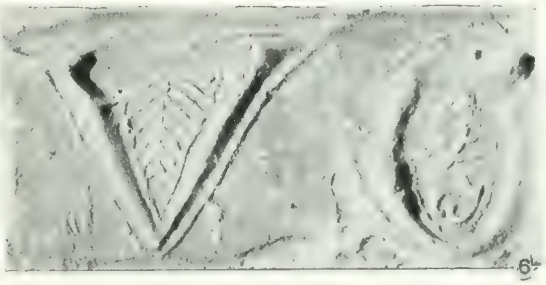




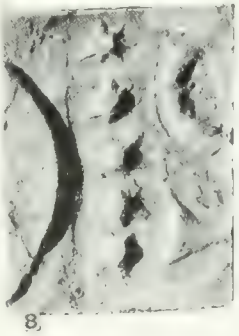












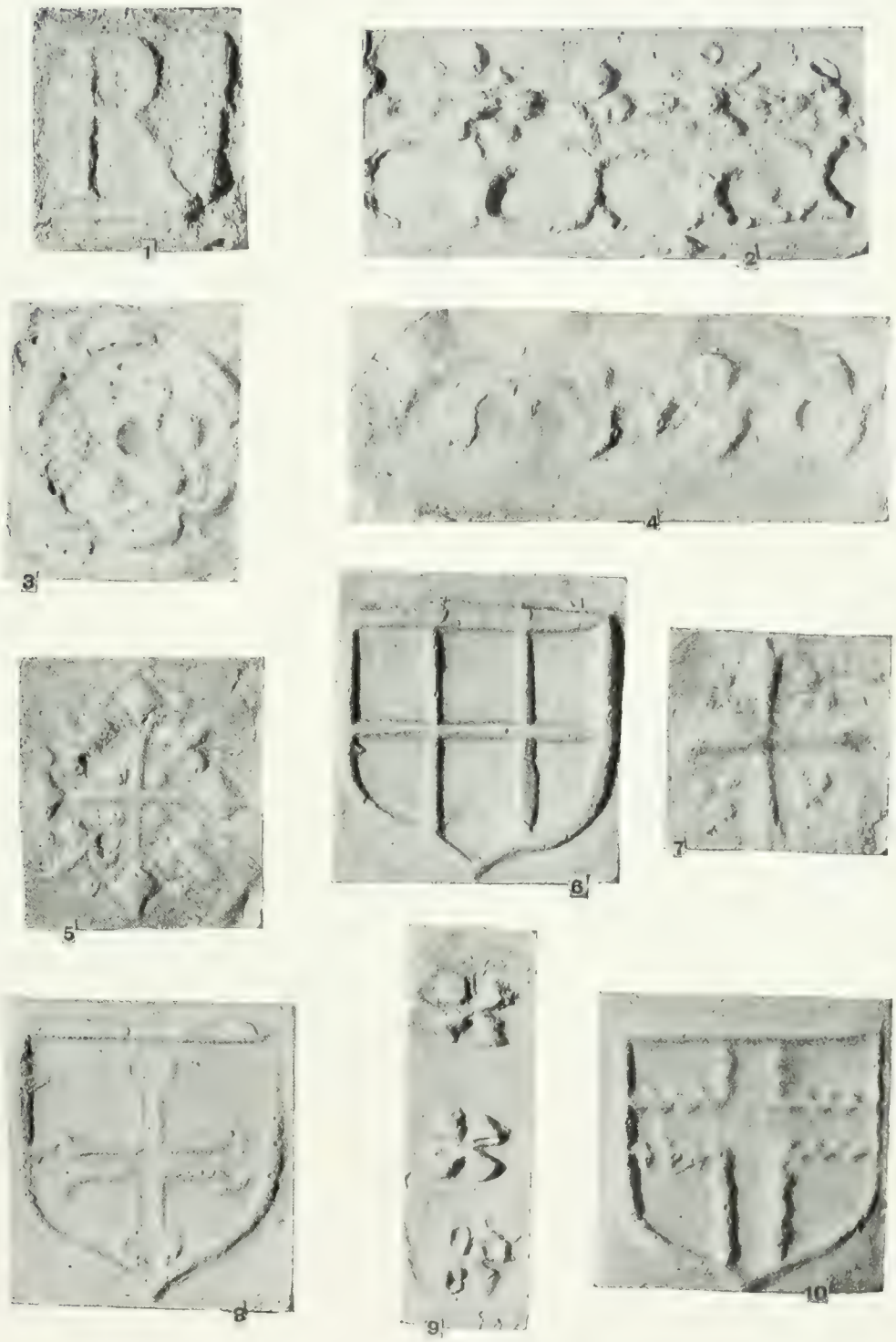
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4, 6, 8, 10, 11. RICHARD HOLDFIELD. 9. WILLIAM OLDFIELD.



1, 3, 4, 6. THE HODSONS. 2, 5, 7. HENRY YAXLEY.



1. R. KEENE. 2, 5-8, 10. STAMPS USED BY THOMAS GARDINER.
3. MATTHEW BAGLEY. 4, 9. HENRY PLEASANT.



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1, 3, 6. GREAT YELDHAM. 7-8. WICKHAM ST. PAUL.



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